impression at Washington. Extract of a Letter:

"House of Representatives. ? March 25th, 1842. 5

"The President to-day sent in a Message suggesting a repeal of the Land Distribu-It produced a decided sensation. I think, judging from the hasty reading of the Clerk, this Message will elevate the President in the public estimation. At least we owe him one thanks. It evinces a superiority to party doginas, and a determination to further the great interests of our Republic. When the Executive appeals from Whigism to our proud Democracy, not by professions, but in measures,

can we fear the result?" Well may the Whig subalterns gnash their teeth at Messrs. Tyler and Rives, for the decided course they have taken. This Distribution was to have been the stalkinghorse at their polls-their hobby-their bait to eateh gadgeons-their bribe to seduce the Voters of Virginia, Already, the Richmond Whig, the Winchester Republican, and the whole chorus of Whig presses, were ringing the changes -and asking the people, whether they will vote for any man, who will not vote to receive the monev-not give it to poor Old Virginia when she wants it-not give to her Treasury "some 3 or 400,000 annually" -(When Mr. Clay houself said, only on Thursday last, that the sales would not exceed one and a half millions, which would give us not more than 65,000 dollars, a pretty mess of pottage indeed, for which to sell the birthright of our principles.) These Whigs were canting about the vast increase of taxes to the amount of \$150,000. The Richmond Whig said, we must have "direct taxation" to that amount; but the fact is, the taxes are as they were last year, with the exception of an increase on bro kers, lottery offices, and pedlars' licences and a moderate tax on watches, pianos, and plate above in value. These Whigs are willing to make a clamor, for the sake of effect at the polls, of the non reception of this fund-although, as General Bayly proves in his masterly speech in to-day's Enquirer, what an enormous cost it would be to us-the loss of our principles-the prostration of the Compromise-the angmentation of the Parist upon the Souththe payment of four or five dollars in the form of duties, for every dollar we receive from Distribution-not to speak of the disgrace we bring upon the General Government, by starving her Treasury, and depriving her of the best means to raise money by a pledge of the revenue of her lamis. Mr. Woodbury states (on Thursday last, in the Debate upon Mr. Rives's Resolu tions) a strong authority in point-viz: Hamilton's report on the revenue in 1795. that "the land fund was always considered a legitimate source of revenue, and a pledge for the security of the public ereditor.

But the Whigs see themselves in danger of being stripped of even this hobby. Congress do their duty, they will earry out the suggestions of Messrs. Tyler and Rives-and pour back this land fund into their own exhausted exchequer. The Whigs are terribly chapfatlen; and "mutter curses loud and deep" at the prospect .-For, why quarrel for what they are not likely to gei? Mr. Rives tells the Whogs indeed in his Thursday's speech, that "The provise in the Distribution law, which made its operation depend on the adequacy of a 20 per cent rate of duty to yield resenue enough for the wants of the Government, without the aid of the Land and suffer me to bring you back to some notion to all the States the they could not expect, under existing circumstances, to receive any dividend from this food," Instead of their boasted 400,-600 dollars, the Whigs may not have : sons. Nor ought a sous to be distributed The defences of the nation demand every cent. Her poverty requires the relief. We advise the Whigs, therefore, to spare their breath "to cool their own porridge," As Madame Glas says, "Before you can cook your eel, you must eatch it."

From the Ruleigh Standard. HIS ENCELLENCY J. M. MOREREAD. No. IV.

Sir: As in the last canvass you de nounced what you then charged as the grossest acts of extravagance against those who administered the Government; so I presume in the coming campaign, you will point to those evidences of economy and reform, of your "whig" friends, in whose behalf you ventured to promise so much to the country. To prepare you thus to go before the people with facts, and not more essections, allow me to call your attention. to some matters which are to be found in the reports which have been made public by the present Congress. For remember, sir, when you shall again appear before the people, you will be expected not to repeat your general charges and nell memorary denunciations, but tell us what has been done to relieve the country form these acts of such an assertion. For you will have read moved, which then weighed so heavily paign, that your is to be contain, Henry upon the community -Then, we were in- Clay, has advocated on the floor of Conformed the times were dreadfully hard and gress, that it will require twenty-six mil-

