

"all the morality and religion," as well as "all the wealth," is nothing but a knavish practice, employed by impostors of all sorts, to dupe the honest and credulous portion of the community. The concoctors of quack medicines always in their patents endow them with every virtue; and a patent nobility, are like patent pills—especially does the resemblance hold compared with our scrip or scrib-nobility of paper manufacture. Certainly the experience of this country now attests beyond all cavil, that the doses of paper, administered to it in our banks, by the way of relief, have had a more wasting effect upon it—upon its constitution as well as upon the body politic generally—than ever attended the patent remedies of quacks upon the bodies of their patients.

Our political empyrics are constantly crying out for a sound currency. For some time they cried down gold and silver as humbug—universal paper money alone was the panacea. Finding, however, at last, that the most credulous among their adherents had some how or other arrived at the conclusion that gold and silver coin was really the safest and best sort of money, the impostors became clamorous for a resumption of specie payments by the banks. In this they found themselves adopting the odious Loco Foco doctrine; but circumstances now show that they assumed it merely as a mask, to betray. Upon the Resumption bill in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, (where the Democrats have undisputed sway) the whigs, with great unanimity, supported the instant payment of specie by the banks, or a liquidation of the rotten concerns. But, in the Senate, where Whigery predominates, (through the fraudulent gerrymandering of the State,) the whole body of the party have concurred in prescribing a five years' suspension, and the giving of whiplasters to the people in broken doses throughout this whole period.

In the Maryland Legislature, the House of Representatives being thoroughly Democratic, voted immediate resumption. The Senate, which is a Federal body, holding over for years, and perpetrating itself, have voted down specie payments, and given a new reign to bank fraud.

But the country will mark the result in Republican Ohio, where both branches of the Legislature are Democratic. The specie bill has passed by a party vote; and irredeemable bank bags are entirely proscribed. The honest party go for an honest currency.—Globe.

#### From the Ohio Statesman. OHIO LEGISLATURE.

This evening, just as our paper was going to press, the Senate PASSED THE RESUMPTION BILL, as amended by the House. A few verbal amendments of the Senate have to be agreed to in the House, but the bill may now be considered the law of the land. This will be cheering news to the people of the whole State. It is a most noble and crowning act of the Ohio Democracy, and deserves the loudest praise of a noble people, from every portion of the State. A few weeks now will place the subject of our banks in a position that cannot be longer from the view of the people. The vote on the passage—or rather on the amendments made to the bill in the House—were agreed to by the following vote—yeas 21, nays 14.

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Barley, Clark, Goodin, Harris, Hazeltine, Holmes, Hostetter, Latham, Leonard, Mitchell, McConnell, Perkins, Ream, Richey, Robbins, Spangler, Stanton, Taylor, Walton, and Speaker—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Barnett, Carpenter, Crowell, Dewey, Ford, Godman, Henderson, Nash, Raut, Sill, Thomas, Van Vorhes, Wade, and Waddle—14.

Every yea a Democrat, except Perkins and Stanton, and every nay a Whig. All the Senators present, except Foos, who stepped out!

#### From the Richmond Enquirer of Feb. 17. MR. WEBSTER.

Rumors are beginning to appear in the public prints, that this gentleman is about to retire from the Cabinet. We have no means of ascertaining his movements. We sincerely wish Mr. Tyler a safe deliverance from his counsels. He is no great favorite of the Democracy; and, for our own parts, we are free to confess, that from the moment he came to this City in October, 1840, at the bidding of the whigs, to play the impostor, and to pass himself off upon Virginia as a Jeffersonian Republican, we lost all respect for his moral qualities, and our respect for the man. From such a baleful influence in the Cabinet, we wish Mr. Tyler a safe deliverance.

