

# The Lincoln Republican.

"The tendency of Democracy is 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.

LINCOLNTON, N. C., APRIL 27, 1842.

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## TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

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TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

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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.

**A Valuable Plantation and Fifteen or Twenty Likely NEGROES for Sale.**

BY virtue of a deed of Trust made to me by Col. James McDowell, to secure the payment of certain debts therein mentioned, I shall proceed to sell, at public auction, on Tuesday the 10th day of May next, at the house of Col. James McDowell, situated at the Pleasant Gardens, in the County of Burke—The valuable and highly improved tract of land, on which Col. McDowell has heretofore resided, known as the Pleasant Gardens, situated on both sides of the Catawba River, in the County of Burke, containing between five and six Hundred Acres—two Hundred and forty or fifty Acres whereof is rich alluvial Bottom, now in a high state of cultivation; The improvements thereon consist of a fine two story frame

**DWELLING HOUSE,**

with Six apartments, KITCHEN—BARN—CORN-CRIBS—STABLES &c.—Persons desiring a location in the vicinity of the mountains are invited to examine the Premises—I shall also sell at the same time fifteen or twenty negroes comprising almost every age, size and description—a credit of twelve months will be given to the purchaser of the land—and a credit of six months to the purchaser of the negroes. Bond with approved security will be required.

April 8th, 1842.

WILLIAM W. AVERY, Trustee.  
Burke County, April 13th, 1842.—46—41.

**RIVER LAND FOR SALE.**

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity, held for the County of Iredell, Spring Term 1842, I will offer for sale on the premises on Friday the 29th of April next, the

**Tract of Land**

whereon John Mayhew deceased resided, situate on the east side of the Catawba river; adjoining the Lands of Hezekiah Hobbs, Thomas McRary and others. Credit of one and two years will be given. Bonds with two or more approved securities will be required.

T. H. McRORIE, c. c. e.  
Statesville, N. C., March 22, 1842.—44—10.

**ATTENTION!**

To the officers and Privates of the 70th Regiment of N. Carolina Militia:

YOU are hereby commanded to appear at the Court House in Lincoln, on Friday the 27th of May next, at 10 o'clock, well equipped as the law directs, for Review and Inspection; and also to hold an election, agreeably to the order of the Major General of the 4th Division of North Carolina Militia, for Brigadier General in place of Gen. Seagle resigned.

Also, on the day previous, the Commissioned and Non-commissioned officers of said Regiment, will appear at the same place, at 10 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for Drill.

JOSEPH J. BARRINGER, Col. Comd. of the 70th Reg. North Carolina Militia.  
Lincoln Co. April 6, 1842. 45—11.

The subjoined article, from the Canton (Mt.) Herald of March 3rd 1837, is copied into our paper at the request of an old Subscriber.

AN ESSAY.  
Read before the "Canton Club," by Dr. THOMAS J. CATCHING.

PUBLISHED BY REQUEST OF THE CLUB.

Perhaps no subject has afforded ground for more discussion than the varieties existing among mankind; but whether these differences have been effected by extraneous causes, or must be regarded as evidence of so many distinct species aborigine, is probably, as far from being satisfactorily settled as ever. By many the discussion of this question is thought to be not only improper but even profane: the sacred historian having, as they believe, declared that the different varieties of the human race are all descended from a common parentage. I am of the opinion, however, that man was endowed with all his intellectual faculties in order that he might be able to investigate the nature and utility of all the works of creation; and especially the question of his own origin. In addition to the reasons we have heretofore had, for investigating this interesting question, it seems to me that a sufficient one may be found in the efforts of false philanthropy which distinguishes the present age, both in Europe and our own country. It will doubtless be recollecting by the members of this Club that the strongest reasons urged by the northern and British abolitionists against domestic slavery, are derived from the common received opinion in relation to the origin of the white and the black man. I hope, therefore, that those who hear me will lay aside any religious prejudices they may entertain, while listening to the few thoughts I have been able to throw together on the question I have undertaken to discuss. While I admit the necessity of the utmost caution in making innovations upon long established opinions, I wish it to be borne in mind that the doctrine of the earth's motion was once deemed to be so heretical as to merit the tortures of the Inquisition; and these punishments were actually inflicted by the authority of the church. At the present day there is scarcely a gentleman to be found in the civilized world who does not know that instead of the sun moving round the earth, it moves round the sun. My opinions on the subject before us, may seem to be erroneous and even heretical; but I have very little doubt that a full and free examination of the whole question, will lead to a very different construction of the Mosaic account from that which is commonly given to it. It is a fact taught by history that when those whose business it is to expound the holy scriptures, have no longer been able to hold out against truths elicited and sustained by scientific research, they have invariably succeeded in reconciling the difficulty by adopting a different construction of the sacred text.