quidate the public debt produce as low, money as scarce, and as say to this? Acknowledge you were ig- der the pledge of the public lands to redeem s the public Treasury, had too, as they were two years ago. corant, or say you have been deceived by to be regarded as an unwise. Such is the general opinion through the your friends, as they have exceeded your the best security of the public country. And what is of more importcalculations only in the moderate sum of would with difficulty be ance for you to know, is the fact, that it is ten millions a year. You may, and no excused, and could not be justified." To the general impression, if these matters distributed attempt to deceive and mislead the same purpose. Mr. Rives expresses are to be made better, it must be brought by charging this upon the heavy debt left We awe Mr. Tyler, therefore, about by something different from any by the late administration. But that will two. His Message has produced a deep thing which your "whig" friends have ei- not avail you, as the published documents holders in the market. Besides, our friends the Nucces, and then on the march. ther done or attempted to do. Your party show that debt not to exceed five millions and a haif, which two years and a half of has now been in power more than twelve months, and have had command of both Mr. Ciay's sinking fund would discharge, our Sinte and National Legislatures, If But I promised to call your attention to any thing was done by the last General

ome singular items of expenditure under Assembly for the relief or begent of the the head of contingencies, as made by country, you doubtless will be prepared to those great "whig" reformers the disbanded cabinet officers. They, as you know, But it was the acts of the General Gortrament, from which you promwere in office about six months, having ised so much to the country. Here, too, entered on the fourth#of March and gone you will find yourself most wofully at out in September following. If you say fault, when you shall come to enumerate the period was too short for your promised the great "whig" measures of relief and reform, they certainly might have avoided any abuses in the expenditure on few obreform, about which you used to descript o elequently. It will be amusing indeed jeets. You cannot have forgotten your to hear you, when you shall reach this own complaints against Mr. Woodbury and those then in office, for such charges part of your subject. I can well imagine ad even hear the load applause with which as "oxica clerk lire," "newspapers," the great use by these clerks of "towels, soap, you will be greeted by your admiring riends, when you shall touch upon these Now, sir, if you will examine interesting miniters. I now fancy you bethe reports made to the present session of fore a large audience of your conservmen. Congress, of these contingent expendences, and hear you point with triumph to the you will find many items, for "temporary cierk hire," washing of towels at the rites relief acts of the Extra Session of Congress. You can, indeed, point to that of some four or five dollars the month, 'clerk bire," and strange to say, "office oly act of universal relief, the Bankrupt Law, which constitutes one of the greatest furniture" to an amount in one department nems in your relief measures, and which exceeding four hundred dollars. So you has enabled so many gambling political will find in the State department other speculators to free themselves from their items that call for your especial denonciaengagements, as well as the little crossion-such as "articles for mourning for road debtors, from the grasp of the consta- President, \$156 87; print of Gen. Harrion \$5; extra train for President and since, ble's ca, sa; and who hereafter are to be set free from their contracts with the bon 5th April, \$100; print of President Harriest farmers of the country by whom they son, \$10; do. of President Tyler, \$8. had been trusted. So you can beast of the Should you say these are the acts of Danrelief which has been extended to the poor iel Webster-then turn to the expenditures man, as well as to the rich, by the addiof Messrs, Secretaries Beil and Badger -tional taxes which have been imposed on And though you may not find a barber's bill for shaving the honorable Secretary of lite ! the common necessaries of life. You can the Navy, you will think the public has boast, too, of the relief which has been af torded to our sister States so greatly inbeen most successfully shaved. Please debted to the foreign creditor, for money examine the report from the Navy, and see if you do not find, doring Mr. Bulgborrowed and wasted in acts of extravagames, by distribution of the proceeds of er's six months' service, "extra clerk hire; washing of towels; 2 portraits of President the public lands; whilst the lands and other property of our own citizens have been Tyler; 2 prints of President Harrison, \$11 pledged for the payment of the millions each." So in the War department, prais and portraits of Presidents Harrison and which have been borrowed or authorized Tyler amounting to \$52 .- This contingent in the creation of a national debt. Such are some of the great "whig" measures of fund is certainly very convenient, as it beneficence and relief, which your Excelseems applicable to all objects. It reminds lency will be enabled to refer with pride me of a story I heard told of a member of and effect -And if you should not find in Congress, who directed the clerk to have a the recital of the glorious labors of the Exsupply of Brandy for his daily drink at the tra Session, enough wherewith to insult a House. On being asked under what head deceived people, as to the manner in which of expenditure it was to be charged, reyour extravagant promises have been ful plied under that of fuel. So in the same filled, you can turn to what is now doing, report, you will find a free use made of ice and to what your friends are likely to do. by these great reformers, as had been by during the present session of Congress. ose who had gone before them. It may These are, indeed, unpleasant themes for a be, this word cools your own ardor, and 'whig' orator, and I should really sympossibly you will be restrained from talkpathize with you, for the mortification you ing hereafter so loudly about those "leechare doomed to undergo, had I not witnesses," as you used to term the office holders, ed some of the misrepresentations and who were consuming the very substance of shifts to which you were in the habit of the people. And for fear you may be siresorting during your last campaign. You ient on the delicate subject, allow me to call your attention to some of your own will recollect, too, you are not to meet with that generous and disinterested aid contingent expenditures out of the thonsand dollars appropriated by a "Whig" you received at the hands of your grea ora-Legislature for furniture for your own paltors in the west. That great log cabin hard eider champion, General Edney, if ace. You will pardon me for copying report be true, has retired from the field of some of the items from your account, for politics, having been disappointed in his fear it may not be made public before the meeting of the next General Assembly. If efforts to obtain an office. So you know there be any mistake, then it will be in the gallant Gaither has taken up his abode to enjoy the shades of these "horse chestyour power to correct it, by having a duly nuts" and the sweet-scented flowers, about certified copy made public. Here it is, which you once regaled us so lavistily. So