Mr. Webster's situation, indeed, is most unenviable. Suspected by all the Democracy, he is becoming an object of denunciation with some of the Whig Party. The severest charges are now unhesitatingly made against him. Premise, of the Louisville Journal, (of the Clay Clique, and the author of his Biography,) has recently propagated a most scandalous story about Mr. Webster's attempting to convert his Department into a Harem to gratify his sensuality; and the story is stated of his making an attempt upon the virtue of the wife of one of his Clerks, who visited his office for the purpose of obtaining some manuscript to copy with her pen. It is said, that Mr. Webster has taken steps to disprove the story; and the New York American says, it has seen authentic copies of affidavits made by him, and by every Clerk in his office, to contradict it. These have been forwarded to Prentice for

publication. We shall wait to hear both sides of the story.

The "Independent," (Mr. Clay's organ, we still call it so, whatever it may say, because it is in his confidence and in his interests,) is opening a tremendous battery upon him. In its No. of last Tuesday, it begins with, No. 1, Daniel Webster, with the emphatic motto—

"Not all thy fall could mortals guess  
Ambition's less than littleness."

It lays on the lash with an unsparring hand. It speaks of him in the following unmeasured terms:

"We have never been among those who regarded this gentleman as 'Godlike' in any of his attributes; but, on the contrary, have always thought that these claims and concessions of extra-human abilities were most injurious to him and debasing to others. Their effect upon him has been sad indeed. He has considered himself released from the common concerns of life, which claim the attention of all mere mortals, until their neglect has been attended with an utter sacrifice of character and independence. These, however, are points upon which we will not dwell. We will leave him to settle with his idolaters, whether they have been more to blame in giving credit to his claims, or he in abusing their generosity by over-drafts. Nor will we enter upon certain other points which have lately been enlarged upon by some less scrupulous of our contemporaries. If it be true, as has been alleged, that the Secretary of the State has literally made his public power the pruder to his libertinism and his lusts; that in him is revived the age of Domitian; that he, coming from the land of the Puritans, is really one

—quem Massa timet, quem munere palpat

Carus, et a turbido Hymele submissa Latino—

"If these things be true, we would indeed weep, but our sorrow should be silent. But we repeat—these are subjects upon which we do not desire to dwell. It is the influence of Mr. Webster's private character upon his public conduct with which we have to deal.

"Supremely selfish and devoted to pleasure, he has been through life, prodigal of what was others', and lavish of his own—Cupidus alicui, profusus sui.—and, consequently, has incurred numerous obligations which he has neither the ability to discharge, nor the magnanimity to acknowledge.

"Accustomed for years to adulation, and fond (as Mr. Calhoun once told him) of addressing the galleries, he was by no means prepared to abandon his prominent position in the Cabinet, while it could be retained at no greater sacrifice of public honor than he had often before made on occasions of less notoriety. He was poor—selfish—indolent—and accustomed to a tame submission to all; so that, when he declared, in opposition to every other member of the Cabinet, that 'he could see no reason for abandoning his post,' it was a confession of an obliquity of moral vision, neither greater than he had formerly exhibited, nor more astounding than some other developments which are yet to be made. But, how distressing to his adherents! Those, and they are few, who know him thoroughly, we have already said, were not astonished; but for the rest, the great mass of citizens, language cannot depict their amazement."

Here we have the cue to the griefs of the Whigs. It is the determination of Mr. Webster to remain in the Cabinet, and not go all lengths with Mr. Henry Clay, that constitutes the mortal offence of Mr. Webster. But for this disloyalty to the Clay Clique, his sensuality and his profusion might have escaped the strictures of the "Independent."

The same paper makes another charge upon him, which, if true, is intolerable in our Republic. The Independent charges Mr. Tyler with Nepotism (the rewarding of the kin with office)—and makes a similar charge against Mr. Webster:

"We might take this occasion to descant upon certain additional cases of Nepotism which are within our knowledge. We might ask upon what other principle a young cousin of Mr. Robert Tyler's lady was advanced from five hundred dollar clerkship to an Auditorship of \$3000 per annum. And we might show what careful provision the Secretary of State has made for his cousins and nephews—how three relatives of the name of Haddock are said to have recently received lucrative appointments for the merit of being akin to 'Daniel the Godlike.' Or we might subject to the crucible even the naval appointments of the last ten months, and point out the cases of purest favoritism—but we pass these over for another another occasion."

