

# 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." — J. Q. Adams

BY ROBERT WILLIAMSON, JR.

LINCOLNTON, N. C., MAY 4, 1842.

VOLUME V, NO. 49.

## 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.

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## 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 fifty 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 McRae 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. M. P. Statesville, N. C., March 22, 1842—44—41s.

## 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 Lincolnton, 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. Comdt. of the 70th Reg. North Carolina Militia. Lincoln Co. April 6, 1842. 45—41.

## AN ESSAY.

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

PUBLISHED BY REQUEST OF THE CLUB. (Concluded from last week.)

I repeat that so far as human observation has extended, extraneous causes have never produced a transmutation of species; and I trust I shall be able to prove, as far as my proposition is susceptible of proof, that the white and black man belong to two distinct species. But admitting all the influence that can reasonably be ascribed to climate; it must have required millions of years for a race originally white, to have become black by such repeated action; so as to render the color hereditary. This could not have been the case; for geological monuments prove most positively, that the antiquity of the human race falls short of 6000 years. My position is fully sustained by the fact that the negro has undergone no change during the last 3800 years.—The sculptures on the walls of one of the sepulchres at Thebes, which are regarded by Champollion as having been executed 2000 years before the christ era, enable the features of the negro to be recognized as easily as the representations of his descendants of the present day. It is worthy of remark in this place, that when these sculptures were executed, the post-deluvian world was only a little more than 300 years old; & consequently the varieties of color and features could not have been produced by climate. We are bound, then, much as we cannot allow a sufficient length of time for the operation of climate, to admit that the different races are descended from a different pair that were originally stamped with all the characters that distinguish them. That the variety of color is not owing to the influence of climate, is proved also, by the fact that all the colors of the human race are to be found in every climate in the world. While the Esquimaux & Laplanders, both very dark, have resided near the polar regions from time immemorial, the Arabs and other nations of the Caucasian or white species have resided in the tropics. It is well known that whatever influence climate may exert upon the complexion, it has never been transmitted to posterity. The children of sunburnt parents residing in hot climates, are as fair as if they were natives of colder regions; & only become dark from exposure. The aborigines who were found spread over this continent from the frozen regions of the north to the burning climate of the Equator presented no variety of complexion worthy of notice.

Another explanation of the varieties of the human race has been suggested; and, like all other theories, however absurd and untenable, has had, and yet has, ardent supporters. It is supposed that at an early period after the deluge, some branch of the human family became liable to the displeasure of the Deity, which was manifested by the infliction of the curse of blackness. Whether this curse was inflicted upon Ham for the iniquity with which he treated his father, is of course a matter of doubt; the curse which was pronounced against him as we find it recorded in the scriptures, extending only so far as to doom him and his posterity to bondage. Others believe that when the confusion of languages took place among those engaged in building the Tower of Babel all the varieties of color, form &c., found to exist among the nations of the earth, had their origin. But all the theories which ascribe the origin of the different species of the human race to a special providence, are shown to be utterly unworthy of credit, by the facts that it was the business of Moses and his successors to write out a correct history of the descendants of Adam; and afterwards of Noah and his descendants; and that all the important events in the history of the human family, and many details which seem to us to be unimportant were faithfully chronicled by them; and yet we find not one word said about a change in the color of a single individual; much less of the whole race. On the contrary, when the color of the Ethiopian was spoken of in the ancient scriptures; it was evidently alluded to as a fact in natural history. "Can the Ethiopian change his skin or the leopard change his spots?" Here we find the color of the negro spoken of just as were the spots of the leopard; in the one case as a natural variety of species in the human being, in the other a distinct species of animal.

Having brought forward such general objections to the common opinion, on this subject as have suggested themselves to my mind, I shall now proceed to show from the natural history of the negro, that he belongs to a distinct species of the human family, from the white man. In our view of man as an animal, the attention is forcibly drawn to his erect position, which constitutes a striking difference between him and the rest of the animal creation. It has been beautifully and correctly said of man that "the alone turns his countenance towards heaven." In the first and most obvious distinction, the negro is as inferior in the white man, as the Orang outang is inferior to the negro; and the difference in both cases arises from a difference in anatomical conformation. In the white man