too, a Jones and a Bynum have received

their rewards, and being in office, of course

will not interfere in the politics of the

country. You will pardon this digression,

things, which I fear you may have forgot-

member. You will remember -or if you

should not, those who heard you will-the

charge you so of en repeated against Mr.

Van Buren, that he had carried the expen-

ditures up to 37 millions of dollars .- For

the truth of this assertion, when denied,

you appealed to a garbled statement of

"Levi," as you were so fond of calling the

then S cretary of the Treasury. Will you

now do justice to your hearers, when you

shall again appear before the public, by

taking with you Mr. Secretary Ewing's

report, in which you will find, at page

twenty-five, a statement of the actual ex-

penses of the four years of Mr. Van Bu-

ten or shall not find it convenient to re-

"John M Morchead in account with the State of North Carolina:

To each rec'd for the purchase of furniture, \$1,000 By the exection of an Ice Horse, \$300 By 12 doz Towels, 72 By one Bedstead, France Pattern, 125

\$497

Now, whatever you may say, the public will think these are pretty serious trems to ne found in the account of one who, in recking for office, made so much to do about small matters. To drop these small nems for the present, I promise to bring to light a femous correspondence of yours with the Governor of a sister State, about a fucitive from justice. You understand me, do you not? LONG TOM.

From the Globe.

LOAN BILL.

