

The Lincoln Republican.

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

BY ROBERT WILLIAMSON, Jr.

LINCOLN, N. C., MAY 18, 1842.

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TERMS OF THE LINCOLN REPUBLICAN.

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.

Advertisements will be inserted conspicuously for \$1 00 per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuation. Court and judicial advertisements will be charged 25 per cent. more than the above prices. A deduction of 33 per cent. from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers. For an hour of insertion must be noted on the manuscript, or it will be charged until a discontinuance is ordered.

To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editor, the postage should in all cases be paid.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS, AND PHE-NIX BILTERS.—The perfectly safe, sure, and successful treatment of almost every species of disease by the use of MOFFAT'S LIFE MEDICINES, is no longer a matter of doubt, as a reference to the experience of many thousands of patients will satisfactorily prove. During the present season, nearly one hundred cases have come to the knowledge of Mr. Moffat, where the patient has, in all appearance, elicited a permanent cure by the exclusive and judicious use of the Life Medicines—some eight or ten of these had been considered beyond all hope by their medical attendants. Such happy results are a source of great pleasure to Mr. M., and inspire him with new confidence to recommend the use of his medicines to his fellow-citizens.

The LIFE MEDICINES are a purely VEGETABLE preparation. They are mild and pleasant in their operation, and at the same time thoroughly acting rapidly upon the secretions of the system—carrying off all acrimonious humors, and assimilating with and purifying the blood. For this reason, in aggravated cases of Dyspepsia, the Life Medicines will give relief in a shorter space of time than any other prescription. In Fever-and-Ague, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Fevers of every description, Sick Headache, Heart burn, Dizziness in the Head, Pains in the Chest, Flatulency, impaired appetite, and in every disease arising from an impurity of the blood, or a disordered state of the stomach, the use of these Medicines has always proved to be beyond all doubt greatly superior to any other mode of treatment.

All that Mr. Moffat asks of his patients is to be particular in taking them strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial. Is the reader an invalid, and does he wish to know whether the Life Medicines will suit his own case? If so, let him call or send to Mr. Moffat's agent in this place, and procure a copy of the Medical Manual, designed as a Domestic Guide to Health, published gratuitously. He will there find enumerated very many extraordinary cases of cure; and perhaps some exactly similar to his own. Moffat's Medical Office in New York 375 Broadway.

These valuable Medicines are for sale by D. & J. A. RAMSOUR, C. C. HENDERSON, Lincoln, January.

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 to a few dollars, 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. Seagraves.

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—1f.

Rangers Notice. TAKEN up, on the 21st day of April 1842, a Sorrel colt, one year old, with four white feet as a star in the forehead; appraised by Absalom Brevin, and Henry Kilham, at ten dollars; and in the possession of Andrew Gilbert, about six miles from Lincoln, on the Morganton road. DAVID GROUSE, Ranger, April 28, 1842.—49—2f.

Blanks! Blanks! Contable Warrants, Ca Sas, Appearance bonds Witness Tickets. LAND DEEDS, SHERIFF DEEDS, And DEEDS OF TRUST.

NEW TERMS OF THE LINCOLN REPUBLICAN.

THE Proprietors of the Lincoln Republican Press, finding it impossible to continue long the present system of credit have determined on some 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, consequently, at the expiration of the present Volume be stricken from the list, unless the advance payment 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 paper in the State devoted to the cause of Republican principles, while there are two other Presses of opposite politics still to be West of Lincoln. And it must be apparent to every one, that the Democratic population of Lincoln and the surrounding Counties, require an organ through which their doctrine and sentiments may be advocated.

The Proprietors have no pecuniary interest in view—they seek no gain for themselves, but have seen 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 requested to return it to the office by the first day of June next. And inmediately 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. Lincoln, April 13, 1842.

Valuable. Real Estate for Sale.