The intelligent gentlemen who compose this Club need not, now to be informed that the almost universal opinion on this subject, is in favor of the unity of the human race. It is this opinion which I shall attempt to combat. If the deluge spoken of in the book of Genesis was universal; and if Noah was the only individual who took the precautionary measure of constructing an ark for safety, then, of course, the question under consideration belongs exclusively to that individual and his family; they being the only persons who could possibly have survived the deluge. Whatever changes have been impressed upon mankind, can apply only to the descendants of Noah. The people of antediluvian times must have presented but few physical differences,—such only, as could be produced by climate, food, &c. Nor could the broad distinctions we now meet with, have existed in the immediate family of Noah. They must necessarily have all been of the same race. Hence, it is argued that the point on which the ark rested must be looked to as the cradle of all mankind. But in what part of the world we are to look for this point is a question which could be answered positively, only by the historian; and unfortunately for a satisfactory settlement of this question, the evidence which we possess of this kind, is scanty in the extreme; consisting only of the few remarks to be found in the sacred volume; and they are too vague to lead the mind to any definite conclusion.

As the waters of the deluge, however, would first recede from the tops of the highest mountains; and as the elevated region of middle Asia is probably the loftiest in the world; it has been supposed that it was in this region that the family of Noah first settled, and from thence, as they increased, gradually spread over the whole continent. But admitting the first part of this position to be true, it is not probable that they continued to reside for any great length of time in this region; its exposed situation rendering it not only unpleasant so far as climate was concerned; but too sterile to supply the wants of a people, destitute, as they must have been, of the art of agriculture, and depending for their subsistence upon the spontaneous productions of the earth.

Immediately to the South of this elevated region lies the remarkable country of Tibet, separated from the rest of the world by lofty ridges; and containing within itself almost every variety of climate.

Whether it is thought, they must have emigrated at an early period in the history of the Post-deluvian world. This idea is strengthened by the fact, that many of the choicest vegetables which man employs for his subsistence, are indigenous there; and that most of the animals are found wild there which man has domesticated and taken with him over the earth—such as the ox, the horse, the ass, the sheep, the goat, the camel, the swine, the dog, the cat, and even the valuable reindeer, his only friend and companion amidst the dry deserts of the polar regions. We find also in the countries bordering on Tibet, the earliest formed states and the oldest civilization.—History refers to the east for the primordial germs of most of the arts and sciences; whence they subsequently spread to the countries farther to the west. In order to do us full justice as I possibly can, to the common notion on this subject, I will here, mention another circumstance, which has been thought to have some remote bearing on the question under discussion.—As far back as the date of the earliest historical records which extends back about 2000 years prior to the Christian era, we find the whole of Asia and a part of Africa, inhabited by different nations of various religions, languages, &c. carrying on extensive wars with each other; with here and there a civilized nation, possessed of numerous and important inventions, which must have required a great length of time for discovery, improvement and diffusion. But although this circumstance seems to favor the common opinion as to the point which was first inhabited by mankind, after the deluge, and from which, as they increased, they radiated as from a centre to the circumference; a close examination gives it a different bearing—2000 years before the Christian era goes back to the infancy of the Post-deluvian world; and certainly leaves much too short a time for the establishment of the various nations which then existed, with all the differences of civilization, language, colour, &c. that existed among them.

From these and other facts, however, it is contended that the immediate descendants of Noah first occupied the favored region already mentioned; and as population increased, emigrated to the neighboring districts, selecting first, of course the near and charming regions immediately to the south, east and west of Tibet; Europe being peopled by the migratory hordes which proceeded towards the north-west; and Africa by those from south-western Asia.