If there be the slightest truth in these charges, we respectfully warn the Cabinet to beware of this violating the delicate rule laid down by all the Virginia Presidents, against rewarding their kinsmen with office. There is nothing in worse taste, in every respect, than such abuses. Such conduct in Mr. Daniel Webster, is less excusable, since the declaration charged upon him in the Independent, as being made by him in the Senate, that 'neither for himself nor any relative, had he solicited office.'—But we must add in sober truth, that the denunciation comes rather with a bad grace from the "Independent," a paper devoted to Mr. Clay, who once stooped to raise J. Q. Adams to the highest office in the country, and then immediately took from his hands the highest office which he had it in his power to confer—an office too, which Mr. Clay pronounced to be in the "line of safe precedents"—and thus the direct passport to the Presidency itself.

#### From the Richmond Enquirer of Feb. 22.

Mr. Webster.—The Louisville Journal of the 12th contains the affidavits of Mr. Webster, and of every Clerk in his Office, denying the truth of the "anecdote" which lately appeared in that paper. Mr. W. swears, "that at no time did any incident ever occur which could give the slightest color for the statement." The Editor of the Journal regrets its publication—and says, that he "had it from the lips of one of the most respectable gentlemen of Washington City (Mr. Geo. May, a son of Dr. Frederick May,) who related it to us in all its minute particulars"—and that on the day the anecdote appeared in the Journal, "a member of Congress, who happened to be here, (in Louisville,) stated that he had not exaggerated the affair at all, but on the contrary, it was really worse than he had represented it." We shall republish the affidavits—and presume, that Mr. May will explain his part of the transaction.

But Mr. W. is somewhat unfortunate in being dragged before the public. Scarcely have these affidavits appeared, than another rumor is put forth against him.—The Washington Correspondent of the Philadelphia "United States Gazette" writes on the 11th, "A rumor is about today, that, by some means, a letter, said to have been written by Mr. Webster to Mr. Edward Curtis of New York, had got among the papers at the Custom-House, and had fallen into the hands of Mr. Tyler. That the letter expresses a very contemptuous opinion of Mr. Tyler, but intimates that as he is in the Presidential seat, there is no hope for it, and they must make the best of him; or something to that effect. Of course, if there is any foundation for this part of the rumor, there is for the rest; which is, that there is trouble in the wig-wam. I do not pretend to know whether this is mere idle gossip and tittle-tattle, or whether there is something in it. A few days will determine."—(As the Newspaper gossips say, this story needs confirmation.)

#### From the North Carolinian. OUR CANDIDATE.

We have no language to express the heartfelt satisfaction we experience on beholding the universal enthusiasm, with which the Democrats respond to the nomination of our fellow citizen, Louis D. Henry. We are proud of our candidate; and where is the Democrat who will not be proud to sustain such a candidate in such a cause! The name of Louis D. Henry is familiar to the people of his State from the sea-board to the mountains. As a member of our Legislature, he was conspicuously distinguished for his expanded and liberal views, unfettered by the narrow selfishness of local prejudice—for his bold, un concealed frankness of his course—and an eloquence on which friends and foes ever hung with admiration and delight. As a Lawyer, all acknowledge his learning and ability, and the equities and extraordinary facility with which he ever conducted the business of the thousands who seek his services. As a private citizen, all who know him, appreciate him as the courteous and accomplished gentleman.—As a politician, his principles are of the Jeffersonian Democratic school, and if in his early boyhood, by force of education and association, he became identified with the Federal party—it is a matter of history, too notorious to be disputed—that for the last twenty years of his life, he has avowed his preference for the Democratic principles, and has advocated them boldly and eloquently in primary meetings—in the Court yard—on the stump—before crowds and in private—at all times and under all circumstances.