THE subscribers, Executors of David Ramsour, dec'd., of Lincoln, will dispose of, at private sale, the following valuable real estate, viz:

The lot on which said dec'd. lived, being lot No. 2 in the North west square of the town of Lincoln, on which there is a fine and capacious Dwelling HOUSE,

and all necessary out-buildings, such as a dining Room, Kitchen, Negro-houses Smoke-houses &c., all of brick;

—ALSO,— THREE valuable unimproved LOTS, in the town of Lincoln; Also, a tract of land, lying about one and a half miles from Lincoln, between Clark's Creek and the South Fork, and joining lands of Michael Reinhardt, David Hedek and others; supposed to contain about 400 Acres.

Said tract is very valuable, and contains large quantity of first rate Bottom and Meadow Land. It is well improved, there being on it a Threshing Machine, Barns, Stables, and other necessary out-buildings. Also, about 120 acres on the South side of Clark's creek, adjoining the above tract and J. A. Ramsour's lands.

Terms. The improved lot in the town of Lincoln, and the land will be sold on a credit—one half payable in one year, the other half in 2 years. The other property will be sold on a credit of twelve months. Bond and good security required. Persons desirous of purchasing, will call on J. A. Ramsour in the town of Lincoln, who will give all necessary information with regard to the property. E. HOYLE, C. PHIFER, J. A. RAMSOUR, } Ex'rs. Lincoln, April 23, 1842.—47—1f

JOB PRINTING Done at the Republican Office at short notice.

REPORT OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE OF CONGRESS.

The facts brought to light by this Committee, relative to the foolish, wicked and unprecedented extravagance of the late Van Buren administration, are of the most astounding character, and serve to show, in part, why the nation has become bankrupt. We published week before last an article from the Knoxville Post, setting forth a few items in the expenditures of the Florida war. To these we subjoin a few more items of expense in the same region, in order that the farmers and mechanics of the country may see how the public money has been squandered by what they were urged to believe was a very careful, economical administration. Here are a few thousands paid for hauling as follows:

Amount paid Samuel H. Peck, for the wagons, engaged in transporting public stores 29 days, at \$10 per day, \$4,095

Amount paid for transportation from Augusta to Columbus, at \$12 50 per hundred!!!

For six teams transporting baggage from Fort Jessup to Fort Towson, 30 days, each team to carry 1800 pounds, and travel 12 miles per day, \$20 per day, \$3,600

Wagons of North Carolina, would you not like to get such a job as that the other hand? Only think—twenty dollars per day for driving twelve miles and carrying eighteen hundred pounds!!!!

But, perhaps the most wasteful extravagance was in the hire of steamboats. Boats worth from ten to fifteen thousand dollars were hired at from three hundred to a thousand dollars per day!!! In regard to this, the Baltimore Patriot of a late date, through its Washington correspondent, holds the following language:

"In regard to some of the expenditures of the Army, the committee say, and abundantly prove, (see House Report 458) that the existence of the Florida war has afforded an ample occasion for draining the public treasury. In every department of the service connected with it, extravagance of the most unprecedented character has been indulged. In the purchase of supplies, in the transportation, by land or water, of soldiers or stores, the public money has been wasted beyond all measure with its disbursement. Already has there been expended many millions of dollars in prosecution of a war against a band of savages, which, from the outset, has not furnished as many hundred warriors to oppose. The committee have ascertained that, within two years from the outbreak of hostilities in that Territory, between the 1st of January, 1839, and 1st of January, 1841, there has been an employment in the transportation service seven hundred and thirty-seven steamboats, barges and schooners. Many of them have been employed at a per diem pay, until the price of hire has quadrupled the sum at which, originally, they could have been purchased. In reference to the hire of the steamboat John Crowell, General Jessup, in reply to the call of the committee, says that she was hired at the price of three hundred dollars a day, and her expenses and insurance. "She was not worth fifteen thousand dollars, and one hundred dollars a day would have been an extravagant hire for her." "For the entire period she was in service, the Government has paid eighty-two thousand five hundred and fifty-five dollars!"

The following rates were allowed for the hire of steamboats at different periods, during the Florida service. Let it be submitted to a candid public to say whether the wages were justifiable in charging the late Administration with extravagance.

