

# The Lincoln Republican.

"The tendency of Democracy is toward the elevation of the industrious classes, the increase of their comfort, the establishment of a stable and just policy, the establishment of their power."

BY ROBERT WILLIAMSON, JR.

LINCOLNTON, N. C., MARCH 2, 1842.

VOLUME V, NO. 40.

## 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 consistently for \$1.00 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.

### State of North Carolina, LINCOLN COUNTY.

Ann Jenkins, widow and relict of D. Jenkins deceased, Petitioner for Dower, vs. Harrison Jenkins, et al. }  
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that David Jenkins one of the heirs at law of the said D. Jenkins deceased, is not an inhabitant of this State. It is therefore ordered by Court, that public notice be made in the Lincoln Republican for six weeks, notifying the said David Jenkins 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 second Monday after the first Monday in February next, and there to plead or otherwise the prayer of the petitioner will be heard *ex parte*.  
Witness, H. Canler, 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.—25—6-w.

### Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE medicines are fitted for their nature to their most delicate action in purifying the system and driving out all impurities from within renewed blood and vigor. An injury, however trifling, which has been made public, and almost every species of disease in which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS. The former have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously acquainted with the beautiful philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they so frequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and destination. They first operate in the bowels, from the coats of the stomach and intestines, the various impurities are gradually and gently expelled, and the system is restored to its natural purity. Other medicines only partly cleanse the bowels, and leave a collected mass of feces behind, which produces distress, with all its train of evils, or sudden diseases, with its attendant dangers. This fact is well known to all regular practitioners, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of those well informed men against quick medicines—or medicines prepared and directed to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the liver, and the healthy action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The bladder which takes its 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 severe cure generally for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Headache, Restlessness, Irritability, Anxiety, Langour and Melancholy, Constipation, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scourvy, Ulcers, Inevitable Sores, Scrofulous Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable complexion, Scald Head, Itch, Eruptions, Common Colic and Indigestion, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fevers and Agues, 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 a law 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, 275 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—far sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

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

September 2, 1840.

### JOB PRINTING

Done at the Republican Office at a short notice.

## PROSPECTUS FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX.

THESE works have now been published by us for ten consecutive sessions of Congress commencing with the session of 1832-3. They have had a wide circulation, and have been so universally approved and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this prospectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will be printed, and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress. The speeches of the members are abridged, or condensed, to bring them into a reasonable, or readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given at length, in the member's own words; and the year and name on all the important questions. It is printed with small type, brief and nonpareil—on a double royal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 16 royal quarto pages. It is printed as fast as the business done in Congress furnishes matter enough for a number—usually one number, but sometimes two numbers, a week. We have invariably printed more numbers than there were weeks in a session. The approaching session of Congress, it is expected, will continue 7 months; if so, subscribers may expect between 50 and 60 numbers, which, together, will make between 800 and 900 royal quarto pages.

The Appendix is made up of the PRESIDENT'S annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Government, that accompany it, and all the important speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usual number of pages. Here, too, the number of pages is so arranged as to last as long as the year and the Appendix until one or two months after the close of the session; but, in future, we intend to print the speeches as fast as they shall be prepared, and of course shall complete the work within a few days after the adjournment.

Each of these works is complete in itself; but it is necessary for every subscriber who desires a full knowledge of the proceedings of Congress, to have both; because, then, if there should be any ambiguity in the synopsis of the speech, or any denial of its correctness, as published in the Congressional Globe, the reader may turn to the Appendix to see the speech at length, corrected by the member himself.

Now, there is no source but the Congressional Globe and Appendix, from which a person can obtain a full history of the proceedings of Congress, Gates and Sedgwick's Register of Debates, which contained a history, has been discontinued for three or four years. It cost about five times as much for a session as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and did not contain an equal amount of matter, a great portion of the current news being omitted. We are enabled to put the Congressional Globe and Appendix at the price now proposed, by having a large quantity of type and keeping the Congressional matter that we set up for the daily and semi-weekly Globes, sending for the Congressional Globe and Appendix. It will do us no injury to set up the matter purposely for these works, as we could not afford to print them, to make the price now charged.

