

The Lincoln Republican.

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

BY ROBERT WILLIAMSON, JR.

LINCOLNTON, N. C., APRIL 6, 1842.

VOLUME V, NO. 45.

NEW TERMS OF THE LINCOLN REPUBLICAN.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The Lincoln Republican is published every Wednesday at \$2 50, if paid in advance, or \$3 if payment be delayed three months.

No subscription received for a less term than twelve months.

No paper will be discontinued but at the option of the Editor, until all arrearages are paid.

A failure to order a discontinuance, will be considered a new engagement.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements will be inserted conspicuously for \$1 00 per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Count 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, and 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.

From the Western Carolinian.

MR. HENRY AND THE LAST WAR.

It has been industriously circulated by the Federal party as the only charge of any weight which they could fabricate against Mr. Henry, that he was opposed to the last war. We have the highest authority for saying that when the United States declared war against Great Britain, Mr. Henry was not of age, but was an orphan boy under the tender care of a guardian, and fortunately for the cause of truth and the confusion of malignant diffamers, the proof is in existence to show that, in perhaps his first public effort, he earnestly and strongly urged the vigorous prosecution of the war in an able address from which we give the following extract:

Extract from AN ORATION delivered by Mr. Henry during the last war, 4th July, 1814.

"But sufficient that our country's honour is at stake, and we, as freemen, are bound to defend it. Now, let no untimely tongue of traitor be heard among us. Let party distinction be hidden in the dust. The cause we fight for is a common cause. The liberty it achieves is as much the right of him who hangs over his plough, as of him who is seated in authority. The duties it exacts are all bound to yield. We are, my friends, all Federalists all Republicans. Our country's prosperity is the prosperity of every one of us; and he who will basely desert her in the hour of trial, let his name be obliterated from the book of our remembrance. As a nation, we ought to unite to establish a name among the nations of the earth, to show the world we will always repel aggression on our rights. As policy we ought to unite to put an end to the war (no matter how unjust in its cause if such it be, or odious in its prosecution) else by division we prolong its calamities, and by the defeat of our arms reflect disgrace on our national character. I know there is a hope at this time indulged among you, that the late happy changes in Europe will restore to you a peace. But my friends, 'lay no such flattering unguent to your souls,' lest hope might lead you to the foolish Carthaginians at Cannae, who lost that by intention which necessity ought to have gained them. In war, we must seek peace at the mouth of our cannon. In peace we must exert war by a wise and virtuous representation."

"This is the first serious war since our revolution, it therefore becomes us to show the firmness of nation and valor, to protect us against insult to future. Whatever our conduct is now, it will have a great bearing upon our future happiness, or misery as a nation. Surely we want not courage to the task! We have before measured swords with our adversaries and felled her in the field! The heights of Charleston where the American eagle rode triumphant over the bloody onset of the revolution, and the plains of Pinckney, where it sat perched upon the British standard will ever testify the valor of Americans. Never! then let the curse of cowardice fall on our heads. Never! let it be said our fathers bled and died for our birth-rights, and we were too base to defend them. Never! let it be said that in this land, where freedom found an asylum from the despots of Europe, we were wanting in virtue to protect it. No, never!

"And I could rehearse deeds of valor in this present war, that ought to inspire us with confidence. The achievements of our gallant little navy have surpassed our most sanguine expectations. The skill and intrepidity of our tars in every engagement have confounded their adversaries; the disproportion of our loss, the superiority of our manœuvring, and the dispatch of the victory have forever broke the charm of her naval invincibility. Her proud pretensions have been humbled, her enthusiasm wounded to the quick. In all the warfare she has ever been engaged in—this she appears to dole over as the most grievous

and lamentable; yet! mourns and grieves over it as a mother over her lost child. "To be sure our prospects have been darkened on land, but this is no cause of despair. To contend with an enemy veteran in discipline and experience, aided with a savage people sanguinary in a mode of warfare peculiar for its dreadful features of atrocity and that conducted in a manner hardly amiable in the practice of civilized nations; seated too in the interminable wilds of our northern frontiers, remote from assistance and supplies—required a preparation we have too severely felt the want of; hence our armies have met with defeat; but such cannot long be the case; when time shall have given us experience and preparation, we a people so fertile in resources and vigorous in constitution, if united, must meet with success."