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| Foreser—7 months, at \$3,500 per month, \$24,500 | Charleston—10 months, at \$4,000 per month!!! \$40,000 |
| Washington—17 days, at \$450 per day!!! 7,650 | " I trip from Mobile to Tampa Bay, with one brig and four schooners—distance usually run in 4 days!!! 22,000 |
| Lion—1 trip from Fort Brooke to Mobile—usually made in 4 days—\$1500 per day!!! 6,000 | Ocala—1 trip from Savannah to St. Augustine—usually made in 5 days!!! 2,300 |
| Brilliant—1 trip from New Orleans to Waterloo, Ala.—usually made in four days—at \$1500 per day!!! 6,000 | Cherokee—1 trip from Jacksonville to Gary's Ferry—usually made in 12 hours!!!! 1,215!!! |

The following is from The Independent, a paper published at Washington City, and exhibits a few of the items which went to make up the enormous sum expended on some of the Branch Mints. The whole amount drawn from the Treasury on account of the Branch Mint at New Orleans

was five hundred and fifty four thousand four hundred and seventy dollars and twenty cents!!!!!!

"Some of the items charged under the head of 'Building and Machinery,' the committee say are worthy of special notice, not only on account of the amount of money expended on them, but for the character of the items themselves; as for instance, we find the following charges:

U. S. Branch Mint at N w Orleans, To Siles & Miller, Dr.

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| For 594 sq yds. wood pavement, Do. To James M. Reid, For building—, 4 with houses and flagging yard and paving side walk, Do. To Clay & Clark, For 7 baths and 1 water closet, Do. To—, For paving yard with flags, &c. Do. To Clay & Clark, For finishing water closets, \$2,376 00 8,099 00 1,700 00 3,810 00 818 25 |
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Thus, it appears that for paving and flagging the yard, side-walk, &c., and for water closets, &c., there was paid the sum of sixteen thousand eight hundred and thirty nine dollars and twenty-eight cents!!!

Upon an examination of the accounts of the Treasurer of this Branch Mint, the conclusion is forced upon the minds of the committee that the officers of this establishment from the Superintendent down to the lowest Clerk, not only supposed their business was to "win money," but to spend it as fast as coined, and that they were seen there to live in a palace and indulge in the most boundless luxury.

The committee have appended to this report (see appendix B) copies of some of the vouchers accompanying the accounts of the Treasurer, as settled at the Treasury Department, which will give some idea of the luxurious tastes, and their disregard of that holy virtue, economy, on the part of the officers of the mint. Indeed, the committee can hardly suppose any further proof of their unbounded extravagance is wanting than the fact they have already shown—namely, that some ten thousand dollars were expended by them in the erection of those palaces of Eastern luxury, baths and their appurtenances. The committee are fully aware that these gentlemen did but "fall in the footsteps of illustrious predecessors;" that some of the Emperors of Rome expended immense sums in the erection of baths in the "eternal city."—But, if they do not greatly err in their historic recollections, the—luxurious buildings were the growth of the Empire, and not of the Republic of Rome; and were erected by the masters, and not by the servants of the people.

Among the items of amounts which will be found in the appendix, are the following:—

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| 5 mahogany arm chairs \$10.25 each, \$51.25 | 30 mahogany arm chairs \$5 each, 150 00 |
| 6 Green arm chairs \$2.50 15 00 | D-sks and tables, 400 00 |
| One pair porcelain spit boxes, 8 00 | 2 inkstands \$10 each, 20 00 |
| One mahogany bureau, 210 00 | One ream foolscap paper, 10 00 |
| One do do 9 00 | One ivory pen holder, 2 00 |
| Penknives each, \$3.50 to 4 00 295 50 | Trees and shrubs, 14 00 |
| One desk curtain, 85 58 | Mahogany boards for a counter, 92 98 |
| Mahogany paper weights, 10 75 | 1 Egg do do 7 00 |
| 1 stuffed mahogany chair, 13 00 | 1 large lamp for lobby, 73 50 |
| Box kease and desk, 258 10 | A host of Livingston, Making, painting, gilding, &c., a spare for a SEXTON Box, 150 00 |

The committee have only selected a very few items out of the great mass of a similar character to be found in the accounts of the Treasurer on file in the proper Department, which show the most criminal wastefulness of the public money by those whose duty it was to guard and protect the interests of the Government. They cannot refrain to express their astonishment that such accounts should have been allowed by the Second Auditor and First Comptroller.