Mr. Fillmore, as chairman of the Comen's administration, exclusive of trust mines of Ways and Means, proposed an family. &c., and from which it appears the amendment to the loan bill, by which the aghest year (1837) was \$31,610,003 09, Secretary of the Treasury would be enand the lowest (1840) \$22,389,356 31. bled to sell Government bonds below par And you will find, in the same document, in the market. He also declared vesterday this expenditure large as it was did not afternoon, that the alternatives were, to keep pace with the appropriations made adopt such an amendment, or the disgrace Congress, which in the year 1837 ex- of the Government would be inevitable .-ceeded thirty-four millions, for which your We respectfully submit that there is no al-"whig" friends generally voted. So, sir, ternative presented by him in that point of I must remind you of what you over and view; for in either case, in our opinion, again declared, that the expenditures of the there would be disgrace. If disgrace is to Government ought, and under "whig" rule follow, it cannot be wiped off by selling would be brought down to fifteen millions | Government bonds (and proposing to do so a year. Has this been done, or is it likely [in advance] under par, and thus placing to be done? I shall not insult the public our credit at the merey of speculators .by an answer in the negative, but shall We do not choose that the Republican parheave you to their contempt for hazarding ty shall be placed in the alternatives presented by the chairman. We need not oppression, which, according to your for, with shape and mornification, if you can submit either to disgrace or to the proposimer logic, had ground the people into be made to feel mortified for any of your tion to sell our credit under par. There is dust -How these burdens have been re- unfounded assertions during your past cam- yet another alternative upon which the Re- east as the Brassos. The reports are that publican party can place themselves before the country 1 and that is the repeal of the distribution bill, and pledging the public 9000. oppressive. If they have been made soft- hous to meet the demands of the Govern. lands to redeem any debt that may be creaer, or grown more tolerable, you, no doubt, meat, twenty-four millions for ordinary ted by Government. Do this, and there will be prepared to inform us of it. For, and extraordinary expenditures, and two would be no need for the disgraceful pro- fighting. Times are more serious than I assure you, if they be so, the country is millions for the annual discharge of the position to sell Government bonds under some imagine. Urge the people eastward entirely ignorant of it. Times are as hard, public debt. What will you, or can you par. A loan of \$5,000,000 proposed un- to push on and help us."

it, would be readily and eagerly taken at par. Upon this alternative the Republican party place themselves before the country in opposition to this loan bill now proposed, containing as it does the disreputahle proposition to sell the Government shouds at a discount for the benefit of fundare now doubtly fortified by the President's recent message, proposing to aid the em barrassed finances at this juneture, by recalling the distribution fund, and once more placing the public lands as a basis upon which to rest the credit of the Government. The Republican party are then sustained in their course upon this measure by the President himself. And nothing can more strongly illustrate the soundness of their views, and the patriotism of their course, than that the President, who originally recommended the distribution act, should now be forced by imperious duty, to recommend its repeal. The Republican party believe there is no measure fraught with more deleterious consequences to the finances or the country, than this distribution act; and until it be repealed, they feel justified in voting against any new loans, and most especially against any that propose to sacrifice the public ecedit for the benefit of speculators in the market. The next proposition that the Federal party will propose, will be after they have sold the Government bonds below par, to in crease the taxes, and force a high tariff, and then raise the same bonds, which they duposed of to fund-holdors at a discount, topar, or even to a premium, and thus aid their speculating allies by both operations.

The President has done his duty in re commending a repeal of the distribution act. and the Republican party have decreed that it shall be striken from the statute book, or that the majority who have assumed the management of our finances, shall also take all the responsibility that must inevitably follow their suicidal and abandoned mea-

How long are the people to submit to such

high-handed swindling? Is the honor of

the country to be sperificed, and its inter-

ests to be bartered off, to mid and sustain

fiose who stand like cormorants around

your public Treasury, to feed and fatten,

when corrupt and profligate politicians choose to minister to their insatiate appe-

From the New Orleans Bee of 25th ult. LATER FROM TEXAS-CONFIRMA-TION OF THE INVASION OF TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steamboat Col. Woods, from Galveston, whence she was despatched on the 22d, brings the confirmation of the invasion, of Texas by an overwhelming Mexican force. It appears that the retreat of the Mexicans from Sau Antonio was a device to allure the 'Texian' troops, assempled in haste, to go in pursuit, before they were fully drilled and disciplined.

Shortly after the steamship Neptune left Galveston, (which vessel reported the retreat of the Mexicans from San Antonio) an express arrived bringing intelligence of the advance of 9000 men on the Matamoras road towards Victoria, and reporting 12,000 additional troops on the upper road, marching upon San Antonio. The forces which recently captured San Antonio, constituted the van guard of the 12,000 under the command of Vasquez. The impression is that the Texam army of 1,500 men, under Borleson, will follow the retreat of the van goard, until brought within the power of the main army.

