

# 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.

LINCOLN, N. C., MAY 11, 1842.

VOLUME V, NO. 50.

## 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 to the Editor, until all arrearages are paid. A failure to order a discontinuance, will be considered a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted conspicuously for \$1 00 per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements will be charged 25 per cent. more than the above prices. A deduction of 30 per cent. from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers.

The number of insertions must be noted on the manuscript, or they will be charged until a discontinuance is ordered.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editor, the postage on all must be paid.

From the Raleigh Standard.

Cumberland strikes heavy blows this week, though he certainly uses a many forbearance in his conclusions. We ask no violent jealousies to authorize the making of conclusions far beyond what Cumberland draws. The facts might authorize it. Any one, without being illiberal, may conclude that the Governor appointed his "Cousin Jesse" to the Board of Internal Improvements, because he expected the Board would have the locating of the Turnpike Road—and it is every way desirable to the "Royal Family" that it should run right to the Factory. "One of the People," in the Register, whose outset in a review of Mr. Henry's letter first started Cumberland, has put the Democratic party under obligations to him, for eliciting Cumberland's history of North Carolina affairs, that all the vulgarly and epithets that "One of the People" can string together, will not wholly cancel. The later appearance of "One of the People" descend in their style, in proportion as Cumberland ascends in the calm dignity of truth and reason.

To the "political friend" of the Register who writes near the signature of "ONE OF THE PEOPLE."

Sir:—It is very far from my wish to excite more clamor about our State's finances, or to provoke slanders against Public Agents; still I am resolved that there shall be no lack of interest in the public mind upon a subject so vital to North Carolina as her public funds, if it is in my power to excite it by facts and fair arguments. Therefore, to avoid the possibility of circulating up a mistaken premises any conclusions even against the judgment and wisdom of the Literary Board, (for I mean no more,) I shall postpone a discussion of the point raised last week, until more time has been afforded to admit or to deny the fact that this Board have been purchasing in the Rail Road Bonds with the State Funds, and loaning not a cent of the money, since Mr. Gales got his appointment, viz: ever since the Board was composed of nothing but Whigs. In the mean while, I invite you to recur to some of the pretenses upon which Governor Morehead's advocates have lately placed his defense for confiding the whole "money power of the State" to gentlemen of one party, and to look at the emptiness of his claims to disinterested forbearance to his political opponents, and to being the "Governor of the State and not of a Party."

The Governor is not merely defended, but he has been even praised for his liberality! because he did not turn out Mr. Stone the first year from the Literary Board, and because he did not turn out C. G. Jones, Sen. from the Internal Improvement Board at all. Grant that it was "liberal" to him not to proscriber the Democrats his first year, and what would it amount to? Why has he altered that liberal policy the second year of his term? "There's the rub." This was Mr. Henry's complaint in his letter. It was prudent and wise in a Whig Governor to keep both parties represented in the Literary Board one year, why has it been thought necessary to alter that state of things "now"? If Gov. Dudley's foot-taps were followed the first year, why quit them the second? To suppose that it was done to reward Mr. Editor Gales would be considered uncourteous towards him. Then this was not the reason. To suppose that it was done because the elections are to take place this year, and the "Whig Party" will require all the influence that their leaders can lawfully exert to win the Governor's re-election, might be regarded as illiberal and censorious. A little prevision, you know, might enable you, upon such a charge, to accuse me of intending to reflect upon the personal integrity of the members of the Board, (which I sincerely disavow, once for all.) Then this was not the reason, either.

But why pursue these conjectures? for the main reason will be found at last in the fact that Governor Morehead is a Whig

party Governor, and so was the Editor of the Register a Whig party man. Upon any cause that can be fairly assigned for this act of his excellency what will become of his boasted "liberality" to his political opponents? And what must we say to his pledge of being the Governor "not of a Party"? What does common sense teach us as to his vain boasting that he is the "Governor of a State, and not of a Party," when the Chief Executive has bestowed upon his personal favorite and his own party Editor, the vacant seat at a Board where all the money power of the State is "now" dispensed? The only seat that a Democrat filled before him! Is it not ridiculous to talk about such a Governor not being a partisan Governor?