#### From the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian. MR. WISE'S SPEECH.

The reader will not fail to read attentively the very interesting speech of Mr. Wise to-day's Jeffersonian. It is replete with well authenticated facts on a subject of the deepest importance to the Southern people. He proves beyond question, that British Abolitionists are leagued with a powerful party in our own country, in a crusade against the existence, too, of the Union itself. Of this we have long since been satisfied; and the facts submitted by Mr. Wise place the matter beyond a doubt. Hence the disposition evinced on the part of our Government, through the influence of Mr. Webster, to concede to Great Britain the right of detaining and searching at pleasure our ships on the coast of Africa;—hence the tardiness of Government to demand that nation of robbers prompt satisfaction for the outrage committed at Nassau in the liberation of the slaves of American citizens. Mr. W. handles the matter with a giant's hand; and we beg the reader's particular attention to one remark of his—that for the protection of their right of property, the Southern people must look to the Democracy in Congress from the North. The Democrats have constantly warned their fellow citizens of this fact, and now they have it from a Whig leader, distinguished for his manly independence and fearless adherence to truth and justice.

"Father, when are them good times going to come about, that the whigs promised us a little more than a year ago?"

"What do you mean my son?"

"Why, you know you told us when you came home from that log cabin convention, in our village, that if Mister Harrison was elected President, you would have 'two dollars every day and roast beef.'"

"Hush, boy, hush—eat your potatoe and salt and don't bother your daddy."



### THE REPUBLICAN. LINCOLNTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1843

#### DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATION. For Governor, LOUIS D. HENRY, OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

WE are authorized and requested to announce Col. T. N. Herndon as a candidate for Brigadier General of the 10th Brigade of North Carolina Militia, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gen. Seagle.

The Stockholders of the Lincoln Republican Press, will meet, on Wednesday of the next Superior Court, at the house of William Slade in Lincolnton, for the transaction of important business. A general attendance is requested.

#### WHIG RELIEF.

The Whigs, before the election, promised relief to the people, from the embarrassments under which they were said to be groaning, and to restore prosperity to a suffering country. And now what is this relief? Why, an increase of the burdens of the people! This is a paradox to be sure; but it is never the less true, that all their measures of relief are predicated upon an increase of burdens. The same may be said of all their promises—the performances being in every case exactly the reverse of the thing promised.

#### CASE OF THE CREOLE.

President Tyler, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, adopted on the 18th inst., at the instance of Mr. Walker, calling for information in relation to the action taken by this Government in the Creole case, has sent in a message containing a communication from the Secretary of State on the subject. It was the Secretary's letter to Mr. Everett, informing him of the circumstances of the Creole case, and also of the grounds upon which our Government would rest in her demand of redress from the British Government. It is said to be drawn up with much ability, and with great force of truth and just principles, and elicited high compliments from Messrs. Walker and Calhoun. The Secretary takes the same ground maintained by Mr. Stevenson on the general principles involved in the controversy, and applies those principles to the case of the Creole. Such a document, coming from such a quarter, Mr. Calhoun thinks, is calculated to produce the best results.

The communication was ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

#### COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Messrs Cooper of Georgia, Holmes of South Carolina, and Chapman of Alabama, having been excused from serving on this Committee, the Speaker appointed the following Members to take their places, viz: Mr. Caruthers of Tennessee, Mr. A. H. Stuart of Virginia, and Mr. Merriweather of Georgia. So the Committee under its third organization will consist of the following members, viz:

Mr. J. Q. Adams, of Massachusetts;  
Mr. Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts;  
Mr. Horace Everett, of Vermont;  
Mr. Francis Granger, of New York;  
Mr. Edward D. White, of Louisiana;  
Mr. Augustine H. Shepperd, of N. C.;  
Mr. Caruthers, of Tennessee;  
Mr. A. H. Stuart, of Virginia; and  
Mr. Merriweather, of Georgia.

Mr. CLAY has introduced in the Senate, a series of resolutions, among which is one to raise the tariff tax up to about 30 per cent, so as to make the revenue from that source amount to 26 millions per annum, and another, to repeal that provision of the Distribution bill, which renders that measure inoperative if it should be necessary to raise the duty over 20 per cent. Let the people of the South note these things. Here is a proposition to violate the Compromise act, and to add 50 per cent to the tariff burdens of the people as fixed by that measure—and all to support the extravagance of the economy professing Whig Administration, which before the election promised to administer the Government on 15 millions instead of 26! And coupled with this proposition is another, to carry into effect the Distribution scheme, which gives

two or three millions to the State. Thus, the pockets of the people must be robbed of about 10 millions to enable the Government to give 3 millions to the States!—What a beautiful system this is!

