

# Lexington and Hadkin Flag.

LEXINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY JULY 27, 1855.

NO. 1.

JAMES A. LONG, Editor.  
 PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
 JAMES B. SHELTON.  
 Price: \$2 a year, in advance;  
 after six months, and 3.00 after twelve  
 months, from date of subscription.

**Rates of Advertising.**  
 For the first square (fourteen lines) for the first  
 week, 25 cents; for every week thereafter,  
 15 cents. For a month, \$1.00. For three  
 months, \$2.50. For six months, \$4.50.  
 For a year, \$8.00. For a year in advance,  
 \$7.00. For a year in advance, \$7.00.  
 For a year in advance, \$7.00.

**Advertisement for the National Convention.**  
 The National Convention of the American  
 People, to be held in Philadelphia, on the 5th of  
 Jan., A. D. 1856, for the purpose of  
 organizing a National Party, and  
 adopting a National Platform, will  
 convene in Philadelphia, on the 5th of  
 Jan., A. D. 1856.

**Advertisement for the National Convention.**  
 The National Convention of the American  
 People, to be held in Philadelphia, on the 5th of  
 Jan., A. D. 1856, for the purpose of  
 organizing a National Party, and  
 adopting a National Platform, will  
 convene in Philadelphia, on the 5th of  
 Jan., A. D. 1856.

**Advertisement for the National Convention.**  
 The National Convention of the American  
 People, to be held in Philadelphia, on the 5th of  
 Jan., A. D. 1856, for the purpose of  
 organizing a National Party, and  
 adopting a National Platform, will  
 convene in Philadelphia, on the 5th of  
 Jan., A. D. 1856.

**Advertisement for the National Convention.**  
 The National Convention of the American  
 People, to be held in Philadelphia, on the 5th of  
 Jan., A. D. 1856, for the purpose of  
 organizing a National Party, and  
 adopting a National Platform, will  
 convene in Philadelphia, on the 5th of  
 Jan., A. D. 1856.

**Advertisement for the National Convention.**  
 The National Convention of the American  
 People, to be held in Philadelphia, on the 5th of  
 Jan., A. D. 1856, for the purpose of  
 organizing a National Party, and  
 adopting a National Platform, will  
 convene in Philadelphia, on the 5th of  
 Jan., A. D. 1856.

**Advertisement for the National Convention.**  
 The National Convention of the American  
 People, to be held in Philadelphia, on the 5th of  
 Jan., A. D. 1856, for the purpose of  
 organizing a National Party, and  
 adopting a National Platform, will  
 convene in Philadelphia, on the 5th of  
 Jan., A. D. 1856.

**Advertisement for the National Convention.**  
 The National Convention of the American  
 People, to be held in Philadelphia, on the 5th of  
 Jan., A. D. 1856, for the purpose of  
 organizing a National Party, and  
 adopting a National Platform, will  
 convene in Philadelphia, on the 5th of  
 Jan., A. D. 1856.

**Advertisement for the National Convention.**  
 The National Convention of the American  
 People, to be held in Philadelphia, on the 5th of  
 Jan., A. D. 1856, for the purpose of  
 organizing a National Party, and  
 adopting a National Platform, will  
 convene in Philadelphia, on the 5th of  
 Jan., A. D. 1856.

**Advertisement for the National Convention.**  
 The National Convention of the American  
 People, to be held in Philadelphia, on the 5th of  
 Jan., A. D. 1856, for the purpose of  
 organizing a National Party, and  
 adopting a National Platform, will  
 convene in Philadelphia, on the 5th of  
 Jan., A. D. 1856.

**Advertisement for the National Convention.**  
 The National Convention of the American  
 People, to be held in Philadelphia, on the 5th of  
 Jan., A. D. 1856, for the purpose of  
 organizing a National Party, and  
 adopting a National Platform, will  
 convene in Philadelphia, on the 5th of  
 Jan., A. D. 1856.

**Advertisement for the National Convention.**  
 The National Convention of the American  
 People, to be held in Philadelphia, on the 5th of  
 Jan., A. D. 1856, for the purpose of  
 organizing a National Party, and  
 adopting a National Platform, will  
 convene in Philadelphia, on the 5th of  
 Jan., A. D. 1856.