Complete indexes to both the Congressional Globe and the Appendix are printed at the close of each session, and sent to all subscribers for them.

We have on hand 3,000 or 4,000 surplus copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the extra session, which we make together one thousand royal quarto pages. They give the full history of Congress that has ever been published. We now sell them for \$1 each; that is, \$1 for the Congressional Globe, and \$1 for the Appendix.

We propose to let subscribers for the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the next session, have them for 50 cents each. They will be necessary to understand fully the proceedings of the next session. The important matters discussed at the last, will be brought up at the next session, in consequence of the universal dissatisfaction expressed in the late elections with the present system of policy which the new Congress have introduced, and which was forced through Congress without consulting public opinion, or even altering the full discussion in regard to its merits of ordinary interest. The reports of the Congressional Globe and Appendix are not in the least degree affected by the party bias of the Editor. They are given precisely as written out by the Reporters and the members themselves. And the whole are subject to the revision and correction of the speakers, as they pass in review in our daily sheet, in case any misunderstanding or misrepresentation of their remarks should occur.

We make a daily analysis of the doings in Congress, and give our opinions in it freely, but this is published only in the Daily, Semi-weekly, and Weekly Globes. The Daily Globe is \$10, the Semi-weekly Globe \$5, and the Weekly Globe \$2 per annum, *in advance*. The Weekly Globe is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and a complete index made to this end of each year.

**TERMS:**  
For the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the last Extra Session, \$1.  
For the Congressional Globe for the next session \$1 per copy.

Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for five dollars twelve copies for ten dollars, and so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, *postage paid*, at our risk. By a rule of the Post Office Department, postmasters are permitted to frank letters containing money for subscriptions.

The notes of any bank, current where a subscriber resides, will be received by us at par.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be in Washington by the 15th December next, at farthest, though it is probable that we shall print enough surplus copies to fill every subscription that may be paid before the 1st day of January next.

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.

The Democratic papers with which we exchange will please give this Prospectus a few insertions.

BLAIR & RIVES,  
WASHINGTON CITY, October 26, 1841.

## MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.

THESE medicines have been prepared by the high and eminent chemist, Dr. Moffat, and are fitted for their nature to their most delicate action in purifying the system and driving out all impurities from within renewed blood and vigor. An injury, however trifling, which has been made public, and almost every species of disease in which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS. The former have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously acquainted with the beautiful philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they so frequently act.

In cases of Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Liver Affections, Asthma, Piles, Settled Jaundice, Rheumatism, Fevers and Agues, Obsolete Headaches, Impure State of the Fluids, Unhealthy Appearance of the Skin, Nervous Debility, the Sickening Incident to Females in Delicate Health, every Kind of Weakness of the Digestive Organs, and in all general Derangements of Health, these Medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitution. A single trial will place the Life Pills and Phenix Bitters beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every patient.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, at W. B. MOFFAT'S Medical Office, 275 Broadway, New York.

N. B. None are genuine unless they have the full signature of John Moffat's signature.

The Life Pills are sold in boxes—Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$1 each, according to the size; and the Phenix Bitters in bottles, at \$1 or \$2 each, with full directions.

FOR GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION—A5 interesting little pamphlet, entitled "Moffat's Medical Manual, designed as a Domestic Guide to Health," containing accurate information concerning the most prevalent disease, and the most approved remedies—by W. B. MOFFAT.  
Apply to the Agents,  
D. & J. RAMSOUR,  
C. C. HENDERSON,  
Lincolnton, January 6, 1841.

## MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.

THESE medicines are fitted for their nature to their most delicate action in purifying the system and driving out all impurities from within renewed blood and vigor. An injury, however trifling, which has been made public, and almost every species of disease in which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS. The former have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously acquainted with the beautiful philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they so frequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES are a purely VEGETABLE preparation. They are mild and pleasant in their operation, and at the same time thorough—acting rapidly upon the secretions of the system—expelling all acrimonious humors, and assimilating with and 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 preparation. In Fevers and Agues, Rheumatism, 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 deranged state of the stomach, the use of these Medicines has never proved to be beyond doubt greatly superior to any other mode of treatment.