And truly it would seem a matter of astonishment to any one, particularly if they had not been accustomed to hear of the unprecedented and unheard-of extravagance of the late administration. But the accounts were allowed. Why? Because it would not do to offend influential individuals, to whom the administration looked for support.

The Lynchburg Virginian compiles the following from the report of the committee. It refers to still another case, and serves further to illustrate the truth of the charge of corruption and extravagance which was made against the Van Buren administration:

"It appears that Capt. R. D. Collins, a disbursing agent of the Government, at Little Rock, Arkansas, failed to make his quarterly returns to the accounting officer

at Washington, for the second quarter of the year 1838, and did not do so until the first of January, 1839! and at the latter date his accounts for the third quarter of 1838, ending on the first of September, were not rendered. Yet under these circumstances, & with a balance in his hands exceeding \$200,000 still in his possession, the sum of \$400,000 was advanced to him between the 31 of October and the 22 of December of that year! The total amount advanced to Capt. Collins after it was known that he had become a defaulter to the Government!! was \$582,220!!!—The consequences were precisely such as might have been anticipated. He was continued in office until the 7th of June, 1839, when, upon a final adjustment of his accounts, a balance was found to exist against him of \$215,309 15, the whole of which amount, it is believed, will be lost by the Government.

These are a few cases among many.—The most reckless among the Locofoco party do not, as we have learned, pretend to deny their truth, or even attempt to explain them away. The proper vouchers are regularly on file in the several Departments where the business was transacted. Profligacy like that which has been brought to light by the committee referred to, is without a parallel in the history of this, or any other civilized country. And this is the same party now making such desperate efforts to re-instate themselves in that power from which they were hurled so recently by an injured people.

It is no matter of surprise that the Government has become bankrupt. No wonder that with an overflowing Treasury when Mr. Van Buren came into office, in four short years it was all expended, and a heavy debt to be left as a legacy to his successor. But more of it hereafter.

From the Raleigh Standard. STATE EXPENDITURES.

These "contrasts" may be evaded by the wags without examination or justification by treating them as little matters.—Will Gov. Morehead now, in office, look with contempt on these little matters, when candidate Morehead dealt so profusely in denunciations against soap and towels, ice, Mo us Multitudes, &c? My object is to furnish the Governor with some additional information with which he may interlard his addresses this summer. I continue, from official documents. It will be recollected that until 1836 the Legislature convened annually. The expenditure for stationary, therefore, previous to that period, ought to be nearly double what it has been since, if the same economy has been observed; for the larger amount was for the use of the Assembly. But when we consider that at the former time, there were nearly one fourth more members, it will be apparent that the recent expenditures ought not to exceed more than one half of the former period.

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| Take the facts, From Nov. 1826 to Nov. 1827 Wm. Hill, for Stationery, \$295 00 | "Nov 1827 to Nov. 1828— Stationery, 354 30 |
| For two Sessions of the Assembly and two full years, \$649 30 | Bills of Stationery from April 1828 to Dec. 1829, \$934 85 |
| Add one-sixth to make up the time two full years, 161 14 | For one Session of Assembly and two full years, \$1148 99 |

Herein is an actual increase of five hundred Dollars in the causes of expenditure diminished one half. Suppose, then, an economical expenditure of 1828 and 1829; it should not have exceeded one half the expenditure of 1827 and 1828—Let us see how the account would compare.