And what have you to say to the fact that Governor Dudley's resignation as a member of this Board has created another vacancy, as long ago as six months, or more, but that the Governor and Co. have kept his place VACANT ever since? So far as the public are informed, it is STILL VACANT. WHY IS THIS? Sure I am that no Democrat can be very additions of the honor to fill it; but then it is to be observed that the place is certainly kept vacant, and there must be some sort of reasons for it! What are they? By keeping that place vacant, it enlarges the power of each one of the remaining members! For example: The Board, when full, consists by law of four members—the Governor and three others. All being present, no question could be carried without the vote of three, as it takes three to make a majority of four! But as long as this one place is kept empty, two members (the Governor and one of his Board) can do as much as three. Two can do whatever they please—they two being a majority of three. This vacancy enlarges the money power and patronage of the Governor, and he should not permit it to be so long continued. To do it, is either neglect of duty or abuse of power.

I know not if it was the case with you, but Governor Morehead I well remember, mentioned in the loud clamors against Governor Spright because he did not issue a writ of election at the earliest period, for filling a vacancy in our Congressional delegation, in 1836. That vacancy did not enlarge Gov. Spright's power! He had no prebend interest in having it continued! It was precisely the same thing to him, were it not for the fact that the position was the same!

If, under such circumstances, it was right to blame Governor Spright for being dilatory, what ought to be said of Governor Morehead now, and under the circumstances disclosed? Is he afraid to put in another Whig, and yet he is unwilling to give Democrats any seat in the Board where they can see all that has been done, and may hear all that shall be proposed? Or even furnish a list of the debtors to the Treasury the next time the House of Commons demands it!

However free of any criminal intent this omission of duty may be, it is a palpable violation of law, and a great political error. The precedent is a bad one. If one vacancy is suffered, it enlarges the power of the Gov. and the other two members. If a single vacancy may be suffered, two vacancies might be allowed next; which would enlarge the power of the Governor and one member still more; and finally it might end in transferring the whole money power of the State into the hands of the Governor alone! I do not say that it would be abused. It is enough to affirm that the law creating this Board have assumed that it may be, and therefore they require a Board of full four members; and the power to fill vacancies, by being given to the "others," shows that the Legislature were so solicitous to keep a full Board, that their laws do not even wait for the convening of the Council to fill up the Board where vacancies happen.

There may be some reasons for all this neglect, that are unknown to me. But if there are, "the people have been kept in the dark" about them. If you can do it, I should like to hear you tell, what good reasons can be assigned for it.

Second: He re-appointed Col. Jones it is true; but I have already submitted to you how far it was probable he might have been prompted to this single act of apparent liberality by Mr. Henry's letter. The Governor himself seems to regard it as an act of such transcendent liberality, that I fear it will cost him no inconsiderable effort to permit the Colonel to pass the ordeal, notwithstanding the cogent reasons that recommend it. Any body of real liberality would never have thought of bestowing such trifling forbearance as that of permitting such an excellent man to remain in such a post, whatever his opinions might be on national politics. Third: This Board has but three members, and were this Democrat to prove disagreeable or refractory in the view of his Excellency, still the Governor and his Whig member, Col. Jesse Harper, make up a majority, and are competent to act without Col. Jones or against him as the case may be. It is generally understood that Col. Harper is a member of the Governor's family, and you know that his first public act since his appointment has been to attend the Convention in Raleigh and return his kinsman's compliment by re-nominating him for Governor. To use a homely phrase—"The Governor winks the Colonel's elbow and the Colonel scratches the Governor's head." Wherefore it is not likely that the Governor and Colonel Harper will differ much in their views of State Improvements. Fourth: It is known by the Reports of the Internal Improvement Board, in 1838 and 1840, that Col. Jones is in favor of a Turnpike road from Raleigh towards the West. It is not so generally known, but you know the fact that on the 28th November, 1840, a Bill was proposed in the Senate of North Carolina for the construction of the Raleigh and Western Turnpike Road at the public expense. And by that Bill, the Road was to be "located by the Board of Internal Improvements." Now then, without venturing to assign this as the all-prevailing reason for Governor Morehead's not proscribing Col. Jones, or as forming any additional inducement for selecting Col. Harper, I think I may fairly urge it as an answer to the loud claims set up in his behalf. By locating this Road according to the known opinions of Col. Jones, and after the manner that will most probably square with the opinions of Col. Harper too, it might not run very far from the middle of the road, and I do not charge that he was influenced by such motives, as it is impossible for me to know; yet I am no "man whisperer," and still regard the Governor as a "wise man; and when he demands our applause, he must be judged by his acts as a man. All that I insist upon is this:—First:—That here are considerations abundantly sufficient to nullify the self-exaltation which his Excellency, and his supporters claim for him for his nomination of Col. Jones. Secondly:—Here are ends and purposes which, if not designed to be accomplished, under the present Board, are yet as like to be attained by it as if they had been designed to accomplish them.