All that Mr. Moffat 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 their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is a law by the results of a fair trial. It is done by the thousands who have tried them, and who are daily testifying to their efficacy.

The LIFE MEDICINES are for sale by D. & J. RAMSOUR, C. C. HENDERSON, Lincolnton, January.

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Lincoln County.

Sarah Ramsey, Petitioner for Diverce and Alimony, vs. James Ramsey.

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 public notice 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 3rd Monday in February next, and there to plead, answer, or appear to this petition of judgment pro confesso will be entered up against him, and the said petition be heard *ex parte*.

Witness, F. A. Hoke, Clerk of said Court, at office the 21st Monday after the 3rd Monday in August, A. D. 1841; and the 66th year of the Independence of said State.

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

## The Bankrupt Law.

HAVING taken considerable pains to acquaint myself with the provisions of the Bankrupt Law, hereby passed by Congress I hereby tender my services to such as may wish to avail themselves of its benefit. I shall attend the United States Court of this District, and if necessary, the Circuit Court also. Persons wishing to avail themselves of my services, can see me at the approaching Sixth Circuit of the Superior Court, and afterwards, I shall be found in my office in Salisbury.

R. C. JONES.

N. B. I take this occasion to correct a prevailing error concerning this Law; many persons find, suppose that no one, except such as are to the amount of Five Hundred Dollars, can claim its benefit. This is a mistake, for it embraces all persons' owing debts who are unable to "meet them," no matter how small the amount.

H. C. J.  
Salisbury, February 12, 1842.—38—2c.

## PROSPECTUS OF THE Madissonian.

THE undersigned having purchased a controlling interest in the Madissonian, proposes to issue a Daily Paper from this office on or about the 15th of December.

The paper will be devoted to the support of such constitutional measures as the interests of the People may demand—and from what has been seen of the purposes of President Tyler's Administration, there is every reason to believe that such measures only are in contemplation by the present head of the Government.

We propose to labor for the entire restoration of the former doctrines and faithful practices of the founders of our Republic—not to battle for the mere maintenance of partisan distinctions. To advocate those principles of our patriotic fathers which were altogether destined to ensure the prosperity and happiness of the Confederacy in their original purity—not to tear down the modern fabric of demagogues to erect pedestals for other ambitious and disloyal aspirants. In short, it is our design to pursue the right, alike heedless of party names and party interests, and to expose the wrong, emanate from what men or in what sections it may. But it is far from our intention ever to indulge in wanton and vulgar abuse. Yet we will not suffer the men and measures we advocate to be unjustly aspersed, and wrongfully assailed, with impunity.

Heartily approving the independent course pursued by the President during the late extraordinary session of Congress, it shall be our endeavor, at a fitting period, to place before the public all the circumstances connected with the origin and fate of the two Bank bills.

The Daily Madissonian may merit the support of the community indiscriminately, the undersigned is resolved to bring to his assistance in the editorial department the best political and literary talent that can be secured. In aid of this purpose, an able and experienced European correspondent (situated at Bremen) has been engaged to transmit to us by the steamers every fortnight, the most comprehensive accounts of the state and progress of things in the old world of which he is capable. This enterprise, we trust, will be highly appreciated by our subscribers.

An efficient corps of stenographers will be employed to report the proceedings and debates of each House of Congress, which will be put in type the evening of the day they transpire, and be transmitted promptly to our subscribers through the mails.

As the only Administration Journal in the District of Columbia, publishing, officially, the proceedings of the Government, and cherishing and defending honestly and earnestly the principles upon which the public acts of President Tyler have thus far been founded, we trust justly calculate upon our considerable share at least of the support of that every comprehensive body of our fellow-citizens who in the friends of good and faithful Government.

**TERMS:**  
Daily per annum (in advance) \$10 00  
For the approaching session (probably seven months) (in advance) 5 00  
The 12-weekly per annum. . . . . 5 00  
For six months. . . . . 2 50  
For three months. . . . . 1 25  
Postage will be added (free of post) to the bill.

Persons throughout the Union are requested to act as our agents. Those who may particularly exert themselves in extending the circulation of the paper, will not only be allowed a liberal commission on sums realized, but receive our warmest thanks.