**Advertisement for the National Convention.**  
 The National Convention of the American  
 People, to be held in Philadelphia, on the 5th of  
 Jan., A. D. 1856, for the purpose of  
 organizing a National Party, and  
 adopting a National Platform, will  
 convene in Philadelphia, on the 5th of  
 Jan., A. D. 1856.

**Advertisement for the National Convention.**  
 The National Convention of the American  
 People, to be held in Philadelphia, on the 5th of  
 Jan., A. D. 1856, for the purpose of  
 organizing a National Party, and  
 adopting a National Platform, will  
 convene in Philadelphia, on the 5th of  
 Jan., A. D. 1856.

**Advertisement for the National Convention.**  
 The National Convention of the American  
 People, to be held in Philadelphia, on the 5th of  
 Jan., A. D. 1856, for the purpose of  
 organizing a National Party, and  
 adopting a National Platform, will  
 convene in Philadelphia, on the 5th of  
 Jan., A. D. 1856.

**Advertisement for the National Convention.**  
 The National Convention of the American  
 People, to be held in Philadelphia, on the 5th of  
 Jan., A. D. 1856, for the purpose of  
 organizing a National Party, and  
 adopting a National Platform, will  
 convene in Philadelphia, on the 5th of  
 Jan., A. D. 1856.

Catholic Church in our country, by the advancement to all political stations—executive, legislative, judicial, or diplomatic—of those only who do not hold civil allegiance, directly or indirectly, to any foreign power, whether civil or ecclesiastical, and who are Americans by birth, education, and training—thus fulfilling the maxim: "AMERICANS ONLY SHALL GOVERN AMERICA."  
 The protection of all citizens in the legal and proper exercise of their civil and religious rights and privileges; the maintenance of the right of every man to the full, unrestrained, and peaceful enjoyment of his own religious opinions and worship, and a jealous resistance of all attempts by any sect, denomination or church, to obtain an ascendancy over any other in the State, by means of any special privilege, or exemption, by any political combination of its members, or by a division of their civil allegiance with any foreign power, potentate, or ecclesiastic.

IX.—The reformation of the character of our National Legislature, by elevating to that dignified and responsible position men of higher qualifications, purer morals, and more unselfish patriotism.  
 X.—The restriction of executive patronage, especially in the matter of appointments to office, so far as it may be permitted by the Constitution, and consistent with the public good.

XI.—The education of the youth of our country in schools provided by the State; which schools shall be common to all, without distinction of creed or party, and free from any influence or direction of a denominational or partisan character.  
 XII.—The education of the youth of our country in schools provided by the State; which schools shall be common to all, without distinction of creed or party, and free from any influence or direction of a denominational or partisan character.

XIII.—The policy of the Government of the United States, in its relations with foreign governments, is to exact justice from the strongest, and do justice to the weakest; restraining, by all the power of the government, all its citizens from interference with the internal concerns of nations with whom we are at peace.  
 XIV.—This National Council declares that all the principles of the Order shall be henceforward everywhere openly avowed; and that each member shall be at liberty to make known the existence of the Order, and the fact that he himself is a member, and it recommends that there be no concealment of the places of meeting of subordinate councils.

E. B. BARTLETT, of Kentucky, President of National Council.  
 C. D. DESHLER, of New Jersey, Corresponding Secretary.  
 JAMES M. STEPHENS, of Maryland, Recording Secretary.

WANTS.—We are always wanting something, all of us. It has been the cry and prayer from Adam down. It will continue to be so. It is wise, just, and good that it is so. The woman wants a husband, a house, a bonnet and a baby. The young man wants, of course, a wife, then a horse, a watch, a bonnet and a fine house. The youth wants to grow up and be a man. The poor want to grow up to be young. The rich the freedom and health of the poor. The fool wants to be a philosopher, the philosopher a God. The malignant want to be infernal, the vicious seek new depths of vice. All want to be happy, but few—very few—take the means to secure it.

Want, want, want—that is the voice from all throats.

