

# The Lincoln Republican.

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

BY ROBERT WILLIAMSON, JR.

LINCOLN, N. C., MARCH 30, 1842.

VOLUME V, NO. 44.

## 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 two months.  
No paper will be discontinued but at the option of the Editor, until all arrearages are paid.  
A failure to order a discontinuance will be considered a new engagement.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.  
ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted conspicuously for \$1 00 per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements will be charged 25 per cent. more than the above prices. A deduction of 33 1/3 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.

## IMPOSSIBLE.

We dislike to hear a young man use this word, when applied to any thing within compass of human exertion, as it denotes a despondency, which is the sure forerunner of failure. A man to succeed must persevere, and consider nothing impossible in himself which has been achieved by another. How many men with the impediment in speech of Demosthenes, would have abandoned the profession of oratory in despair, deeming it impossible that they could succeed? But he banished the word from his vocabulary and triumphed over all obstacles. Others in our own generation have to encounter greater difficulties than these even of Demosthenes, and have become shining lights. Franklin might well have been intimidated, and admitted the impossibility of his ever arriving at the distinguished station which he subsequently occupied.—But he had a buoyant spirit and a steady mind; and "perseverance" was his motto. A late distinguished member of Congress from Virginia, was once a poor shoemaker; but he had ambition and industry, which enabled him to educate himself, and become one of the great and useful men of the country. Had he once admitted that it was impossible for him to rise, he would have lived and died as a maker or mender of shoes. Numerous other simple examples might be quoted, but they are before our eyes. Who are now among the leading men of the country? Some of those who commenced life in poverty and destitution—without education and without dependences, save upon their own energies.—Did they despair, or admit it to be impossible for them to reach eminence? No, their aim was noble—their zeal and industry unremitting, and their perseverance steady—and success was the result. If we look among our most opulent and respectable merchants, we shall find that they owe their wealth and standing to the same cause. Many of them were poor in early life, and had they then said, "it is impossible for me to become wealthy," they would never have made the effort, and consequently would have remained stationary. And yet we hear young men occasionally say, "oh, it is impossible that I shall ever be able to do so and so." What folly! The man who has ascended the hill of life half-way, has greatly outstripped him who is content to remain at the bottom. It is not to be expected that every young practitioner of law will attain to the distinction of a Pinckney, but he should never admit it to be impossible, or he may relax his labors and sink beneath his just level.—But aspiring to be equal to the greatest, he will adopt the necessary means to facilitate his object, and thereby surpass those who have no such ambition. In all stations of life, the natural tendency of the mind is to look upward—every one has something in prospective which he desires to attain—and if this ambition be properly encouraged, it will be productive of great private and public good—for he who aspires to be great, will be most likely to consider it also necessary to be good. We are now speaking of civil greatness. In mercantile concerns, honesty and uprightness are necessary to permanent success; therefore the young beginner, if he wish to attain the wealth and consideration of an old standard in business, will not be apt to commence his career in fraud; for then, indeed, might he believe it possible for him to succeed.

In short, in whatever pursuit we may engage, we should strive for eminence. No one can know the full extent of his capacity, until it is fully developed; and he who would prefer that his mind should be restrained in its energies, to hazarding success in a laudable undertaking, does injustice to himself and to society. Every man is bound to afford a good example to others; but this object is defeated by the indolent and the careless—by men who will not engage in a praiseworthy career, for fear that it will be impossible to bring it to a happy termination. We repeat, then, that young men should never

admit it to be impossible for them to do what has been done by others.

"Jack, your wife is not so peevish as she used to be."

"No, she's left off, and turned expensive."

Flowers.—How much of the poetry of life springs from flowers. How delicate a pleasure is it to twine the orange blossom or japonica for the bride—to arrange a bouquet for the invalid—to throw simple flowers into the lap of childhood—and to pull rose buds for the girl of whom they are the emblem.