So far, I believe, I have given an honest outline of the views generally entertained in relation to this important question; and without doubt, the minds of this audience have been struck with astonishment at the almost endless chain of suppositions which have been necessary, in my progress to this point of the subject. It has, doubtless, also been noticed that nearly all these suppositions are unsupported by the slightest evidence. But I have not yet done with suppositions. It is supposed that the emigrations to Africa and Europe took place by land; while those to our own continent, it is supposed, may have required a slight sea voyage, for which very frail vessels would be sufficient; and even this voyage would be rendered unnecessary in the winter, Behring's strait being at that time entirely frozen over. But there is a point of absurdity to which the warmest advocates of the opinion I am now examining, have not dared to go. It is a fact that almost every Island in the world, has been found inhabited at the time of its discovery.—Admitting the possibility of emigrants travelling from Asia to Europe and Africa by land; how are we to account for the peopling of those islands which are separated from the main land by almost unbounded seas? No person is bold enough to contend, that at that early period there could have been vessels, sufficiently secure to navigate the high seas, thousands of miles. All these suppositions must be taken for granted, or else the whole theory falls to the ground.

Having laid before the Club a summary of the views commonly entertained in relation to the origin of the different varieties of the human race. I shall now proceed to offer such objections to them as have suggested themselves.

It is believed that five thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven years ago, this earth was created in six days, with all the living beings, that inhabit it. Now, it is ascertained from geological examinations that the globe is much more than the age above mentioned,—that, in all probability it has existed for millions of years. In examining the strata which compose the earth, it has been discovered that many of them contain, imbedded, fossil remains of animals and vegetables. Now, under the supposition that those strata upon which others rest, are of the oldest formation; and that the successive strata above, are more and more modern; it has been found that when certain fossil remains, were formed, the vegetation of the earth was confined to

plants of the most simple kind—such as reeds and ferns; while the animals that existed were of the very lowest order. It has also been ascertained that the organic fossil remains in the different strata, resemble more and more the present inhabitants of the earth, in proportion as we approach nearer the surface; and that the remains of those animals that have always been the companions of man, are found only in the most recent of the alluvial deposits—in the upper crust of the earth. But in none of the formations of more ancient date has the fossil human skull been found.

The pretended human skeleton, conveyed by Spallanzani from the Island of Cerigo—the ancient Cythera, is not that of a human being; and the bones of the savage Galibi conveyed from Gaudaloupe and deposited in the British Museum are imbedded in a calcareous formation of modern date.

From these facts, it is clear that the world has existed many thousands of years in a progressive state; and that it has been only in the latter stages of its existence, inhabited by man. All the fossil remains of animals and vegetables found in the different strata of the earth must have been deposited there previous to the existence of man.

These facts, furnished by modern geology, have been attempted to be explained by supposing the animals that now exist to be the descendants of those whose fossil remains we find in the rocks; but which, owing to some change in the atmosphere or physical condition of the earth, underwent a corresponding change in form and habits. This explanation, however, is very justly set aside by the facts that the fossil remains, spoken of, are totally unlike any species of animal now in existence; and that, notwithstanding considerable changes are produced by food, climate &c; yet these changes have never been known to produce a change of species.

We are then, forced to the conclusion that the creation spoken of by Moses, was merely the reorganizing and rendering habitable a globe which had been destroyed or overwhelmed by some great convulsions of nature; and the creation of man and the animals and vegetables that now exist upon it.

Another objection to the prevailing opinion; and it is one to which I solicit the particular attention of this club, is formed upon the size of the Ark in which it is supposed the only representatives of the antediluvian world are saved. I take the size of the ark as it is laid down by Moses. It was 450 feet long, 75 feet wide and 45 feet high, consisting of three stories. In this vessel, it is supposed that of fowls and beasts, and every creeping thing upon the face of the globe, two of each sort were saved.—According to their own account, they remained in the Ark a little more than twelve months, during all of which time they were fed from the stock of food which Noah had provided before the flood. Now, when we take into consideration this entire account, according to the common meaning attached to it, we must confess that it draws too heavily upon our credulity.

It seems to me that, considering the want of geographical knowledge in those times, we had better suppose that Moses' account of the deluge is only applicable to some particular region or continent; while the other regions or continents might have entirely escaped. It is very certain that in other passages of scripture, when the whole world was spoken of; only a small part of it was really alluded to.

(Concluded next week.)