## Poetical.

### OUR UNION.

[The fine lyric which follows we copy from the *Vicksburg (Mississippi) Whig*.]  
 The blood that flowed at Lexington, and crimsoned bright Champlain,  
 Streams still along the Southern Gulf and by the lakes of Maine;  
 It flows in veins that swell above Pacific's golden sand,  
 And throbs in hearts that love and grieve by dark Atlantic's strand.  
 It binds in one vast brotherhood the trapper of the West,  
 With men whose eyes glass themselves in Erie's blue waves;  
 And those to whom September brings the fireside's social hours,  
 With those who see December's brow enwreathed with gorgeous flowers!

From where Columbia laughs to greet the smiling Western wave,  
 To where Potomac sighs beside the patriot hero's grave,  
 And from the streaming everglades to Haron's lordly flood,  
 The glory of the nation's past thrills through a kindred blood!

When Arnold's tale is told it dyes the cheek with shame,  
 And glows with pride o'er Bunker Hill or Moultrie's milder fame;  
 And whoso'er above the fray the stats of empire gleam,  
 Upon the deck or o'er the dust it pours a common stream!

It is a sacred legacy we never can divide,  
 Nor take from village urchin, nor the son of city pride;  
 Nor the hunter's white-haired children who find a fruitful home  
 Where nameless lakes are sparkling, and where loudly rivers roam!

Grant drew his sword at Eutaw; and bleeding Southern feet  
 Trod the march across the Delaware amid the snow and sleet,  
 And lo! upon the parchment where the natal record shines,  
 The burning page of JEFFERSON BEGINS FRANKLIN'S cabin lines!

Can ye divide that sacred bright, and tear the names apart,  
 That first were written boldly there with plight of hand and heart?  
 Can ye erase a Hancock's name, e'en with the sabre's edge?  
 Or wash out with fraternal blood a Carroll's double pledge?

Say, can the South sell out her share in Bunker's hourly height?  
 Or can the North give up her boast of Yorktown's closing fight?  
 Can ye divide with equal hand a heritage of graves,  
 Or rend in twain the starry flag that o'er them proudly waves?

Can ye divide the glorious  
 That hangs its solemn folds about your common Father's tomb?  
 Or can ye meet around his grave as fratricidal foes,  
 And wake your burning curses o'er his pure and calm repose?

YE BARE SOUL! is the Albigenian thunder-toned decree;  
 'Tis heathen where Nevada guards the blue and tranquil sea;  
 Where tropic waves delighted clasp our flowery Southern shore,  
 And where through frowning mountain-gates Nebraska's waters roar!

## Agricultural.

### RAISE YOUR OWN PORK.

Every farmer, in North Carolina, at least, should make it one of the principles of his domestic economy, to raise his own pork, and his proportion to spare, to supply the home market for those, who, not being engaged in agricultural pursuits, are compelled to purchase. Our farmers should firmly resolve, and be determined to see that not a dollar should go out of the State for the purchase of pork. Such a policy would promote their own individual interest, as well as that of the aggregate community. The importance of keeping their money from flowing out of the State, that it may remain for circulation, for improvement and all useful purposes, among those by whose industry it is made, is too well understood to need comment. The only question of moment, is, can the hundreds of thousands of dollars annually withdrawn from the pockets of our people, for Kentucky pork, be saved to the State by raising supplies among ourselves? In other words, could it be done profitably? All will admit it to be done profitably. We contend, it can be done advantageously to the raiser, and no one will question, beneficially to the rest of the community. In this opinion, we do not advance any abstract theory or erimical notion; but find ourself supported by the practice of some of our most thrifty and prosperous farmers, which knocks the objection of the less prudent—that they can buy cheaper than they can raise—into an exploded bubble. How stands the case? We know some farmers who raise more cotton, according to their force, than their neighboring pork buyers; and make, in addition, plenty of pork and corn for their own support, and always have a surplus of both corn and pork to sell; and, moreover, always have fat horses, fat mules, and sleek and greasy negroes. They evidently have the advantage of those who depend on buying. And how do they succeed so well? The question is easily answered, without going into particulars, in a few words: It is found in good management and careful and diligent personal superintendence of their business. By the use of a slop boiler; early spring vegetables; summer and fall root crops; rye sowed to be grazed in winter and eaten by the hogs, when ripe, in the field; field peas, with an early variety, in an enclosed field, to begin upon; clover and lucerne, in small lots, for sows and pigs; fruit, apples, plums, peaches, mulberries, &c.—by the use of these systematically arranged and pursued, every farmer, from the smallest to the greatest among us, will find it both practicable and profitable to raise his own pork. And more; if they generally commence the work forthwith, we will venture a prediction that the Kentucky pork drovers will be driven from the State, entirely, in less than three years.