Upon the receipt of this news, which was brought to Matagorda from different directions, rendering us truth indisputable, the Committee of Vigilance in Galveston despatched a pilot boat to this city, and a few hours afterwards the steamer Col. Woods. The prior boat has not yet reached New Orleans. The Col. Woods met with favorable weather, and came to our Levee in about 50 hours.

From the Galveston Advertiser, 22d inst. The following reached us this morning by Mr. S. Mossins, who left Matagorda at neon on Saturday. It will be observed that the facts stated are from two distinct

To the Citizens of the Eastern Coun. ties .- We, the Committee of Salety of the county of Matagorda, present to your conideration the following facts just received. From letters dated the 16th inst. from men in whom we have the utwest confidence. we extract the following-from Mr. Pleasant to his sister, Mrs. Fisher, dated Victoria, 16th iast: "From Mexican information received on the 15th, there would be 1500 men at San Patricio, the advance guard of 9000."

From Dr. A. M. Levy, same date: "Some friendly Mexicans just in camp, report that there were 9000 Mexicans advancing on the lower country, by the Matamoras road, and 12,000 on the road to San Antonio."

The above, from the Camp, has been confirmed by the arrival of one of our spies in Camp, Mr. Blair.

From G. R. Jacques, a citizen of this town-"From the news brought in last evening. I think we shall have to fall back, and if the force of the enemy is not overrated, we will not be able to fight them short of the Colorado, and perhaps as for the upper division of Mexicans is about 12.000, and the lower division about

"There is no doubt they have a large force, and we may expect some rough

Since the bhove was received, Mr. Lud dington has just arrived from Linnville which place he left on the 17th, at ten o'clock, A. M. Mr West, the Deputy Collector, had just come in from Camp and reports "a spy company had just come in. who had seen a large body of Mexicans supposed to be 9000, aftern miles west of were two wagons at Limwilla pressing every article in the way of provisions for our army.

33 125 TY 25 TO 40 2

From the above flets, if there is not a prompt turn out by the Middle and Eastern counties, the enemy will ravage and over-

run our country. - M. TALBOT, Ch. Jus. Chmn. HARVEY KENDRICE. CHARLES DALE. THOMAS M. DUKE. D. E. E. BRAMEN. O. C. BLUNT. R. T. VANSLIKE. J. T. HOFFORD. ISAAC VANDORN. Matagorda, March 19, 1842.



THE REPUBLICAN.

LINCOLNTON.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1842

DENOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATION. Fer Governor. LOUIS D. HENRY, OF CUMBRULAND COUNTY.

WE are authorized and requesed to announce Col. T. N. Herndon as a candidate for Brigadier General of the 10th Brigade of North Carolma Militia, to supply the vacancy oceasioned by the resignation of Gen. Seagle'

We are authorized and requested to announce Col. J. G. Bysun, a candidate for the office of Brigadier General of the 10th Brigade of North Carolina Militia, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gen. Seagle.

We are authorized and requested to announce Col. J. J. BARRINGER, of Lincoln County, 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.



WE are authorised and requested to announce Capt. B. M. JETTON as a candidate for Lieutenant Colonel of the 70th Regiment of N. Carolina Militia, in place of Col. F. A. Hoke, resigned.

WE are authorized and requested to announce JOHN R. STAMEY Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Lincoln county, at the next

WE are authorized and requested to announce TURNER M. ABERNA-THY as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Lincoln county, at the next election-

MR. HENRY'S APPOINTMENTS.

Louis D. Henry, the Democratic candidate for Governor, will address the

At Morganton, on Wednesday [Court week the 20th of April.

At Charlotte, on Tuesday, (court week)

the 28th of April. At Lincolnton, on Saturday the 30th of

At Rutherfordton, on Wednesday [Court

week] the 4th of May.

At Shelby Cleaveland County, on Tuesday [Court week] the 10th of May.

Our Democratic Meeting.

THE TIME CHANGED!