## THE NEW EXCHEQUER BANK AND THE NEW DEBT.

The distresses of the Federal Treasury have drawn from Mr. Forward a very important disclosure, showing that the new Exchequer Bank, in its proposed issue of fifteen millions of dollars; was intended to create and to cover that amount of national debt, and thus obviate the necessity of a further application to Congress for loans during the present year; but the opposition of the Democracy to that stupendous engine of Federal paper has balked its progress, and accelerated the catastrophe of the Treasury. The President, last week, as every body knows, (and on the same day that the craven message in the new McLeod case was sent in, and the Webster bill for a Federal habeas corpus writ against the States,) on the same day with this message and this bill went in Mr. Tyler's message with the news of the new deficit of three millions, and the total stoppage of the Treasury even from paying depreciated paper, if new moneys were not soon granted. Mr. Forward sent in his report at the same time, to enforce and sustain the message, and, being a man of candor, he very frankly stated the use which was to be made of the Exchequer Bank, and the disappointment which was experienced in consequence of the delay in passing it. The following is a paragraph from his report relating to this point:

"You are aware that while the report on the finances was in the course of preparation the plan of a Fiscal Agent or Exchequer, submitted to Congress, was under your consideration. No doubt was entertained that, in the event of its adoption by Congress, it would obviate the necessity of any further provision for redeeming Treasury notes required for the service of the present year, and payable in the next. The faculty of expanding the issue of Exchequer bills to a given extent, was expected to afford facilities that would remove all apprehension of embarrassment, while the issue of its maximum of \$15,000,000, resting on \$5,000,000 of specie and \$5,000,000 of Government stock, to be held in reserve to meet any contingencies of such issue, and aided by the daily accruing revenue, was regarded as placing such issue on a foundation perfectly sure and stable."

"Should this provision, however, not be adopted by Congress, then it is obvious that the whole amount of the Treasury notes authorized by the act of Congress will become a burden upon the revenue of 1843, without any adequate provision for relief."

After this candid avowal we presume nobody will be in favor of the new Exchequer Bank but those who are for a national debt as well as a Government bank, and for hiding and disguising it under an issue of exchequer bills, the same way that Colonel Benton showed that the British debt was created in England by the Walpole Whigs. But this report of the Secretary gives us a further glimpse of future deficits: it declares a deficit to the whole amount of the late Treasury note issue for the year 1843—being five millions of dollars! So that here are two deficits declared in one day: one of three millions to occur within two months, and another of five millions to occur within twelve months. If these deficits had been stated and even proved by the Democracy, they would have been denied by the Whiggery; but being now declared, both by the President and his Secretary, the truth of them must stand confessed and undeniable. The Secretary of the Treasury seems to hint at some remedy, but it is only a hint, proposing that Congress should make ample pledges (but he does not say of what) of something to sustain public credit. No doubt the Secretary sees the necessity of recalling and pledging the public land revenue, but is restrained from speaking out openly by President Tyler's message of December last, in favor of continuing the Whiggish policy of giving the land to the States. This may have prevented the Secretary from speaking out openly and proposing to recall and pledge the land revenue. But whatever may have been his reasons, there are none with the people and the recall of the land revenue is now becoming too loud and strong for any (except the doomed) to neglect or resist it. The fraudulent Exchequer Bank, if made at all, cannot be made

in time to save the Federal Treasury from the disgrace of utter bankruptcy—insolvency— inability even to pay depreciated paper! In two months this profound disgrace must be upon us unless something is done, and there is nothing Congress can do that will be adequate except to recall the land revenue. The recall of that fund would give four or five millions this year, (for there were no sales last year,) and, what is more, it would give credit—credit to enable the Treasury to borrow. We may truly say the land bill is the father of all the mischief now in the Treasury. It has already deprived it of the last year's revenue; for the new lands were fraudulently kept out of market last year; and then the money for distribution this year; and then the called session cost four millions and a half, and the main object of that session was to pass the land bill. Thus this unconstitutional bill passed by the bankrupt bill, and passing the bankrupt law in its turn, bankrupts the Treasury, and is the cause of all the disgrace of the Treasury; yet its authors have not the manliness to repeal it. Very well! It will be repealed, and Whiggery along with it. The first Congress under the new census will set all right.