The foregoing remarks are also applicable to the raising of our own horses, mules, cattle and butter.—Arator.

ment and careful and diligent personal superintendence of their business. By the use of a slop boiler; early spring vegetables; summer and fall root crops; rye sowed to be grazed in winter and eaten by the hogs, when ripe, in the field; field peas, with an early variety, in an enclosed field, to begin upon; clover and lucerne, in small lots, for sows and pigs; fruit, apples, plums, peaches, mulberries, &c.—by the use of these systematically arranged and pursued, every farmer, from the smallest to the greatest among us, will find it both practicable and profitable to raise his own pork. And more; if they generally commence the work forthwith, we will venture a prediction that the Kentucky pork drovers will be driven from the State, entirely, in less than three years.

The foregoing remarks are also applicable to the raising of our own horses, mules, cattle and butter.—Arator.

Mr. Editor:—Has it occurred to you that, you have not seen a "Mover" going West or South, for a long time?

What has stopped this "moving away"? What stopped the tide of travel that once moved along our roads, in long trains, of wagons, carts and carriages, carrying the intelligence, enterprise and wealth of our State to some Western or Southern State? Young, enterprising men, just come into the possession of estates their fathers toiled to make in N. C. were accustomed to ask themselves, "What part of the West or South shall I go to?"

Again, I ask, who stopped this "Emigration"? I will give a simple and short answer, and then ask some of your correspondents to give their answers to the enquiry, "Who stopped emigration from N. Carolina?"—The Agricultural Periodicals! is the answer I give. The answer suggests the many ways by which it has been accomplished; and I leave it to you to give it in extenso. I designed this short communication to call your attention particularly to one source of our wealth, that has been kept in N. C. of late: The increased slaves in N. C. from 1830 to 1840, was only 216! Would you believe it, but it is so reported in the Census, and is great compared with the ten years previous to 1840. The slaves in N. C., in 1840, were 245,817; in 1850, they were 288,548; increase 42,731. This increase, of course, has been profitably employed. The increase in white population from 1830 to 1840, was 12,027, and the increase from 1840 to 1850 was 68,158. These facts speak for themselves. Though the increase is small compared with some of the new States, yet for an old State it will compare favorably.

What do these facts suggest? Do they not call trumpet-tongued upon those who have the means and can think, that new sources of employment for this increase in population ought to be projected, and carried out? It is not enough to say we are increasing our means of getting to market by Rail Roads, and opening Rivers when we haven't any thing to carry to market. Start new sources of wealth, dig out something new or more of what we already raise from the soil; start Manufactories of all sorts; sell more than you buy; don't let the balance of trade be always against us; don't talk about hard times, and the Banks not discounting, the Banks can't do every thing for you, and you sending North for your negro shoes, hats, blankets, horse buckets, wheat cradles, cutting knives, plows and hoes, and in fact, every thing; never thinking that all these things can be made at home; never thinking that you are creating a balance against us, which is to be paid by the Banks in coin. My word for it, Mr. Editor, "times" in North Carolina will never be permanently better, until we do something to stop this everlasting sending North for everything we use. In a recent trip from Wilmington to Raleigh, round by Weldon, I saw at the Depots along the road Northern hay, nicely baled up for sale, much of it in half a mile of as good meadow land as to be found anywhere, still in original, primitive grandeur.

I could write more, Mr. Editor, but am afraid your patience is exhausted; but hoping I may induce some more competent hand to enlarge on the above facts and answer my enquiry, I send this paper; do with it as you like, burn it or print it, but I am for North Carolina, asleep or awake, and "I take no step backwards."