that large hole (the foramen occipitale of anatomists) which forms the only communication between the brain and spinal marrow, is situated near the centre of the cranium; and at the same point is the articulating surface which connects the head with the first bone of the neck; while just behind the same point we find a large and well formed occiput or back part of the head, with its corresponding portion of brain; in front rises the ample forehead, covering that vast manufactory of ideas, and overhanging those noble and God-like features which, altogether indicate a close alliance with Deity. From these facts it must be apparent that the equality of weight before and behind; and the central position of the head upon the neck; while it produces a state of equilibrium as regards the head; must also produce an erect perpendicular position of the body when supported; it and that a line drawn through the centre of the spinal column will bear right angles with the transverse diameter of the head. The consequence is, that the white man stands erect and looks forward; and that while the chin is sufficiently near his breast in front; his occiput is at a proper distance from his neck behind. In relation to these distinguishing features, the most experienced anatomists do not disagree in relation to the negro. The occipital hole in the negro is far behind the centre of the basis of the cranium; and the occiput or hinder part of the head can hardly be said to exist except in contradistinction to the front part of the head. The forehead of the negro is always narrow and contracted like that of the ape; while the long and strong under jaw, the retreating chin, the high cheek bones, the flat nose, the thick lips and a pale face projecting like a snout, decidedly overcome by their united weight, the counterpoising influence of the back of the head. The consequence is, that in order to strain as nearly as possible the erect position, the loins of the negro must be thrown back; the spine pitched forward, and the head made to take a position upon the atlas or first bone of the neck, in order to balance it, which depresses the hinder part down towards the back of the neck; and elevates the chin; and places it far from the breast. In all these particulars the negro closely resembles the Orang outang, whose still more inclined position in attempting to stand erect, proceeds from the same causes of a still more diminutive occiput; and from the occipital hole being still farther behind the centre of the basis of the cranium. The walking position of the negro is therefore, necessarily less erect than that of the white man; the skull containing one ounce less water than that of the white man; the forehead more retreating; the bony structure of the nose flat; the under jaw longer and stronger; the occipital hole far removed behind the centre of the basis of the skull; and the position of the head on the atlas or first bone of the neck decidedly different from that of the white man. To these differences may be added the larger bony orbits of the eyes; the larger meatus auditorius of the bony structure of the ear. The teeth are also larger, thicker and more distant from each other; and the grinders more obtuse. The forearm is longer; the tibia or anterior and larger bone of the leg curves forward, and the bones of the foot and ankle are less arched, making the foot flat and in many cases forming a protuberance under the inner ankle of singular deformity. The muscles which form the calf of the leg are less fully developed and situated much nearer the hams; while the tendo-achilles or tendon passing from the calf to the heel is much larger and more analogous to the crucial tendons of inferior animals; the whole forming a limb totally unlike any thing to be met with in the limb of the white man. Another very remarkable difference between the negro and the white man, which brings the latter much nearer those dumb animals which nearest resembles man is to be found in the facial angle. The angle formed by drawing a line from the forehead to the upper lip, and from thence to the bottom of the ear is so obtuse in the white man as almost to form a right angle; while in the negro it rarely exceeds 70 degrees. In the Orang outang it is more acute; and still more acute in the inferior animals.

It has been observed that animals whose nervous chords are larger in proportion to the size of the brain, are better adapted to labor; while those with larger brain and less nerves are better adapted to intellectual efforts. The negro in this particular is more nearly allied to inferior animals; their brain being much smaller and their nerves much larger than those of the white man.

These are some of the most considerable anatomical differences between the white man and the negro but there are other differences still more striking and better known to all mankind. These are the black skin and crisp hair. Although I might mention facts connected with the functions of the skin which would go far towards proving a difference anatomically and physiologically between the subcutaneous glands of the negro and white man; I forbear for sufficient reasons, alluding to them more in detail on the present occasion.

But it is alleged that the proof of identity of species in the animal creation, rests exclusively on the prolific character or otherwise of the offspring of the doubtful species. Even if this were allowed to be a general rule, no one can doubt that there might and most probably would be exceptions as there are to all general rules; for as Doctor Parr very justly remarks "these higher productions will sometimes be produced in the brute creation; but will soon be lost." So remarks Mr. Long, in relation to the moults of the West Indies.—"Their children, if any, are very few, and in the second generation they are childless."