Does this sound like opposition to the war—or even lukewarmness for its prosecution? Every honest man must acknowledge that it is a conclusive refutation of the slander. Hereafter whenever the Democratic reader may hear a Federal Whig say that Mr. Henry was opposed to the last war, let him stop his mouth, and show the falsity of the charge by this extract.

From the State Rights Republican.

ARISTOCRACY AND DEMOCRACY.

Aristocracy holds that the many are born as instruments to promote the enjoyment of the few—democracy holds that they all have an equal right to happiness.

Aristocracy holds that none can rightfully oppress the select few—but that the few may rightfully oppress the many. Democracy holds that oppression is in every case unjustifiable.

Aristocracy holds that the entire people are incapable of self-government on account of the mental inferiority or defect of education of the one portion. Democracy holds that the influence of the prejudices and selfish interests of one class, is as dangerous as that of the ignorance or poverty of another, and that the true way to balance the government is to let all participate in it so that the various interests and prejudices may counteract each other.

Aristocracy holds that learning is of more value to a legislator than intellect. Democracy holds that intellect is more important than learning.

Aristocracy values men for the deserts of their great grandfathers. Democracy estimates them by their own merits.

Aristocracy holds the lives of one portion of the community more sacred than those of another portion. Democracy holds all alike under the protection of the law.

Aristocracy holds to extravagance and splendor in the government. Democracy to economy and simplicity.

Aristocracy holds that every man is to be dedicated to as to the management of his own business. Democracy that every one is to manage his own affairs in his own way if he does no violence or direct fraud to others.

Aristocracy holds to monopolies and partial privileges. Democracy to equal rights and free competition.

Aristocracy holds that it is a benefit for the people to be heavily taxed, because the tax consumers will pay back the money in exchange for purchases from the tax payers. Democracy holds that this operation is not more profitable to the tax payer, than it is to the shop keeper or to the laborer to make a present to a customer, upon condition that it be given back to him in exchange for goods or for work.

Aristocracy holds that each generation is to be governed by those whom it precedes. Democracy that each generation has a right to make laws for its own government.

Aristocracy holds that justice eludes with men and circumstances. Democracy that it always should be equal, and that its nature is always the same.

Aristocracy holds that fraud and deception are possible in political affairs. Democracy that they are to be reprobated as much in politics as in any other business.

Aristocracy holds to the interference of the law with the rights of conscience. Democracy holds to freedom of conscience and opinion.

Aristocracy would restrain the freedom of speech and the press. Democracy would preserve and protect it.

Members of congress receive from the public treasury, 40 cents per mile, or \$8 for every twenty miles for travelling expenses. We believe that is the amount.—This is outrageous, in these times when travelling is so rapid and cheap. A member of Congress pays \$4 to travel from Philadelphia to Baltimore, 60 miles; and draws \$20 for mileage! He pays \$30 for travelling from New Orleans to Pittsburgh, by steamboat, say two thousand miles, and the time he occupies is not ten days, yet he draws \$800! This is robbing the people with a vengeance. Some members take the most circuitous route, that their mileage may be increased; a member travels two hundred miles a day, & makes \$800! A pretty round sum. Some members charge

2 or 3,000 dollars mileage annually! Admitting that the per diem of members of Congress is not too high, who will justify these exorbitant allowances for mileage? What excuse can be offered for them? If none, then why does not some honest friend of economy propose and urge the reform upon Congress? The present rates of mileage were fixed years ago; when travelling was expensive, tedious and dangerous. In this day of rail-roads & steamboats, the cause of high travelling expenses are removed, and mileage should consequently be reduced. We hope Congress will reform this shameful abuse.—*Id.*

GOLD AND SILVER.

It should be constantly borne in mind, that there is enough of Gold and Silver in Europe and America, being \$4,500,000,000, to furnish the United States with more specie than double the amount of her present paper currency, if she had her fair quota in proportion to her population.—Yet the advocates of the swindling stamp system, would persuade the people that we should have no money without Banks.—*Id.*

From the Globe.

PERMANENT DEBT AND HIGH TARIFF.