I neither indulge the spirit of unreasonable suspicion against the motives of public agents, nor do I love to excite it in others. Certainly not to the degree that Governor Morehead has done. But, sir, it is the right and the duty of every man who values the best interests of the State, to inquire into the reasons for nominating a Board of Internal Improvements. For the first time, consisting of men who reside in one and the same small section of the State. If the new member (Col. Harper) possesses any extraordinary qualifications which have produced this necessity of over ruling all precedent, and slighting the whole Eastern and Cape Fear section of the State, so as to make sure of his most eminent services, pray tell the world what they are, and when they were discovered? But it will not be pretended that he does possess any such qualifications; and since I have pointed out other more obvious reasons, which might have caused his nomination, I leave the matter there for the present. Well satisfied am I that those who are so charitable as to believe that such considerations had no influence whatever in this selection, must concede to me, in spite of their party confidence, that they deprive the Governor of all pretensions to make a boast of his disinterested liberality in his appointments, according to all appearance of the lights we have yet got. For this purpose alone have I asked your attention to them. I must remark, however, that the Whig Convention who resolved that the President was corrupt and buying up a party with his patronage, can hardly make a stronger case against him than these facts make against the Governor on a charge of selfishness in bestowing his patronage.

I know no rule of judgment upon the acts of a public agent besides acknowledged facts, and common experience upon the motives which generally influence men. And now, leaving you and the public to test the claims of Governor Morehead by experience and common sense, I make no further remarks upon the subject. Though it might be excused in me if I did, I must not digress so far, as I have much more to "disclose for the public eye."

Suffer me to remind you that, in your efforts to examine Mr. Henry's letter, you are debtor to the public in some matters that you must not pass too lightly. If you should do so, they may be remembered on you as yourself forgotten. First: You "mutilated" (I use the word in the sense already explained) the Journals of the Assembly which you offered as evidence in a vain endeavor to convict Mr. Henry of falsehood. I have since exposed the whole record to you and to the "public eye." Do you not think it would be safer to your good name to explain how that "happened, or to confess your error instead of repeating your offence? Think seriously of this. Second: You have likewise abused Mr. Henry for a certain protest, and although I called upon you to give it all to the public, you have not ventured to do it. You are afraid to let the People see it! Do you not think it would be more honorable to let the whole record come? To put your proof by the side of your accusations? Third: You have set down the public debt left by the last Administration at more than twenty millions! (I think it was twenty-four millions, though I cannot put my hands upon your essay just now to state it precisely.) Every school boy who reads the speeches of Congress will ridicule you for such a misstatement as this! To say nothing of the Democratic Senators and their statements. The fact is now as notorious as the "breaking up of the Whig Cabinet," that Mr. Van Buren and his Administration left outstanding in Treasury Notes less than six millions! It is so reported in the public documents sent in to Congress by a Whig Secretary of the Treasury! It is attested by honorable Whig Senators in debate! It is so acknowledged by every public man who has any regard for his character, where he writes upon the responsibility of his real name. But still you have stated it otherwise! For your own sake it had better be corrected by you. If you do not feel persuaded to do it upon this array of truth and authority against your single statement, then I must entreat you to reduce it, for, as it is, it puts you in the condition of the witness who thought he had to swear for the side that called him, but his zeal carried him so far beyond the mark that he b' d' y' believed him. He swore too strong. Unfortunately you have strained up your conscience to a sin that beyond the scope of this article need not be gone. Though every body knows it has been increasing every day, even now the actual debt is not as much as twenty-four millions!!