## From the Western Carolinian.

The charge of Federalism against Mr. Henry.—Our Federal Whig friends have an odd way of recommending their principles and candidates to the people, by denouncing as unworthy of trust on that account, others whom they charge with having entertained at some time the same political doctrines that they (the Whigs) now hold. Thus—they denounce Mr. Henry because they say he was once a Federalist, thereby conveying the impression that, for this reason, he is not to be trusted. They flourish this charge of old Federalism, over the Democrats, in a style that plainly shows they consider it a real knock down sort of an argument. Now it is rather beyond our comprehension we confess, to understand the aim or drift of the objection, coming from them; but saying nothing about its truth or falsity, we are perfectly willing to give them the benefit of its full value, and let us see what can be made of it to the advantage of Mr. Morehead. Suppose, as they insist, that Mr. Henry was a Federalist in his youth—what of it? Is it not rather an honor than a reproach that he has had the moral courage and political honesty to come out like a man and openly and boldly renounce doctrines which he had embraced in early life from the influence of education, connexions, associations or prejudice? Is it not the part of wisdom to acknowledge an error, when convinced, and to turn from it? But another view—if the charge of having once been a Federalist is good as an objection against Mr. Henry—how will it operate when applied to Gov. Morehead, who is a Federalist now? The fact is the Whigs will make nothing of the matter any way they can fix it; for here is the difference between the two, taking their say so for the supposition; Mr. Henry renounced his Federal opinions and became in profession and practice a thorough going Democratic Republican; on the other hand, Mr. Morehead has abandoned his Republican principles and former professions and has now turned Federalist in his full age. So that in this view of the case, the people have to choose between a man who was a young Federalist, became in his mature years and judgment an uncompromising Republican—and a former Republican turned to an "old Federalist" Whig.

## MR. HENRY'S LETTER.

In to day's paper we have given a notice of that part of Mr. Henry's Letter in which he tries to belabor the Whigs most unmercifully for entailing on the country "an actual and proposed debt of 98,000,000 of Dollars." It is really laughable for a man of sense to talk about a "proposed debt." We think it time to complain when the debt is actually contracted.

The above is taken from the Charlotte Journal, and it is an inadvertent declaration of the real feelings of the Clay Whiggery. "that a man of sense must not complain of a National Debt, when it is proposed, but wait until it is actually contracted."—Mr. Henry has an old fashioned common sense notion that the way to keep out of debt is to resist, when it is "proposed," and not to wait until it is contracted. But Whiggery thinks otherwise. To do the first is to practice economy, and to do the latter is to practice Whiggery. Mr. Henry thinks that the best way to take care of your horse is shut the stable door before the horse gets out. Whiggery says, no! wait until the horse is gone before you shut the door. Whiggery says that such notions of Mr. Henry are "really laughable." But the people who have to pay the National Debt after it is "really contracted," will think that such jokes are really too

expensive for them to laugh at. A man who means to pay his debts, is apt to think and to calculate before he contracts them. But a man who laughs at his debts until after they are "really contracted," will be apt to make his sureties smart for it. In this respect, there is no difference between individuals and States; only the nation has but one surely. (the people) and it were nothing but the commonest honesty to think and to talk of their burdens before we impose them, and to repudiate the abominable doctrine, that a "National Debt is a National blessing."

## Raleigh Standard.

## From the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

"TIP—TY—TARIFF."  
When at some of their hard-cider srees in 1840, the Federal Whigs in the Northern States threw to the breeze their banners with the above inscription—"Tip—Ty—Tariff"—the Southern people, and the laboring classes generally were warned of what was to be expected if that party got into power. They were told that their first object would be to impose upon them a burdensome Tariff to make a few rich manufacturers richer. And what has been the result? Look at the movements of Mr. Clay in Congress; look at the action of several Whig State Legislatures demanding a protective Tariff, and the numerous Conventions that have lately been held in the northern States for the same purpose; and even the Federal Whig paper in our own State are coming out openly for the odious and unconstitutional protective system. In fact, show us a warm Clay press anywhere—even here in the South, and we'll show you a high Tariff press.

A late number of the New York Tribune, the leading Clay organ in the City of New York, after noticing the Tariff Resolutions passed at a late Whig State Convention in Ohio, thus concludes his article:

"We have also read the proceedings of some thirty or forty County Conventions, in every one of which the efficient Protection of American Industry is set forth as the most essential duties of the Government and one of the cardinal principles of the Whig party. The whole Country is rapidly taking up its true position!"

What do our Southern Whigs—the Republican portion of the party, we mean—think of this doctrine? Are they who claim to be State Rights men, in favor of a strict construction of the Constitution, willing to admit that a "Protective Tariff is a cardinal principle" in their faith? And the whole country is taking up its true position," says this Clay-Parliament;—that is, the advocates of Tariffs and monopolies are every where rousing themselves to make a powerful effort to fasten the exploded American System upon us again.—But will the South submit? This is a question it would be well for Mr. Clay and his Tariff friends to consider well before they make the attempt. In another contest for Southern rights, they may not have South Carolina alone to contend with.—But let it be borne in mind, that "a Protective Tariff is one of the cardinal principles of the Whig party."