"That there are therefore at least two species of mankind differing essentially from each other in many and striking particulars of anatomical conformation, as well as in the color of their skin and the qualities and appearance of their hair, cannot be doubted; and the fact that the next descending step in the animal creation from the negro brings us to the higher orders of the brute creation, does not by any means deny to him the standing and character of a human being; nor does it bring the numerous class of the simiae, or apes, at all nearer to man than the rank they occupy among the brutes would seem to justify. The Orang outang is of all the brute creation nearest allied to man in form and intuition; and although in his natural state he builds his rude habitations of cane, or sticks, and constrains a basket in which he takes fish from the rivers of his native country; and although he has been taught by artificial means to adjust the table, to bring in dinner, and to wait on a company while dining; and even to use the knife and fork in taking up his own diet and to sit and work like a human being, yet he is but a brute, and as a brute to his capacities, not being capable of that continuous progressive state of improvement which is one of the great marks of distinction between man and the inferior animal creation. We may sometimes aid the understanding in arriving at the truth by observations on external circumstances, when we cannot attain to it by following alone the rational emanations of the mind. Why is it then that nearly all the nations of the earth have at some period of their existence seized on the African negro and broke him to labor as they would a horse or an ox? Why have they by common consent designated this particular race of men for the lowest and most menial occupations? It is because they have instinctively, as it were, looked on them as far beneath the white man in the scale of existence, and have felt in consequence, a disposition almost intuitive, to appropriate the negro to the ordinary purposes of labor as they would any other inferior animal of creation. It may also be appropriately enquired why the African submits to be enslaved with so little resistance, and bears the burthens imposed on him with so much patience? It is because, although he is endowed with reason, and possesses in a subordinate degree some of the higher faculties of the mind, yet he has an instinctive consciousness of the want of those indispensable qualifications of understanding and judgment to enable him to succeed in the profitable control of his own actions, or in successfully providing for his own wants. It is a notorious fact that the American Indians, which is most probably another distinct species of the human race, cannot exist in a state of slavery; he punes away continually, he ceases to be prolific, and a few years puts an end to him and his race. "The energies of his nature are concentrated in his muscular system; he is the child of the unbounded forest, and of the chase; in his native woods he is patient, steady and persevering, with great acuteness of perception, and soundness of judgment, and but little sensibility." But if he is circumscribed in his actions, controlled in his wishes, and limited as to space, he becomes sullen and indifferent as to every thing that interests as mortals. It is not so with the negro; he thrives no where so well as in the service of a good master, and increases no where so rapidly as in bondage connected with moderate indulgence, and tempered with the usual dictates of humanity. Nor has he any where as yet, either in freedom or otherwise, developed those higher faculties which fit mankind for the successful cultivation of civil liberty. However sprightly and intelligent he may appear within the limited sphere of his actions, his mind like his brain, is too contracted, too limited, too circumscribed to reach after these higher destinies, which have attractions only for the more perfect of our species. It has been justly and truly asserted by a learned writer, that "the ancient Egyptians were not negroes, and our arts and sciences were derived from Asia," and that "the assertions of Volney to the contrary prove no more than that even a deist can be credulous when in opposition to religion." In the absence of the higher attributes of the mind, the negro is, in his own country as well as elsewhere, arful, wily, and treacherous; seeking like the inferior animals to perpetrate his thefts and depredations under cover of the night. He will in his own country seize on the offspring of his neighbor by stealth, and sell him into slavery; and the writer of these scraps has

known instances of this fact, if the representations of the abducted are to be relied on. With an animal system exceedingly adapted to enduring labor, he has none of those innate propensities which excite to his performance. His lot has therefore been cast for the most part in the luxurious and abundant climates of the torrid zone, and chiefly in the rich soils and eternal summers of Africa, where the fruits of the earth invite him to pluck them, and the temperature of the air has never suggested the necessity of clothing.

## From the Richmond Enquirer.

### WHO ARE THE NATURAL ALLIES OF THE SOUTH?

The Whigs of the North—or the Democrats of the North? Take the Legislature of New York, as a sample of their feelings.

Who voted for the Resolutions for surrendering fugitive felons? The Democrats alone—the Whigs to a man against them.

Who voted in the Senate for the bill to repeal their laws, giving the jury trial to fugitive negroes? The Democrats alone—the Whigs to a man voted against it.

Who supported the Protective Tariff? The Whig members of the Legislature, in their Address to the people denounce the Democrats, for putting down their Tariff resolutions—Wash'ton Democrats, in their Address, hold this language:

"Our National Government exhibits to us the singular spectacle of distributing its funds among the states, when its exchequer is empty; it borrows money for its own wants, upon terms equivalent to the payment of an annual interest of nine per cent.

"While the distribution system is embarrassing the fiscal operations of the General Government, it affords no relief to the several States. Whatever they shall receive from that source, must be returned to the coffers of the Federal Government, by a high tariff of duties upon imported articles, and which will be most severe in its operation upon the laboring classes.

Who then are "the natural allies of the South?" Let the people of Virginia judge by the record—and they will say, as Mr. Jefferson said years ago, the Republicans are our natural allies, not the Federalists—and we say, not the friends of the Bank and of Henry Clay.

The following Letter ought to contribute to open the eyes of the South:—Enquirer.

New York, April 14, 1842.