The message of Mr. TYLER and the report of Mr. FORWARD have produced their fruit—a bill from the Committee of Ways and Means in the House of Representatives to save the Treasury from the two forthcoming deficits and its present state of suspension. A deficit of three millions in the present quarter, and five millions in the first quarter of the next year, were announced in the Treasurer's report, and the suspension of the Government was announced in all the New York papers; and for these evils and disgraces no open or manly remedy was proposed by the President or his Secretary, but they have communicated with the Committee of Ways and Means, and the remedy makes its first appearance from that quarter. And what is it? A bill to sell Government stock, as the phrase is, at what it will bring, and to make Treasury notes continue to bear interest after the year is out for which they were issued. The English of this is, that the Government is to borrow money by paying one hundred dollars hereafter for less than one hundred dollars received now! and that Treasury notes, instead of being redeemed when due, are to be unredeemed, bearing interest for an indefinite length of time; thus creating a national debt, by fraud for the Government, like a spendthrift, is to be shamed on its own loans in market, and, like an insolvent, is to let its notes lie in the hands of creditors, drawing interest. This is permanent debt and fraudulent debt and precisely the way the British debt was created, as shown by Colonel Boutin, in his speech on the Cabinet exchequer. In that speech the policy of the Administration was discreetly revealed, and shown to be what this new bill is—fraudulent, fraudulent, permanent national debt through the instrumentality of loans and Exchequer bills—the loans to be according to the British plan of giving stock for one hundred, when receiving less than that sum, and Treasury notes to be unredeemed, bearing annual interest until maturity. We are not at that point, and the sound men at the head of the Government refuse to take the daily common sense and honorable course of recalling the loan revenue and restoring hard money payments to the Federal Treasury.—These common sense remedies are rejected by the men in power; and why? because they mean to have two things, a high tariff and a national debt, for the foundation of a National or Treasury Bank. For these reasons three parties work together, the High Tariff party, the National Bank party, and the Exchequer Bank party. These three work together, and to all these the throwing away of the hard revenue is an indispensable step in their policy. And now, what says the country to the abused Administration of General Jackson and Mr. Van Buren? Were Treasury notes protested in their time? Was their issue made permanent? Were fraudulent loans recommended? Was the Government in a state of suspension? Were Government notes offered in vain for Bank notes? Did banks bid themselves superior to a suspended Treasury? Did banks refuse their notes, bearing interest, for Government notes bearing interest? Did any of these disgraces happen in Mr. Woodbury's time, even when the banks shut up with all the Government money in their vaults? Did these things happen then? No! no! The Government had no such disgrace in their time—no such disgrace as that which the new bill in the House of Representatives brings upon the country.

The same bill purports to pledge the custom-house duties for these fraudulent loans and permanent Treasury notes; and have the custom-house to seal! High tariff is that from and this bill is to link debt and tariff together! Why not pledge the lands? That would spoil the game of debt and tariff but the Democracy will do their best. They will try to subvert the lands for the custom.

BEAUTIES OF THE BANKING SYSTEM.

From what we can learn, the planters of Louisiana are taking some lessons on the banking system that they will not forget in a hurry. For instance, a small sugar planter on the Bayou Lafourche, came to this city about two months ago, with his crop of sugar, which he sold for \$2,100, and took in payment notes on the Exchange, and other insolvent banks. March came round, the planter had debts to pay, and, like an honest man, called on the holders of his notes, when they refused to receive bank paper, and the planter returned to the city for a sound currency, something that his creditors will accept of. What follows? Why his \$2,100 will not yield him \$600; and after all his loss of time, and travelling expenses, he has to go home and beg of his creditors to wait.

Another instance, and we are done for present. On either hand of the Bayou Lafourche, but some distance from navigable streams, there are settlements on patches of high land, called *bayous*, or *brules*, whose proprietors are, generally speaking, people of such small means, as to be unable to set up a cotton gin. These people sell their cotton in the seed to their neighbor on the bayou. About seven or eight weeks ago, the owner of one of these cotton gins, or mills, arrived in New Orleans, where he made heavy sales of the cotton thus procured, for which he received in payment eighteen or twenty thousand dollars of what was the current money; in other words, bank notes, now worth little or nothing. Returned home, the *brules* planters received their pay, in sums varying from fifty to five hundred dollars nominally.