#### THE CAMPAIGN OPENED.

It will be seen by the following, which we take from the Hillsboro Recorder, that the canvass for Governor is fairly commenced, and that our candidate was expected to address the citizens of Orange on Tuesday the 1st inst.

We have been requested to publish the following correspondence, by which it will be seen that Louis D. Henry, esq. the Democratic candidate for Governor of this State, will be here, and it is expected he will address the citizens on Tuesday.

Hillsborough Recorder.

Hillsborough, Feb. 12, 1843.

Dear Sir: We have been requested by many of your political friends to invite you to address the people of Orange at this place on Tuesday of our next February court. To this request we have the pleasure of adding our individual wishes that you will be with us on that day.

Be pleased to inform us at your earliest convenience, whether it will be in your power to comply with this invitation.

Very respectfully, your friends,  
CAD. JONES, JR.,  
JOHN BERRY,  
SIDNEY SMITH,  
CHS. M. LATTIMER.

LOUIS D. HENRY, esq.

Fayetteville, Feb. 17th, 1843.

Gentlemen: Your favor is received.—I thank you for your invitation.

I will endeavor to be at Hillsborough at your County Court, Monday 28th; nothing but ill health or some unforeseen accident shall prevent.

Accept, if you please, individually and collectively, my highest regard and respects.

Respectfully, your friend,

LOUIS D. HENRY.

CAD. JONES, and others.

We have also heard, that Morehead has recently been up on a visit to Guilford and Davidson counties, and would probably reach Hillsborough about the same time, on his return to Raleigh, and of course reply to his opponent.

Thus has opened a campaign, which will result, as the Western Carolinian remarks, "in the signal overthrow of Idolatry in North Carolina, and in the triumph of political Truth."

From the North Carolinian.  
In consequence of a rumor industriously circulated by a certain class of politicians, (the one to which was given in the Observer, just after the adjournment of the Democratic Convention,) we publish the following:

#### CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN DR. CAMERON AND W. H. HAYWOOD, JR.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 8, 1843.

To MR. W. H. HAYWOOD, JR.

Dear Sir:—It is rumored here, that you were opposed to the nomination of Mr. Henry, or at least, that you were indifferent about it; this has excited some suspicion amongst your friends, and they would like to know, (if there is any truth in the report,) what are your reasons for it. The nomination, as far as I have heard, gives universal satisfaction to his political friends.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
THOS. N. CAMERON.

RALEIGH, Feb. 10, 1843.

DR. THOS. N. CAMERON,

My Dear Sir:—I have heretofore uniformly waived my privilege to expose, by any form of address to the public, the reasons which my political opponents saw fit, from time to time, to promulgate against me. But when I have often forbore to make a defence of myself, and sometimes, when it cost me no little sacrifice of personal pride and feeling, my reasons for it are not important now, and it is sufficient that my right to pursue a different course upon the present occasion, is a perfect right, and therefore needs no excuse for its exercise. Your letter, (in a degree at least,) obliges me to answer for myself; but whether this answer shall be published to the world, or kept as a private communication, I leave entirely to your own discretion.

For myself, I have no ambition to appear before the public at all, but I have no opinions upon public questions, which I dare not utter any where, and no motive for my conduct that requires concealment. Judging by the past, however, I think you will discover that every effort you make to correct one such rumor, as respects me, and more particularly in regard to our candidate, will be little more than removing one falsehood out of the way, to make room for another. But I proceed to my answer, as that will be long enough, without my complaints.