Papers (whether Administration, Opposition, or Neutral) copying this prospectus (including this paragraph) and sending us numbers containing favorable notices, will be entitled to an exchange.

J. B. JONES,  
Washington City, Nov. 6 1841.

## State of North Carolina, LINCOLN COUNTY.

A. Hoke & Co., Auctioneer, levied on Jacob Harry, 150 acres of land, whereon Suggs has a claim, James Suggs has a claim, James Suggs has a claim, Levi Ward, S. Martin, and others.

It 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 public notice be made for six weeks in the Lincoln Republican notifying the said Jacob Harry to appear at the next term 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 3rd Monday in February next; 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. Canler, 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. 23, 1842.—35—6-w.

## WANTED

BY the Washington Mining Company, two or three good Colliers to contract with the Company for supplying them with Charcoal at a 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—23.

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

Carolina Watchman.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE GLOBE.

You will oblige an old subscriber by giving immediate publication to the enclosed proceedings of a public meeting at Danville, Pennsylvania. They are worthy of the best days of Pennsylvania Democracy—and of the land of McKean and Snyder, and of the stern Democracy of David Perkin.

Publish them that the South may see who are their friends—that they may realize the truth of that profound remark of Mr. Jefferson, "That the Democracy of the North are the natural allies of the South." Publish them in proud contrast with the conduct of those who, while, by tariffs and distributions, they are forging chains to manacle the South, are lighting up the incendiary fires of Abolition, to exterminate the race of the white man throughout that devoted region.

The principles of Democracy are but the principles of eternal justice, curing the evils of unequal legislation, and banishing all feeling of mistrust and alienation towards the Union. Strict justice is the true bond of union, of attachment of the parts to the whole—in the absence of which no free Government can be strong, however powerful its fleets or armies.

In place, therefore, of extravagant Whig exultations for fortifications, steam batteries, and harbor and coast defence, let us, in the spirit of these resolutions, collect no more money than is necessary economically to administer the Government in the true spirit of justice, and the united energies of the American people, under the impulse of patriotism alone, will make us invincible in sustaining American rights whenever and wherever assailed.

February 12, 1842.

## DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

Pursuant to public notice, the largest meeting, with one exception, that ever convened in the Court House, at Danville, was held on Saturday evening, January 23rd, 1842. The meeting was organized by calling V. Best to the Chair, and the appointment of John Deen, sen. Wm. Koehen, Henry Saunders, and Geo. Kaufman, as Vice Presidents, and Wm. C. Johnson, and John S. Wilson, as Secretaries.

The notice for the call of the meeting having been read,  
On motion,  
A committee of seven was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, viz:

David Perkin, John Deen, jr. B. E. Rhodes, Thomas Lloyd, John Ware, Thomas C. Ellis, Jacob Reynolds.

The committee then retired, and after some time reported to the meeting the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas, Ever since the Declaration of Independence, by the Congress of 1776, there has existed in this country two parties—the one consisting of men who have at all times aggregated to themselves a claim to all the intelligence, wealth and accuracy, in the country, endeavoring to have them carry a strong Government, and by that means to create a privileged order to lord it over their fellow-men—the other in a great measure, comprised of the farmers, mechanics, and laboring classes of the people, who succeeded in establishing, and have been in favor of a Republican form of Government, such as we now possess, of equal rights to all men. At all times, since the adoption of the present Constitution, the first named party have, by various means, attempted to subvert the Constitution, first, under the administration of John Adams, by means of sedition and alien laws, when they attempted to enforce at the point of the bayonet; and since that time by engaging their party names, and attempting to divide the people by keeping out of view their principles, and raising false issues before them, to work upon the aversion of some and distress of others, so as to gain their purposes.