## SECTARIANISM AT THE POLLS.

It is against this that we should guard with a vigilance that never slumbers. We should not stop to inquire what sect it is that makes its appearance at the ballot box; it is enough for us to know that any sect is there, with its sectarian purposes, whether it comes with Papal, Episcopal, Presbyterian claims, it should be firmly met, rebuked, and driven away. It is an enemy to religious equality, freedom of conscience, universal toleration. It may for a time conceal its nature and design, but it is a vampire, and once fastened upon the heart of this nation, it will drink its life-blood.

Sectarianism when it comes to the ballot box comes in quest of power, and in that very act leaves its religion behind it. It brings with it instead of the Bible, its own intolerant creed—instead of the lamp of truth, the torch of persecution—instead of liberty and conscience, racks, dungeons and the flaming stake. It converts its sacred credentials into instruments of force—its benevolent mission into tears, tortures, and blood! All history utters one great and solemn truth on this subject; it thunders its admonition in the ears of this nation; the very grave of our ancestors echo with remonstrance. We must be deaf to the past, and lost to the future, not to rally and resist whenever and wherever we may encounter this moral monster.

## Philadelphia North American.

Beauties of the Banking System.—The Cincinnati Elevator says: "During the last two months, hundreds in the city of Cincinnati have been robbed of at least half of the proceeds of their labor by worthless bank paper." It ought to be borne constantly in mind, that only one year ago the Whig members of the Ohio Legislature actually invited the banks to suspend, and

refused to appoint bank commissioners to protect the people against bank frauds. 16.

## HARD RUN.

The Hillsborough Recorder excuses himself for not reporting Mr. Henry's speech at orange, for want of time and space. He finds time and space to notice one "deception" of Mr. Henry's as he calls it—and what do you think it was?—Why, he says that Mr. Henry deceived the people by falsely telling them that the extra Session authorized a loan of 12 millions, and the present session the issue of five millions of Treasury Notes, in addition to the Twelve Millions. Now, says our hasty neighbor, THIS WAS NOT SO BUT THE FIVE MILLIONS WAS ONLY A SUBSTITUTE FOR SO MUCH OF THE TWELVE MILLIONS.

Mr. Henry told the truth, Mr. Recorder, as he always does, and the Hillsboro' critic made a great mistake, as he commonly does, especially when he lacks time to consider. The "whig" presses, unfortunately, seem never to want "space" for a perversion of facts against a Democratic Candidate, for they are all copying this article without correction. Try again, friend Recorder. Take more "time" hereafter; and we advise you to be sure you are right yourself, before you charge a gentleman with false statements again, else you may run your "head into a bramble bush," and you may not always find a friend to take it out for you, as we do this time, most charitably. The Five millions was a substitute for so much of the Twelve Millions, in the form that it passed the House of Representatives, but by aid of Messrs Mangum and Graham, the Senate altered it, and made it a loan of Five Millions more, as an additional loan. The Democrats want for a substitute; but the "Whigs" made it an additional loan.

## NEW ERA IN POLITICS.

There was formerly, & for many years, an opinion very prevalent throughout the civilized world, that a promise of any kind, deliberately made, imposed an obligation on the promiser; and this obligation was supposed to result from the act itself, and to exist independent of any circumstance or condition. It was also supposed that it would neither be annulled, impaired, or in any way changed, but by the literal performance of one party, or the voluntary consent of the other.

A similar idea is still entertained, to a considerable extent among less enlightened, and even among half civilized nations. Alas for their ignorance and depravity!—The light of science, knowledge and religion, of which we so much vaunt ourselves as a people, seems not yet to have dawned on their darkened understandings.

It was reserved for the highest legislative authority, of the most enlightened and Christian people on earth, to discover and to practically explode an opinion which was venerable for its antiquity, if not valuable for its inherent soundness. By the Act of Congress, commonly known as the Bankrupt Bill, and also generally by the legislation of Virginia "for the relief of the Banks," their great advancement in morals has been effected, or at least assisted; and this is the new era in politics to which we allude. It is of the legislation of this State as connected with and illustrative of this new theory, that we have now to speak.