"DON'T BE DEPENDENT ON FOREIGNERS!"—Mr. George Thompson, the anti-corn-law lecturer, made the following observations at Carlisle, during the last week, "Don't be dependent on foreigners!" This is another very favorite cry of the corn-law makers. Methinks if they were to practice the doctrine they preach they would be "poor indeed." Let us pay a friendly visit to the man who preaches this doctrine, and let us see whether he lives up to it; for the beauty of all preaching is that which is by practice. Let us go and dine with him at his own house, at seven, just after he has left the House of Lords, where he has silenced Lord Rialor, by crying, "Don't be dependent on foreigners for your supplies," and shouts of "hear, hear," will almost occupy a whole line in the next day's paper. Alighting at his own door, which is perhaps opened by a foreign footman, [laughter,] you wipe your feet upon a mat made of Russian hemp. (Don't be dependent on foreigners.) Over your head burns a hall lamp, fed by oil from the Polar Seas, and supplied with a wick, made from American slave-grown cotton. (Don't be dependent on foreigners.) You are shown up stairs, and step into the drawing room, where you tread upon a Turkey carpet. (Don't be dependent on foreigners.) My Lord advances, dressed for dinner. A coat of the newest Persian fashion, of Saxony wool, made by the immortal Stultz—a broach with an Indian gem, set in Mexican gold, China silk stockings, Morocco pumps, and a curious Geneva Watch, which tells him that you have been remarkably punctual. He introduces you to his lady. She ad-

vances. Over her pale intellectual brow waves an ostrich feather. (Ostrich feathers don't grow in the tails of our barn-door fowls.) Round her graceful neck is a row of pearls from Ceylon; over her shoulders is a profusion of Brussels lace; in her hand a foreign fan, and further I might go on to prove her independence of foreigners, and might talk of corsets and other things as sacred; but will not. Let us go down to dinner. It is spread upon a table of Spanish mahogany. The turkeys and vegetable dishes are from Dresden—the turtle is from the Canaries—(no sliding scale or fixed duty for turtle)—the contents of the castors are all foreign—the delicious wines are all foreign—the side dishes are all foreign, sent up by a French cook—the tongue is reindeer; the boar's head from Germany. The dessert comes on. The olives are from Mount Lebanon—the figs are from Turkey—the raisins are from Malaga—the dates from Syria—the apples from New York—the grapes from Portugal—the preserved ginger from Jamaica—the runs from Italy—the pomegranates from Egypt—the pines from France—the oranges from Lisbon. The dessert over, we go to the ladies. My Lord's daughter is playing a foreign air—singing in a foreign language—has learnt under a foreign master—has finished her education in a foreign country—going to be married to a foreign count—(don't be dependent on foreigners for your supplies.) The footman enters. Coffee from Mocha. Tea from Canton. Sugar from Siam. At eleven you depart. "My lady is going to a concert—*la Musard.* My Lord to the foreign Opera, to witness the debut of the admirable *figurante* Fanny Show-her-legs, who has been sent for express from the Prussian capital, for the special entertainment of those who cannot endure the thought of seeing their countrymen dependent on foreigners for their supplies. [During the whole of this sketch, of which we are able to give but the bare outline, the audience were loud in their applause.]"

Carlisle Journal.

From the Globe.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate to-day, the loan bill passed to a third reading. Mr. Benton proposed two very important amendments to it.—The first was designed to prevent the degradation of the credit of the United States by combinations of capitalists, and the extension of their speculations, by the protraction of the debt for twenty years. It proposed to strike out the provision, that the stock might be sold for whatever it would bring in the market. The amendment would have rendered it imperative that the stock should not be sold under par; and if the friends of the measure considered it impossible to get the money at six per cent. interest, the mover of the amendment expressed his willingness that they might buy at a higher rate of interest. If the present state of the public finances, or the temporary condition of the money market rendered a high rate of interest necessary to procure the amount wanted, this would have furnished the strongest motive to limit the loan for a short time. The Whigs have promised, by retrenchment and good management, soon to reform the mischief they have seen public credit sustain in their hands. If they are sincere in their pledges, must they not expect, in five years at least, to restore public credit and to be able to obtain money, on as good terms as it might have been had during the last Administration? And if so, why would they extend a large loan which they say can now only be obtained on ruinous terms, to twenty years?

The Whigs voted down all the public good which was plainly in the scope of Mr. Benton's amendment.

Mr. Benton succeeded, by a solitary vote, in carrying his second amendment, which was to strike out that part of the bill which authorized the stock to be issued in any amount from one dollar to thousands. The evident design of this provision of the bill was to make a paper currency of the certificates of loan, and in this way banish specie, and leave nothing but a circulation of paper, based on the public faith alone, and irredeemable for twenty years. The Whigs, almost to a man, voted for this new continental currency.—Some, however, had the grace not to be in their places, and thus it was defeated by the Democratic vote.