June 15th, 1855.

PROLIFIC WHEAT.—The Eastern (Md.) Gazette has received from Mr. John Brags, of Trappe district, a bunch of forty-six stalks of blue stem wheat, from one root, all evidently the product of one grain, from the heads of which Mr. B. counted 2,000 grains of wheat.

## AN ORATION.

### DELIVERED BY V. ELLIS, Esq., BEFORE THE AMERICAN PARTY, In the City of Washington, July 4, 1855.

AMERICANS! What means this vast assemblage; this martial music; this roar of cannon; these looks of gladness? What prince is born; what king or emperor crowned; what conqueror comes in triumph? None! Then why these demonstrations of unbound joy? 'Tis the birthday of American freedom! 'Tis the anniversary of that hallowed day when our valiant fathers bid defiance to their foe; when they feared the standard of American liberty; when they united that flag which proudly floats on every breeze and o'er every sea; and when they pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, each to all, and all to each, to maintain that solemn Declaration of Independence, which formed the epoch we commemorate.

Eventful day, which burst the thralldom of allegiance to a tyrant! Illustrious day, which gave a nation birth! Immortal day, which enrolled the "United States of America" upon the list of sovereign nations! 'Tis fit that this day should be commemorated by the "sons of the sires of '76." 'Tis fit that those, who extend the hand and turn the eye with reverence to the "Star Spangled Banner," should unite in this commemoration. 'Tis fit that Americans should celebrate that glorious day when "Americans first ruled America." 'Tis fit that children who mean to imitate their fathers bright examples, should do honor to their fathers valor. 'Tis fit that we, "who are natives here, and to the manor born;" that we, in whose veins flow the blood of Revolutionary heroes; that we, who have received from our ancestors the bright heritage of free institutions, should renew, upon each anniversary of our country's birth, the pledge of life, of fortune, and of sacred honor, to transmit to posterity this heritage unimpaired.

Americans! that pledge of life, of fortune, and of sacred honor, which, seventy years ago this day, our fathers gave, was no idle, no unmeaning ceremony. Aful was the responsibility which they then assumed, but manfully and courageously was it met. Thousands of our Revolutionary heroes lost the pledge of life and lost the pledge of fortune; many of our country's cause; but all that noble band who signed the Declaration of Independence redeemed the pledge of sacred honor, amid carnage, strife, and danger, in the final triumph of American arms over the mercenary legions of the British King. As did our fathers, thus redeem their pledge of sacred honor, so must their sons, whatever be the hazard, redeem the pledges they have given to save the institutions of our country from the grasp of foreignism!

It is due to the occasion and to the examples of those who have gone before us that, in the proceedings of this anniversary, some brief allusions should be made to the prominent points in the annals of our country, which, though yet young, has been the theatre of the noblest achievements recorded in the world's whole history. In performing this task we have no tradition to invoke, no musty records to examine.

Three hundred and sixty-three years only have elapsed since the first discovery of America by civilized man. "Ambitious of immortal fame, the philosophic and indefatigable Columbus launched his barques upon the ocean, and steered his course o'er trackless billows, from East to West, in search of unknown regions. His enterprise was considered doubtful, dangerous, and daring. With undaunted courage he braved the dangers, not only of an untried ocean, but of distrusting and discontented companions, and made the grand discovery of this Western World!"

But, notwithstanding this magnificent discovery, a century elapsed, and left the Western Continent in undisturbed possession of the savage Indian and ferocious beast. The alluring search of India's wealth absorbed the thoughts both of the princes and of the people of Europe. Less than two hundred and fifty years have elapsed since our forefathers began to flee from persecuting priests and unrelenting princes, to this their land of refuge. In different localities, from South Carolina to Massachusetts, the suffering subjects of tyranny and oppression pitched their tents, having escaped from Europe with little else than energy, resolution, honesty, a hatred of despotism, and a religious trust in Providence to aid their efforts.