Now, these poor people cannot buy a barrel of flour, or a ham of bacon, with the product of a bale of cotton. Whole families of industrious, well-intentioned natives of Louisiana, are destined to suffer all manner of privations, during a twelvemonth; and wherefore? Because some score or two of men in this city have aimed at a massing of fortunes by the privileges of banking.—*New Orleans Courier.*

There is much mystery over the address to the freshmen of the United States, put forth by the Abolition party at Faneuil Hall, and said to be signed by O'Connell, Mathew, and 60,000 Irishmen. Bishop Hughes of New York publishes a card, in which he declares it as his "first and decided impression, that it was not authentic," but adds: "Should it prove to be authentic, then I have no hesitation in declaring my opinion that it is the duty of every unprejudiced Irishman to reject and repudiate the address with indignation, not precisely because of the doctrines which it contains, but because of their having emanated from a foreign source, and of their tendency to operate on questions of domestic and national policy. I am no friend of slavery; but I am still less friendly to any attempt of foreign origin to abolish it." A meeting of Irishmen has also been held at Pottsville, Pennsylvania, who pronounced it to be "base education"—denied the address to the most indignant terms, and declare that "whether it emanated from the pen of Daniel O'Connell, or from any other source whatever, they cannot find language strong enough to censure and treat it with the scorn it deserves." The New York Express, however considers the signatures to be genuine *but notes erroneous.*—*Richmond Enquirer.*

From the Globe.

THE GAG.

Our readers will have perceived, from the proceedings in Congress of yesterday, that the gag offered in the House a month ago, (that is, the amendment to the rules giving to a majority in the House the power of taking a bill out of the Committee of the Whole at any time,) passed by a majority of seven votes. We intend to blame no one; but any one who will look over the list of voters on this question, must see that it was carried in consequence of the absence of Democrats.

Well, having had four months Whig reign of inebriety, we are now, we suppose, to have as many more of Whig tyranny. The rules of legislation—the latitude of debate, that all other majorities on the floor of Congress have deemed sacred, and found of adequate efficiency to carry on its business, will not suffice for the present majority. To rush into extremes of evil—to do nothing—or to do every thing wrong—to trifle, then oppress—protest, and counteract their professions—and all the

while, to do but one thing well, and that is, to show the people what they really are, seems to be the ambitious duty, and high destiny of the great Whig party. Profoundly despising the people, they appear to think the best method of obtaining their favor is to treat them like spaniels, who are said to love their masters the better for beating them. Fully is heaped on folly—outrage on outrage, whilst they seem unconscious, in spite of the fall elections, of the black storm of popular indignation, which lowers all around them. If we pursued alone party ends, we might rejoice in this renewed determination to suppress the right of free debate to the representatives of the people. Tyranny and oppression, amongst a free people, always defeat themselves; whilst as a precedent, by the adoption of this rule, they will put into the hands of the Democratic party, if they will condescend to imitate their example, the power at a future day of "recommending this poisoned chalice to their own lips."

The slow progress of business in Congress will doubtless be the pretended justification for this violation of the rights of the minority. But what have the minority done? Have they occasioned the delay? How much of the time of Congress have they consumed in debate? Abolition rows—disunion propositions—contemptible efforts at petty reforms, whilst large abuses, mighty projects of legislative corruption—like the Distribution bill—are left untouched—these have consumed the time of Congress, and these are all of Whig origin, and the subjects on which Whig oratory has delighted to dwell. No subjects have been kept in the Committee of the Whole an unreasonable time, or longer than usual, considering their importance. The greater part of the time has been wasted in the House, where the previous question, had the majority thought fit, could always have been applied, and discussion be terminated. But the majority find themselves despised. The people are beyond and above them.—But they have the minority—who have veiled throughout with the utmost parliamentary propriety and dignity—in their power; and to all upon it and through it, is perfectly consistent with their magnanimity, wisdom, and virtue. Be it so.

"It came, it cometh, and will come, The power to punish or forgive. In one we should be slower."

The splendidly furnished mansion of Mr. St. Clair Clarke at Washington, has been hired for the use of Lord Ashburton. It is next door to the residence of Mr. Webster. *New York Jour. of Com.*

Whig Government.—Let's hear no more about "perish credit," after a Whig Congress and a Whig President have the complete control of public affairs, and we find the following fact sent forth to the world. Oh, my country, how deeply we feel for your wrong!

A large amount of Treasury notes fell due in New York, a day or two since, all of which were dishonored. The consequence was some little excitement among holders, and an increase in the rate of discount to one per cent.—*Dalt. Repub.*

WORSE STILL.