It were a great mistake then, I assure you, in any body, to suppose that because I did not concur with the Democratic Convention in the propriety of alluding, in their proceedings as a Convention, to the burial expenses of Gen. Harrison, that therefore

I had left the Democratic party, or was opposed to the nomination of Mr. Henry, or felt indifferent to his election. To believe this of me, would be ungenerous in a friend—unjust in an adversary. I cannot leave the Democratic party, without renouncing the Democratic political faith.—This I did not do then—I have not done it since; and I do not calculate upon doing it hereafter. My party is taken up on account of my faith, not my faith on account of the party. My political principles do not hang loose enough about me to be put off and on at pleasure. My political opinions are not easily altered, because they have not been highly formed. I recognize no power, in any man or party, to oblige me to say what I do not think—whilst I would consent to omitting any thing, where the omission sacrificed no principle of my faith, to obtain the concurrence of an associate, and to admit the co-operation of a brother. If other men, as free to act and think for themselves as I am for myself, preferred not to strike out this allusion, I have not even complained against it, but certainly I ought not to be accused of treachery.

Least of all, have I been brought into "hostility to Louis D. Henry's nomination for Governor." Opposed to Mr. Henry! I have been longer upon the same side with him, in our past political contests, than with almost any other prominent man in North Carolina. We went together for General Jackson, first about the time I came to full age, and after it in all his elections, and we have been together ever since. I admire his attachment to the principles of Democracy, and his deep devotion to the Union, and I have unqualified confidence in both. His enemies may affect to question his Democracy, but it is because they do not know the sincerity of the man.—They will pretend to charge him with Federalism, when in reality, they hate him for his unyielding Democracy. They are referring to the prejudices of his education, and the errors of his boyhood only because, being so candid for office, yet against the feelings of kindred, the pride of former associations, and the personal interest that has blinded so many others, his ripe years have found him an open, fearless, undisguised, disinterested advocate of Democracy, and the favor of his friends has now made him the champion of such as "love their principles for the sake of their Country." If there is a man in this world who would scorn dissimulation in politics, you know it is Louis D. Henry. That which makes him a scourge to demagogues and a terror to his political enemies, will provoke party malice to falsify his acts, and traduce his motives, but it is that which commends his nomination to my peculiar approbation, and should rouse up the real people of the State, every where, to his support. He is honest, capable, and faithful: Honest in his professions—capable to fulfill them—and faithful to the Constitution and the People. How then could I feel hostile to his nomination!

Politically and financially, this State needs just such a Governor as he would make: Whether as a State singly, or as a part of the United States, he is just the man that is required for the times. I have known him, and observed his course, at home and abroad, in private and in public—every where he has shown himself a Democrat, but not a demagogue—a patriot, but not a mere partizan—a statesman of the right stamp—a politician without hypocrisy, and free of all disguise. No matter in what station he has been required to perform his part; has he not been wise in counsel—resolute in action—diligent in business—eloquent in debate—true to his friends—magnanimous to his enemies—faithful to all his promises—and false to no trust, he would accept? This is high praise, (if my compliments of him could be considered such,) but you have asked me for my opinions, to vindicate me against the false rumors of being opposed to the Democratic candidate: Probably the blow was aimed at him, because his enemies knew I understood his character, and would therefore excite a suspicion against him from the imputed indifference of the friend who knew him best. At any rate all that I have written I believe, and I do most sincerely think that there is no one in our State, whom it will be so wise, so safe, I even all so necessary, to put into the Executive chair of the State—not for him alone, nor even for his party, singly, but for North Carolina! How then is it possible for me to feel indifferent to his election? No, sir!

My head and heart both concurred in his nomination. My patriotism, politics, and State pride, all unite in desiring that Louis D. Henry may be elected THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

As was said by the great namesake of Mr. Henry's, upon a much greater occasion, "If that's treason' make the most of it."

Your friend,  
WILL. H. HAYWOOD, JR.

The Spirit of Abolitionism.—Just that our readers may see something of the spirit that has prompted the late conduct of John Q. Adams in Congress, and which is not only unrebuked but encouraged by Southern Whigs who sustain him, and are even his apologists and defenders, we publish the following extract from the proceedings at a meeting of the Liberty party, December, 29, 1841, in the town of Williamsburg, Kings county, New York:

Resolved, That the slaves of the brig Creole, who rose and took possession of said vessel, thereby regaining their natural rights and liberty, acted in accordance with the principles of our declaration of Independence and the late decision of the Su-