By legalizing the "suspension of the Banks," the legislation of this State seems to have decided—

1. That a promise is not in itself valid and obligatory;
2. That its validity results from the operation of law, and may be established & enforced, changed, compounded or annulled, by the operation of law at the pleasure of the legislative power of the State without the consent of either of the parties to it.—State Rights Repub.

## WHAT WILL THEY TRY NEXT?

The Federal whigs have been failed on every tack. Their multiplied forgeries have been unmasked, their malignant libels have been refuted, and their reckless violations have been exposed to the scorching indignation of the American people.—First, they started the war-cry of proscription! proscription! against the late Administration; persons were removed, they said, for opinion's sake; the facts came out, and behold Mr. Van Buren made fewer removals from office than any former President. When this charge failed, a new one was put in circulation—that of extravagance and corruption; this they harped upon with a most praiseworthy zeal.—Facts and figures dissipated this delusion also—proving that the affairs of the last Administration were quite as economically conducted as those of any former one since the foundation of the Government. Were

the whigs discouraged by their repeated failures, did their zeal relax by this repeated overthrow of their huge pile of abominations? By no means—it but added new fuel to the flame. They made a last and desperate effort—concentrated their undivided energies upon a single point—and defalcations! defalcations!! was thundered forth at every corner. The chalice has been returned to their own lips—the only defalcation of any considerable amount having happened through the unmatchd villainy of a conservative whig—Samuel Swartwout—an opposition candidate for Congress, and also for the Vice Presidency. It having been shown by the official documents, that there were fewer defalcations under the late Administration than even under that of Gen. Washington, the federal whigs are now at their wit's end. Prop after prop—column after column in their temple were of falsehood, has been torn away by the strong arm of political truth, and now comes up the query, what will they try next?—16.

A WISE PEN.—In the report of the expenditure of the contingent fund, during the past summer, of the Post Office Department, is the precious item of SEVEN DOLLARS for a pen.—We wish somebody would inform us what it was made of, and also whether it is still in the Postmaster General's room, or was worn out by the predecessor of the present head of that Department in writing political death warrants of Democratic Postmasters.

Isn't this "ECONOMY!"

Union Democrat.

## HOW IS IT TO BE EXPLAINED?

In a discussion of the appropriation Bill in Congress, Mr. Gilmer stated that it cost a great deal more to pay Editors for printing the Laws in the newspapers, than it did to print Laws in Pamphlet Form. Mr. Fillmore, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and means, denied it upon the authority of Mr. Secretary Webster, who dispenses that part of the "spoils." But says Mr. Gilmer, "I have Mr. Webster's written report that I am right!" and I have his written report that I am right," answers Mr. Fillmore. And thereupon each gentleman produced the Secretary's report and one of them was so, and one of them was not so. Just like Whiggery!

"It is strange," exclaimed Mr. Fillmore, but this Letter was sent to me officially as Chairman." "But this was another Letter sent to me officially as a member of another Committee," exclaimed Mr. Gilmer! "It is strange," said Mr. Fillmore, "and I cannot account for it." "I cannot account for it either," echoed Mr. Gilmer. And so say we. We cannot explain it. Who can?

Oh, when Mr. Van Buren's Secretaries made mistakes, who was so cynical in his strictures as DANIEL WEBSTER?

Raleigh Standard.

## HOW FAIR.

The "whig" press, generally, have copied the Hillsborough Recorder's article in which he censures Mr. Henry for deceiving the people about the additional loan of Five millions on the Treasury Note Bill. Not one of them has yet been candid enough to correct the very discreet Editor for his mistake. "Mistake" is a lenient word for one who falsifies a recent fact and a record too, and upon that basis alone dares to impute wilful deception to another. Catch Mr. Henry in such a mistake as that, and see how the "dogs" will bark at him. Now we suspect that "dog" story was another "mistake" of the Recorder. A dog that barks up the wrong tree, is a very sorry dog to go hunting with. At least it was thought so when we were a boy. How was it in your early days Mr. Recorder? We happen to be in the vein for joking, and will tell you of an anecdote that was told in our hearing not many years ago.

A candidate for—county, informed the people that his competitor was not exactly consistent with himself, and he (a whig) reminded him of a little dog he used to carry out for hunting squirrels. The lying little rascal (the dog) would run off out of sight and bark, all in a mighty hurry, and just as sure as he went to him, he could not find the squirrel. He did not know where to look for him, for the dog barked up one tree and shook his tail around another. That his last resort was to run off the dog's tail and then the thing quit barking. Perhaps Mr. Henry had