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| Actual expenditure for Stationery in 1838 and 1839, \$1148 99 | One half of expenditure for the same, in 1827 and 1828, \$574 50 |
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Next two hundred dollars were taken all the Stationery cost in 1827 and 1828— I ask if this is not extravagance? I call upon reflecting wags to determine if this course with wags professions of economy? I call upon Democrats to keep it before the people. I give all the excuse rendered for why the wags committee of the last Legislature, say: "For bills for Stationery are large. Some items in them appear to be charged at high prices. The quantity absolutely necessary we have no means of ascertaining. The creation of the two Boards, to be alluded to, has increased in a considerable degree, the necessity for Stationery in the Executive office; and the duties connected with the Cherokee land sales have increased it in the Treasurer's and Comptroller's offices. A large amount is required for the use of the General Assembly—doubtless more is used by the members than is necessary, yet we cannot think of restricting the representatives of the people from the use of the public stationery, as it would be imposing a still heavier burden on them. An act passed in 1827 (ch 30) directs the Secretary of State to purchase annually, upon the best terms upon which the same can be pro-

vided, suitable stationery for the Executive office and Departments, and for the use of the Legislature—a reasonable sum to purchase which shall be advanced by the Treasurer to the Secretary; the account for which, continuing the quantity bought and the price paid for it, shall be audited by a board to consist of the head of the Departments." Now will the Governor next summer tell the people how much they have been paying for pens, ink, and paper?

CONTRAST.

From the Providence New Age. A CONDENSED STATEMENT. Of the past and present state of political affairs in Rhode Island, made at the request of the President of the United States, April 9th, 1842, by J. A. Broten, President of the Rhode Island Suffrage Association.

The people of the State, since the Revolution, as before, have been living under the charter of Charles II. of England, granted in 1663; which charter, and certain usages and acts of the General Assembly, compose their unwritten constitution.

There is no limitation of the powers of the General Assembly, except such as are contained in the Constitution of the United States.

The charter gives the Legislature power of admitting freemen on such qualifications as may chance to suit their sovereign will and pleasure; which has been varied, from time to time, from a no property qualification up to four hundred pounds.

The present qualification is forty pounds, or one hundred and thirty-four dollars.— Various attempts have been made at reform in their political institutions, but without success.

A land oligarchy is established among them, and the elective power of the State is vested in two-fifths, at most, of the adult male population—a fact well calculated to raise the question whether they are in fact living under the republican form of government contemplated by the Constitution of the United States.

The greatest vote ever polled in the State was in 1840, when 8,622 votes were cast—in an adult male population of 26,000! A state of things so monstrous as this, so at war with all the doctrines and sentiments of a free country, could not exist for a long time, without calling forth a spirit of resistance, and a determination in some way to invest themselves with their just and equal rights.

They have tried every form of memorial, petition, and remonstrance, to the General Assembly, in vain. The people became satisfied that longer forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and determined on having a new form of government, established on the sovereign right of the whole people.

In the early part of the year 1840, an association of mechanics and workmen was formed in the city of Providence. Various associations were soon formed throughout the State, and the cause of equal rights assumed a definite form and direction. A declaration of certain rights was agreed to by the different associations, which will be found in the accompanying document No. 1.

In January, 1831, in order, as we believed, to stop the people's movements, the General Assembly invited the freeholders exclusively (if they thought proper) to convene a convention, with an intention, as has since been shown, to engraft the present unjust system into a constitution.

The friends of equal rights, at a large mass meeting held at Newport, in May of the same year, recommended a call of the convention of the people at large, to make a constitution for all classes, and not merely for the freeholders.

At the June sessions of the General Assembly (1841) an opportunity was afforded of compromising all difficulties by a proposition to enlarge the basis for the freeholders' convention, so that all tax-paying citizens might vote for the delegates to said convention. This proposition was scornfully rejected, and the people ridiculed for entertaining the idea of interfering with the formation of a constitution.

The door being thus finally closed against them, the Executive State committee, previously appointed at the mass convention at Newport, and further instructed at our adjourned convention in Providence, on the 5th of July, proceeded to call a convention from the whole people, the form of which call you will find in the accompanying document No. 2.

The delegates were chosen in every town in the State. The convention met as requested, and, after a session of one week, in which a draught of a constitution was formed, adjourned till November, in order to give their constituents an opportunity to examine and correct their work.

The freeholders' convention met in November, and, after a session of two weeks, adjourned without having completed a form of a constitution, except in part. They retained the landed qualifications, with an additional section admitting such to vote as were possessed of five hundred dollars of personal property.

The people's convention met again in November, revised and completed their