Governor Morehead, after abusing the people at Washington about using ice in their water, built an ice house at Raleigh, and after all there is no ice to put in it!—The water refused to freeze! Well that's a good one! The hand of Providence is in that! He does not deserve any; but we suppose he'll buy some with a part of that thousand dollars. That'll be a capital joke! A log cabin Governor buying ice! *North Carolinian.*

"Pa, I want a new hat—no, not a hat, but a cap."
"You can't have any now; the times are too hard."
"But aint them good times come yet, you told about, when you cut logs for the cabin on Sine-street?"
"Go to bed, you rascal! What do you know about politics?"—*Rockester Rep.*

We publish to-day, from the New York New Era, a vindication of the State Rights party of South Carolina, in the tariff controversy of 1832 and 1833, arising from the late controversy between Mr. Bous and Mr. Upshur. Our readers are aware that we did not, in that contest, approve of the course of South Carolina; but the attempt lately made, to certain quarters, to identify

their opposition to the flagitious and oppressive tariff policy, with that of Hartford Conventionists during the last war, is a gross injustice, which no one but a violent tariff partisan, or bitter Federalist, would be capable of committing. South Carolina did not seek a combination with other States, much less a foreign State. She did not move in a time of national distress and war, whilst our boys were beleaguered with foreign armaments, and our farmers were streaming with blood. She did not support, by her course, the aggressions and insults of a foreign nation, upon the persons of American citizens and American independence and honor. Above all, she raised her head against every monstrous, (and, as she believed,) unconstitutional oppression, and if she erred, she erred on the side of liberty.—*Globe.*

From the New York New Era.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

The Cincinnati Enquirer does injustice to one of the most distinguished of American statesmen—a man who has been more unjustly vilified and abused than any name in the nation, occupying the elevated position he has during a long and eventful public life. The name of Mr. Calhoun, says that paper, has been frequently assailed by the Whig press, for the purpose of disparaging his patriotism and devotion to the Union. His unsullied private character, and transcendent ability, have compelled his enemies to look about with diligence for topics of reproach,—and all they have been able to effect, in the way of imputation or character, is a suspicion that, in advocating nullification, he was desirous of effecting a dissolution of the Union.

The controversy between Messrs. Bous & Upshur has, among other things, caused a greater development of the objects of the nullifiers, and a more complete elucidation of the motives of Mr. Calhoun. The latter of Waddy Thompson, jr. the new Minister to Mexico, contains the following passage:

"With the admitted head of that party (nullification) Mr. Calhoun, my reasons, political and personal, were of the most intimate character. Those reasons are now totally changed; and whilst I trust I could not be induced to repeat anything to his disadvantage, which I had heard from him during the existence of those relations, I take pleasure in saying, that in the fullest and freest conversations with him, for hours and days at a time, I never had cause even to suspect that he desired a dissolution of the Union. On the contrary, I well know that he has always regarded such an event as a great calamity—one of the greatest. I know no man more deeply impressed with the value of that Union, and no one whose opinions are so strong and so settled that it never will be dissolved."

This is the spontaneous testimony of a political enemy, and one who is not a personal friend.

It will be remembered that when Mr. Calhoun announced his belief in nullification, he was, next to Gen. Jackson, the favorite of the Democratic party—and he was Vice President of the United States by the vote of both parties—having, in consequence of his splendid abilities and irreproachable life, been supported for the second office in the country by both Adams and Jackson men. He was elected by the largest majority that was ever received by any man for that office. But this unbounded popularity, and his glittering prospects, were sacrificed at once by Mr. Calhoun when his own State called on him to assist in the redress of other wrongs. And it would be hard to find in the whole range of American history, or of any history, an instance of more disinterested sacrifice of self for country. For Mr. Calhoun saw that nullification was unpopular. But the enemies of Mr. Calhoun resolved not only that his power and his prospects should be destroyed, but that his good name should be blasted. And for this purpose they raised the cry that nullification was treason and was treason. And by loud accusation, and frequent repetition, much of the impression thus created against Mr. Calhoun, has remained to this day. We have now full development of the plans of the nullifiers, and a triumphant vindication of Mr. Calhoun. And the friends of this great statesman, and of the country, may now complete in his history and character, one of the greatest results yet achieved by the action of our institutions on human nature. And it would be difficult for any lover of our race or country to find a man who had done more honor to both.

It is seldom that any man has exerted such influence and such salutary influence over the destinies of his country. Mr. Calhoun led on the Republican party to the late war. He restored the War Department itself to energy and order. He contributed more than any other man to the election of General Jackson. He overthrew the protective tariff system, and more than any other man, sustained the Sine Treasury.

Take from his country's history the labors and achievements of Mr. Calhoun, and the history of her liberty and glory would be dimmed.