ton naturally prompted Mr. Everett to be active, in order not to have the business taken out of his hands." The Alexandria Gazette of yesterday says, "Lord Ashburton is going on with his mission here, and most successfully it would seem, so far as the preliminaries depend upon a good understanding. Between his Lordship, the Executive, and Executive officers, there is the best understanding. Socially his Lordship is treated with marked kindness and respect."—Jb.

## FROM THE MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN.

### THE CHARGE AND THE VERDICT.—GOV. MOREHEAD AND MR. BADGER.

When we review the course of the prominent leaders of the Federal party in this State, we are forced to exclaim—"Oh, Consistency! thou art indeed a jewel!" In reference to all the prominent men of the nation, and all the great political questions that have agitated the public mind for the last twenty years, they have been anything, every thing, and nothing long. They are now engaged in an attempt to persuade the people of North Carolina, that they should make Mr. Clay President, notwithstanding they are the very men who did more than all others to damn the name of this ill-starred politician by fastening upon him the charge of "bribery and corruption" in the election of Mr. Adams in 1824. Mr. Badger, at the late Whig Convention, drew up the Report and Resolutions nominating Mr. Clay for President, and Gov. Morehead for re-election. Of course, then, Mr. B. and Gov. M. are both now committed to the support of Mr. Clay. But what did these same men say of this same Mr. Clay in 1828? Mr. Badger, at that time a Jackson man and protected Democrat, drew up an address in behalf of the Jackson party to the people of North Carolina. In this address he said:—"Mr. Clay of Kentucky was one of the four Candidates for President, (in 1824) but having the least number of electoral votes, was excluded from the House. The State from which he came had instructed her members in the event which happened, to support Gen. Jackson, but under the influence of Mr. Clay, a man of intrigue, (mark that!) and of eloquence, and of unbounded ambition, (mark that!) and talents above mediocrity, these members, with those of other Western States, voted for Mr. Adams, and his election was the result."

## CUMBERLAND.

### THE GREAT REGULATOR!

The Whigs insist upon it, that we cannot do without a Great Regulator, in the form of a great National Bank. But what do the facts say of the last Great Regulator? We find statistics enough in the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Senate in May, 1838. In 1818, New York notes were at 3 per cent. discount, Pennsylvania 2 to 6, Maryland 6 to 10, North Carolina 2 to 6. In 1819, Massachusetts and Rhode Island notes 4 to 5 per cent. discount, Maryland 3 to 8, Georgia 2 to 2 1/2, &c. &c. In 1820, the New England 2 to 4, Virginia 1 to 3, North Carolina 2 to 10, Ohio 15 to 20, &c. &c. In 1821, Maine, New Hampshire, &c. 2 to 4, Tennessee and Kentucky 25 to 50, &c. In 1822, Maine 10 per cent. discount, other New England 2 to 4, North Carolina 2 to 12, Georgia 2 to 14, In 1823, Maine still 10, other New England 1 to 3, North Carolina 3 to 6, Tennessee 15 to 20, &c. In 1825, New York notes were generally 2 to 12, New York County 2 to 5, Louisiana 5, Mississippi 10, &c.

Immediately after his election Mr. Adams appointed Mr. Clay Secretary of State—in power and influence the second in our Government, and generally thought to be an introduction to the first. Between these two gentlemen, there had been previously neither confidence or affection, and Mr. Clay had publicly expressed, in language not to be misunderstood, his disbelief in Mr. Adams, political integrity and patriotism! (Mark that, my countrymen!) How, then, are we to account for Mr. Clay's support of Mr. Adams, in opposition to the declared wishes of Kentucky?