To recapitulate those attempts would occupy more room than can be spared in this paper. A recent case is fresh in every one's memory—at the log cabin and hard cider meetings the debtor was promised money to discharge his debts—the mechanic and laborer higher wages and better pay—the farmer higher prices for his produce. Have any of those promises been realized? Not one. An attempt is again making by the same party, composed of the same men, to divide and deceive the people, by assuming a new name and position. High wages are again promised to mechanics and laborers, all pecuniary embarrassments are to be relieved, and the farmers are to have high prices for their produce, only give them a protective tariff on a few articles, so as to enhance their price on the consumer—or, in plain English, tax the consumer, farmers, mechanics, and laborers, for the benefit of the aristocracy. Make the many industrious classes, hewers of wood and drawers of water to enable men who labor not, to live in palaces and imitate the nobility of England, in luxury and splendor, whilst those who they would draw the support from, would be as the same class are now in England, suffering all the tor-

tures of poverty and starvation. Placing no confidence in the professions of men who only "kiss to betray," and relying on the purity of Democratic principles, we are assembled for the purpose of declaring our firm adhesion to those principles under which the country has flourished, so long as those who profess and practice those principles have governed the nation.—  
Therefore,  
Resolved, That all tariffs heretofore imposed by Congress on the imports from foreign countries, have been unequal and unjust in their operations, tending to oppress the many, for the benefit of the few. That we are in favor of a tariff equal in its operation, on all articles (except those of the utmost necessity,) whenever the expenses of Government require revenue to be raised, either to redeem national faith or defend the nation against foreign insult or aggression.

Resolved, That a tax on the raw material, without a corresponding duty on the manufactured article, has a tendency to injure our mechanics and manufacturers; and that the system of credit to the importers for duties, as heretofore practised, was furnishing capital to foreign importers and manufacturers to trade upon—capital raised from the industry of the American people, to the prejudice of our manufacturers.

Resolved, That we enter our protest against the passage of a tariff, even if necessary to meet the expenses of the Government, which will be discriminating in its effects; and we insist that taxation be equal on all articles, except those of the utmost necessity, and that no more money be raised than is necessary to meet those expenses.

Resolved, That we consider a discriminatory protective tariff as a twin sister to a National Bank, and both as tending to destroy our republican form of Government.

Resolved, That we look with concern on the attempts now making by interested individuals to impose on the laboring classes of the community, as they did in the days of log cabins and hard cider, by promising higher wages if a protective tariff is imposed; when, at the same time, many of these persons do not now fulfil their engagements, by paying the wages promised by them to the laborers they employ, except at a sacrifice, which we say is neither just nor humane.

Resolved, That we view the law passed at the last session of Congress for the distribution of the public lands amongst the several States, at a time when the public treasury was empty, as characteristic of the principles of the party who had the majority in Congress, and done for the purpose of giving them an apology to create a national debt, and lay a load on the shoulders of the industry of the country—so as to carry out their old Federal axiom "that a national debt is a national blessing."

Resolved, That we consider the late attempt to assess a State tax on coal as a violation of every principle of right, the tax tending to raise the price of fuel to our Northern citizens to cripple our coal resources, and in many of our most useful manufactures, who ask no legislative protection but to be let alone.

Resolved, That we consider the interference in the Legislature with the banks, and solely, as they profess, for their benefit, as a great injury to all classes of people, making more pauperized to our manufacturers, making the lower class subject to be swindled by competition got up by persons without industry or capital, except such as they borrow from banks in a state of suspension, and forcing their goods into the market at any sacrifice, to the prejudice and injury of the regular and industrious operator.

Resolved, That we consider any attempt by one State or its people, to interfere with the institutions of another State, as making less than treason against the whole nation.

Resolved, That we consider any attempt by Congress to interfere with State institutions, as a violation of the Constitution, and the discussion on the subject of slavery during the present session, as a waste of time and money, which ought to be devoted to the discharge of the duties, which of right, belong to that body, and are of the greatest importance to the nation.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers, and sent to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to be by them presented to their respective bodies, and that they be printed in the Democratic newspapers of the country.

V. BEST, President.  
John Deen, sen. Wm. Koehen, Henry Saunders, Geo. Kaufman, Vice Presidents.  
Wm. C. Johnson, John S. Wilson, Secretaries.

**DEMOCRACY AND SOUND CURRENCY.**  
The world has been from age to age cheated by the light-fingered gentry—the white-fingered dissemblers, as Cobden calls them—into the belief that their refinement was virtue. All their cant about "the high minded and honorable of their class" having "all the decency," "all the talents,"