Having learned that Louis D. Henry, the Republican candidate for Governor, will address the people at this place, on Saturday the 30th inst., we have, after consultation with | us by a gentleman of the highest respectasome of our friends, concluded to change the time of our Democratic meeting to that day .-The meeting will therefore be held on the 39th inst., immediately after the conclusion of Mr. Henry's address.

the Standard, over the signature of "Long just, true and an importial outline thereof.

NEWTERMS OFTHE

LINCOLN REPUBLICAN. FETHE Proprietors of the Lincoln Republican Press, finding it impossible to continue long the present system of credit have determined to issue proposals under which that paper will be conducted after the close of the present Volume. And with the view of rendering its circulation as wide as possible, they offer it to the public on the following terms , viz:

At Two Dollars a year, payable in advance.

The names of the present subscribers, will, conequently, at the expiration of the present Volume, be stricken from the list, unless the advance pay ment for the ensuing year be made before the first number is issued.

The Proprietors deem it unnecessary to offer any arguments to show the necessity of keeping the Republican in operation. It is the most Western pa per in the State devoted to the cause of Repulslican principles, while there are two other Presses of opposite politics still to the West of Lincolnton. And it must be apparent to every one, that the Democratic population of Lincoln and the surcounding Counties, require an organ through which their doctrine and sentiments may be advoented.

The Proprietors have no pecuniary interest in new-they seel no gain for themselves, but have been induced to make these proposals solely by the desire to render the Press more efficient in the cause in which it is engaged.

Those persons to whom a Prospectus is sent are equested to return it to the office by the first day of June next. And immediately after the receipt of the first number they will transmit the amount of money arising from the subscriptions they have received.

Should the number of names thus returned, be sufficient to warrant the Proprietors in commencing another Volume, the subscribers may expect the first No. within a few weeks after the termination of the present Volume. Lincolnton, April 13, 1842.

President Houston, of Pexas has issued his proclamation, declaring all the ports on the Eastern coast of the Republic of Mexico "in a state of actual and absolute Blockade by the armed vesse's of this nation."

Friends sending us communications for publication, must not forget to pay the postage. We can get plenty of matter to fill our paper, (much more interesting too than some communications we have received lately.) without psying for it.

THE EXAMINATION.

The examination of the pupils of Mr. MCRPRY. ook place, on Friday last, at the Male Academy Having relied upon a friend for a communication on the subject, we are not now prepared to notice it as it deserves. There was quite a respectable number of persons in attendance, who, we are sure, could not but have been highly gratified at the result of the day's exercises, evincing, as it did, that while the teacher had performed his duty with great di ligence and accuracy, the pupils had not refused to profit by his instructions. The next session of the school will commence

on Monday, the 2d of May next.

THE DISTRIBUTION MEASURE. We published last week a message of President Tyler recommending in earnest terms the repeal of the Distribution law of the Extra Session, and the application of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to the payment of the public debt. Mr Tyler deserves well of his country for this recommendation; he does well to set his face against that law. (even though he signed it,) when he discovers that it is an unwise and unjustifiable al coation of the pubic money, and not the jost and beneficent measure which he supposed it to be at the time of its passage, Every Democrat must view this recommendation with emotions of pride and pleasure, as a virtual acknowledgement of the wisdom, forecast

LOUIS D. HENRY IN ASHVILLE

and patriotism of his party, in opposing

that measure in its inception.

As was to be expected, the address of Mr. Henry in Ashville, did not please the Highland Messenger. This is one of the best evidences of its excellence, and without any other, to us would be conclusive; for, we recollect how disparagingly that paper spoke of the great speech of Judge Saunders in this place in 1840, a speech now almost universally commended even by the Whigs themselves, as far surpassing in matter and manner the frosty, pi--your effort of his narrow minded opponent .-But we have other and andubitable evidence, in the following account furnished

(To the Editor of the Lincoln Repub.)

As I happened to be present when Louis D. Henry, the Democratic Candidate for Governor, addressed the people of Buncombe County at the Court house of Ashe ville on Wednesday last, and supposing that you and your readers feel desirous of learning how the speech was receivedwhat its effects were &c. I take occasion Read the communication, copied from to transmit to you, what I conceive to be a

There was a very respectable audience