## RHODE ISLAND.

### WE LAY BEFORE OUR READERS, ON THE LAST

page, the Expose of the friends of the new Suffrage Constitution—along with the results of the two late Elections. We were in hopes, that the two parties would conciliate their differences, and we do not yet despair of it. But the last signs were equally enough: Both parties are resorting to bold and decided measures.

### SQUALLS AHEAD!—A Terrible Storm

brewing.—The womb of Time is big with fate, in reference to Rhode Island.

We are glad to see the suffrage party standing firm to their purpose, undismayed by threats, and that they are resolved to organize the government according to the deliberate choice of the free people of Rhode Island, on Tuesday next, the 3rd day of May. The Providence Express publishes the following:—Rich. Eng.

### GENERAL INVITATION TO THE MILITARY.

The Constitutional State Committee hereby respectfully invite the Chartered Companies, the Militia Companies, and the Volunteer Companies, who are in favor of the People's Cause and Constitution, to give their attendance as an escort, on Tuesday, the 24 day of May, when the General Assembly, under the People's Constitution, will hold their first Session in Providence. The Companies from the country are requested to be on the ground at an early hour.

### FOR THE COMMITTEE.

BENJAMIN ARNOLD, Chm'n. pro tem. Providence, April 22nd, 1842.

We hope sincerely that the blood of brothers and friends may not be spilled and commingled in fearful strife on the occasion when the State shall be newly organized. We fear the day will bring forth deplorable consequences.

### Phil. Spirit of the Times.

On the other hand, the Providence Chronicle of Monday puts forth the following:—Eng.

### Important Movement.—By special order

of the Governor, the General Assembly of the State will convene at the Court-House in this city this afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The call is a very sudden one, and is supposed to arise from a desire of our Chief Magistrate to act advisedly in case

against and for Clay; against and for a Bank, against and for a Protective Tariff. He told the people Clay was a corrupt, dangerous man, and now tells them he is almost "perfection itself." He as an Elector, voted for Jackson and Van Buren both; and afterwards denounced and opposed them both. He harangued the people the State over in 1840, in favor of "Tip and Ty;" and now vilifies Tyler as a corrupt, weak man, totally unworthy of public confidence. And the same may be said of Mr. Badger.

Can such men be honest and sincere in their profession of political principle? If they are, what must be thought of their judgments? Can their counsels be trusted, when they themselves profess one thing to-day and another to-morrow; when they change their opinions on great political questions and of prominent politicians with the facility the chameleon changes its color? We fancy we hear every freeman answering, No!—away with such political weather-cocks.

## MR. HENRY IN MECKLENBURG.

Mr. Henry, the Democratic candidate for Governor, was with us a few days the past week, and addressed a very large assembly of our citizens on Tuesday last. It is impossible for us to give even an outline of Mr. Henry's address. It was eloquent and lucid, and his facts irrefutable. The Federal leaders expected to hear abuse and denunciations, and therefore many of them attended to gather something, out of which to make political capital. But we "guess" they went away with "a flea in their ear." Mr. Henry has a happy talent for popular speaking, and makes no charges which he does not on the spot prove from the record. He entered the canvass with a high reputation as a popular orator; but we have met with no candid man—either Whig or Democrat, who does not admit that he has more than sustained himself. We wish every voter in the State could hear him; for, though in feeble health, he exposes the misdeeds of our opponents—their broken promise—their professing one thing before obtaining office, and practicing the reverse afterwards—their extravagance when economy was promised their wicked and dangerous measures and their ruthless proscription for opinion's sake, when they had promised toleration—all these things he exposed in the most glaring light, yet in such mild and dignified terms, as to win the attention of his bitterest opponents. He appeals to the reason, not the passions of his hearers. We have heard many Whigs say his speech here on Tuesday last was the most powerful effort they ever listened to. And mark it: If Louis D. Henry does not revolutionize this State during this campaign, we are no prophet, or the son of a prophet. The best evidence that the good work is progressing is, that the Whig leaders in this part of the State are scared almost to desperation.—Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.