To the Editor:—I perceive in your last paper received here, you make some allusion to the "large Tariff Convention" in this City. The Convention may be considered a failure—As to harmony there was none—but there is that connected with it which ought to open the eyes of the people. The whole affair may be considered a Whig, Abolition trick—the objects, the entire destruction of the Southern States. If you will only look at the delegates and officers of the Convention, you will readily understand my meaning. A mong the most prominent and active members, and, I may say, the controlling spirit, was the notorious Alvin Stewart. You did not fail to notice, some time since, the proceedings of an Abolition Convention in Quebec county in this State, at which the same Alvin Stewart presided, and at which he himself offered that nobly base, and wicked resolution, recommending to the slaves of the South "to run away from their masters, and justifying them in stealing horses, boats, food, clothing, &c. &c.—in fact, anything that would expedite their removal from the Southern States." This is the man who controlled the Tariff Convention in our City—This is the grand and mighty movement which is to elevate Mr. Clay to the Presidency. If capital can be made for him by "Home Leagues," controlled by such influences, the people of the South may as well give up at once their property to the unprincipled avarice of the Abolitionists—Clay Whiggery, and Abolition Whiggery, always closely allied, are now united indissolubly and made one, by these Abolition Tariffites and Home League men.

"P. S. Morris, you will perceive, goes in by near 2,000 majority—last year, less than 400. Albany has elected a Democratic Mayor, for the first time, by 600 majority. Immense! An evidence of the great popularity of Clay Whiggery and his high Tariff notions!"

## WAR UPON THE CURRENCY.

The promotion of a paper currency, and suppression of gold and silver, has been a fundamental object with the High Tory party in England, and the Federal party in the United States, from the foundation of those parties. Paper versus gold has been a war in England above a hundred years, and in the United States above fifty years; and at no period has this war been prose-

cutted with more energy than at the present moment in the United States. All the measures of the extra session, and of the present session, relating to the currency, have been entirely directed to the support of paper money, and the destruction of specie; and, among other measures of this kind, is the bill lately reported in the Whig House of Representatives to abolish and sell out the branch mints! There are three of these mints—two on a small scale for gold, in the gold regions of North Carolina and Georgia, and one on a large scale, both for gold and silver. These three mints are the only ones which are beneficial to the South and West; they are the only ones which are locally situated to distribute it a usage through the Southern and Western States. The Philadelphia mint is not situated. It is condemned, by its locality, to supply the Atlantic northeastern border, and to facilitate shipments of specie to Europe. There is nothing in the course of trade to carry specie from Philadelphia to the South and West; it is only from the Southern gold mints, and the New Orleans mint, that the South and West can ever obtain a supply of domestic coin; and now the Federal Whigs propose to abolish and sell out these mints. This is in exact keeping with all the conduct of the present paper money party, to suppress specie, and promote paper circulation. It is in keeping with the ridicule cast on specie and its friends—in keeping with the repeal of the Independent Treasury—in keeping with the adoption of local bank paper for a federal currency—in keeping with the present forced tender of depreciated paper—in keeping with the recharter of the District banks, with express authority to bank upon broken bank notes—in keeping with the triple plans for exchequer bills—and in keeping with the new design to fall back upon Ewing's plan for a National Bank, which, on the abortion of all the Exchequers, is now to be revived and fastened upon the country! In the mean time, in order to obtain arguments to destroy the branch mints, and to cause them to become useless, the courage at them is nearly stopped, and, if the Whiggies continue in power, will probably be stopped entirely. With these remarks, we submit the bill to abolish and sell the branch mints, that all may see the designs of the paper money party:—Globe.

"A BILL to establish the branch mints. "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the passage of this act, all operations at the branch mints at New Orleans, Charlotte, North Carolina, and Dahlonega, Georgia, shall cease; and the said branch mints, together with all the officers created by the act establishing them, shall be, and are hereby, abolished. "Sec 2 And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint a suitable person to take charge of each of the said branch mints, and the property belonging to the United States in or attached to them, and to preserve the same under his instructions, until further disposition shall be made of the said mints and public property; Provided, That the said agent appointed to take charge of the New Orleans branch mint, and public property attached or belonging to it, shall not receive more than at the rate of \_\_\_\_\_ dollars per annum; in full compensation for his services; and the agents appointed to take charge of the branch mints at Charlotte, North Carolina, and at Dahlonega, Georgia, shall not receive more than at the rate of \_\_\_\_\_ dollars per annum each, in full compensation for their services. "Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall report to Congress, at its next session, what disposition, in his opinion, can be made of the branch mints, and the property belonging to them, most conducive to the public interest."

## THE FRIENDS OF THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION.

The public will see, in the vote taken in the Legislature of New York, upon the controversy between the Governor of that State and the State of Virginia, another manifestation of the devotion of the Democracy of the North to the Confederacy established by our fathers. From the moment that the Federal whigs, SEWARD and BRADISH, were raised to the posts of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor by the aid of Abolition votes, Whiggery, confiding in the amalgamation of Federalism with the negro fanaticism, stirred up by English policy among us, was ready to sacrifice all the compromises upon which the Union was founded, to attain party objects. This