The bill comes up on its passage to-morrow. It is understood that Mr. Calhoun will make a final speech against it.

Satisfactory Proof.—It has been solemnly asserted that no one could venture to say that she, (South-Carolina,) has realized any of the anticipated advantages from reduction of the duties. I propose to answer these bold and declamatory assertions, as I have others of the like kind, by appealing to facts, resting on official documents. For this purpose I have selected the same period of twenty years, from 1819 to 1841, divided into the same divisions of seven years each, and have formed a table marked B, giving the exports from the State for each year, and the aggregate exports for each division. Reference to it will show that the aggregate exports in

value from the State during the first period, from 1819 to 1826 inclusively, was \$5,545,572, and that from the next, terminating with 1833, under the operation of the two high tariffs of 1824 and 1828, the aggregate exports decreased to \$52,965,513, showing a falling off of a million and a half, under high duties. Turning, then, to the period of reduction, the period depicted by gentlemen as so disastrous to the State, we shall find instead of a decrease, the aggregate exports of the period swelled to \$78,338,594, being an increase of \$25,375,081, compared to the preceding period of high duties. The effect on the imports is still more striking, both in the falling off during the period of high duties, and recovering under that of reduction.—*Mr. Calhoun's Speech.*

Cause of Embarrassments in the South. But I admit that there is great pecuniary embarrassment and distress throughout the whole staple region, notwithstanding this vast increase of the production and value of their great staples. The fact being admitted, the question is, what is the cause? The Senator and his friends attribute it to the reduction of the duties. I deny it.—The official documents deny it; for nothing is more certain than that the income of the staple States, taken as a whole, never has been so great; no, nothing like it, in proportion to its population, as it has been during the period since the adoption of the compromise. Be, then, the cause what it may, it is certain that the reduction of duties is not, and that so far from that, it has taken place in spite of, and not in consequence of reduction. What, then is it? I will tell you; indebtedness—universal, deep indebtedness of States, corporations, and individuals, followed by a forced and sudden liquidation. That is the obvious and unquestionable cause. And what has caused that? What vast and long continued expansion of the currency, which raised prices beyond all former rates, and which by its delusive effects, turned the whole community into a body of speculators, in the eager expectation of amassing sudden fortunes. And what caused this great and disastrous expansion? The banks, combined with the high and oppressive duties imposed by the tariff of 1828.

It was that measure, which by its necessary operation turned exchanges in favor of this country, and by necessary consequence, as I have proved on a former occasion, caused the great expansion which followed the passage of that act, and which, by a series of causes explained on the same occasion, continued to keep exchanges either in favor or about par, to the suspension of 1837. Another powerful cause for this expansion, resulting from high duties and springing from the same act, was the vast surplus revenue which it accumulated in the Treasury, or rather in the banks, as its depositories, and which became, in fact, bank capital in its worst and most corrupting form, and did more to overthrow them, and cause the present embarrassed state of the Government and country, than all other causes combined. It was the proximate cause of the then suspension; and, in truth, of their present ruined condition, and that of the forced liquidation under which the country is suffering. These causes, with the bankrupt law and the return of specie, have produced that universal and intense pecuniary embarrassment and distress of which we hear such complaint. They belong to the banking and tariff system, and not to the reduction of duties, which so far from being the cause, has done much to mitigate the evil, by the vast addition it has made to the income of the country, as has been shown. But, in addition to these, the great staple region, especially the cotton region of the south-west, have had great and peculiar difficulties of their own. The rapid extinction of the Indian title, to a vast and fertile territory in that quarter, with a climate and soil more congenial to the growth of cotton than any of the Atlantic States, which, in combination with the expanded state of the currency, led to bold and reckless speculation, on a great scale, at the highest prices in land and negroes, and which have overwhelmed the Southwestern States with debt, and notwithstanding the vast income, have left them in their present embarrassed condition.—*Mr. Calhoun's Speech.*

Free Trade.—The freedom of trade has its foundation in the deep and durable foundation of truth & will vindicate itself. It draws its origin from on high. It emanates from the Divine will, and is designed in its dispensation, to perform an important part in binding together in concert and peace the nations of the earth, and extending far and wide the lights of civilization. In fulfillment of this high design, severe penalties are annexed to a departure from its laws.—*Mr. Calhoun's Speech.*

True Whiggery.—We know not what decision has whispered to the Whigs that they might safely declare their principles at last. We may at least be thankful.—

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