Unlike the myriads of immigrants of the present day, our forefathers migrated hither to escape from priestcraft and religious oppression; to establish here free sanctuaries for every faith; and not as willing vassals and obsequious tools, to undermine Republican institutions, at the instigation of the Romish Church!

Years rolled on; they became the recognized colonies of the British Crown, with chartered rights; the migration of

others who were oppressed for opinion's sake, multiplied their numbers; industry, frugality, and honesty, secured them the comforts of life; trade opened with England, and the barter of colonial products for British manufactures soon commenced and rapidly increased. Thus progressing, one hundred years ago found the American Colonies the especial object of British Ministerial recognition. True to her native instincts, Britain soon devised plans of raising a revenue from the industry of the colonies. The era of British taxation followed. Protests, petitions, and remonstrances from the colonies were sent to the throne, and returned. Taxation was increased, and taxation was resisted, resistance resorted to by the agents of the Crown, and force was met by force. Collisions at Lexington and Concord were the consequence. Boston was invested with armed men, and the colonies were in a blaze.

The Colonial Congress of 1774 had tried every means of conciliation consistent with honor and justice; but the British Ministry was deaf to both argument and entreaty. It remained for the Congress of 1775 to provide the means of general resistance to the oppressive measures of Britain; to address a firm but respectful remonstrance to the King in person; to lay before their fellow-subjects of the British Crown a plain narrative of the acts of governmental tyranny, by which they had been oppressed; and to wait with patient firmness, and to meet with unbending resolution, the future measures of the British Ministry.

The counsels of Lords Greenville, North, and Bute, and of their short-sighted associates, prevailed in the British Cabinet and Parliament, and the die was cast! Britain resolved to persecute the colonies with fire and sword; to subdue them at any cost and at every hazard; and the colonies in turn resolved that their motto should be "Liberty or Death." And thus commenced the American Revolution—an era embracing events and results of higher importance to the human race than any other era in the political history of the world! The fire of freedom enkindled by that Revolution is not yet quenched, and never will be quenched, till the thrones of despots, the sceptres of tyrants, the crowns of kings, and all the emblems and insignia of royalty be consumed in its devouring flames!

The first important scene in the drama of the Revolution opened at Bunker's Hill, in 1775. An action, which was honorable to the courage of the raw militia of New England, aroused the colonies to arms, from New Hampshire to Georgia. An army of twenty thousand men was ordered by Congress, and the appointment of commander-in-chief was conferred upon GEORGE WASHINGTON. The cruisers of England soon lined up our coast. Her hired myrmidons landed upon our shores, and desolation marked their progress. Till now, no serious design had existed in the colonies to separate from the mother country; they had only clamored and struggled for their chartered rights. But the tone of public sentiment changed, and the Continental Congress, in the summer of 1776, discussed and decided the question of a separation.

On the 4th day of July, 1776, a Declaration of Independence, penned by the immortal Jefferson, and advocated by his noble co-peers, was unanimously approved by the delegates from the thirteen colonies, subscribed by them, and promulgated to the world. That memorable document will soon be read in hearing, and it will not fail to excite in your bosoms the sentiments of love, gratitude, and veneration, for the bold, the daring, and the patriotic men who subscribed and maintained it.

The work of death and devastation had now commenced in earnest. From North to South the frightful battering, thundering cannon roared, glittering sabres clashed, death-dealing muskets rattled, and the groans of dying rent the air! Long and arduous was the unequal conflict, and doubtful for a time the issue. Through rivers of blood our fathers waded; mountains, plains, and valleys traversed; the summer's sun and the winter's snow endured; seven tedious years contended in their struggle for independence. Alternate defeat and success attended their efforts. Brandywine, Germantown, Long Island, and Charleston saw them yield, whilst Trenton, Eutaw Springs, Saratoga, and Yorktown beheld them triumph! This last great victory at Yorktown beheld them triumph! The Declaration of American Independence was maintained, peace was secured, and the sovereignty of the United States acknowledged! And thus was the brightest jewel in the British crown plucked therefrom by the skill and powers of him of whom it has been truly said that he was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen!" And thus ended a revolution, the consequences of which, in the present and the future, no eye can reach, no mind can grasp. It inaugurated a new era, not for America only, but