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JAMES A. LONG, Editor.

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No discount on these rates.

At a regular meeting of the National Council of the American Party, begun and held at Philadelphia, on the 5th of June, A. D. 1855, the following was adopted as the Platform and Principles of the Organization:

I.—The acknowledgment of that Almighty Being who rules over the Universe, who presides over the councils of nations, who conducts the affairs of men, and who, in every step by which we have advanced to the character of an independent nation, has distinguished us by some token of providential agency.

II.—The cultivation and development of a sentiment of profoundly intense American feeling; of passionate attachment to our country, its history and its institutions; of admiration for the purer days of our national existence; of veneration for the heroism that precipitated our Revolution; and of emulation of the virtue, wisdom and patriotism that framed our constitution, and first successfully applied its provisions.

III.—The maintenance of the Union of these United States as the paramount political good; or, to use the language of Washington, "the primary object of patriotic desire."

1st. Opposition to all attempts to weaken or subvert it.

2d. Uncompromising antagonism to every principle of policy that endangers it.

3d. The advocacy of an equitable adjustment of all political differences which threaten its integrity or perpetuity.

4th. The suppression of all tendencies to political division, founded on geographical discriminations, or on the belief that there is a real difference of interests and views between the various sections of the Union.

5th. The full recognition of the rights of the several States, as expressed and reserved in the Constitution; and a careful avoidance, by the General Government, of all interference with their rights, by legislative or executive action.

IV.—Obedience to the Constitution of these United States, as the supreme law of the land, sacredly obligatory upon all its parts and members; and steadfast resistance to the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretext. A voting that in all doubtful or disputed points it may only be legally ascertained and expounded by the judicial power of the United States.

And, as a corollary to the above:

1. A habit of reverential obedience to the laws, whether National, or Municipal, until they are either repealed or declared unconstitutional by the proper authority.

2. A tender and sacred regard for those acts of statesmanship which are to be distinguished from acts of ordinary legislation, by the fact of their being of the nature of compacts and agreements; and so, to be considered a fixed and settled national policy.

V.—A radical revision and modification of the laws regulating immigration, and the settlement of immigrants. Offering to the honest immigrant who, from love of liberty or hatred of oppression, seeks an asylum in the United States, a friendly reception and protection. But unqualifiedly condemning the transmission to our shores of felons and paupers.

VI.—The essential modification of the Naturalization Laws.

The repeal by the Legislatures of the respective States, of all State laws allowing foreigners not naturalized to vote.

The repeal, without retroactive operation, of all acts of Congress making grants of land to unnaturalized foreigners, and allowing them to vote in the Territories.

VII.—Hostility to the corrupt means by which the leaders of party have hitherto forced upon our rulers and our political friends.

Implacable enmity against the prevalent demoralizing system of rewards for political subserviency, and of punishments for political independence.

Disgust for the wild hunt after office which characterizes the age.

These on the one hand. On the other: limitation of the practice of the purer days

of the Republic; and admiration of the maxim that "office should seek the man, and not man the office," and of the rule, that the just mode of ascertaining fitness for office is the capability, the faithfulness, and the honesty of the incumbent or candidate.

VIII.—Resistance to the aggressive policy and corrupting tendencies of the Roman 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 privileges or exemption, by any political combination of its members, or by a division of their civil allegiance with any foreign power, potentate, or ecclesiastical.

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 partizan character.

2nd, inasmuch as Christianity, by the Constitutions of nearly all the States; by the decisions of the most eminent judicial authorities; and by the consent of the people of America, is considered an element of our political system; and, as the Holy Bible is at once the source of Christianity, and the depository and fountain of all civil and religious freedom, we oppose every attempt to exclude it from the schools thus established in the States.

XII.—The American party, having arisen upon the ruins and in despite of the opposition of the Whig and Democratic parties, cannot be in any manner responsible for the obnoxious acts of violated pledges of either. And the systematic agitation of the slavery question by those parties, having elevated sectional hostility into a positive element of political power, and brought our institution into peril, it has, therefore, become the imperative duty of the American party to interpose for the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpetuity to the Union. And, as experience has shown it impossible to reconcile opinions so extreme as those which separate the disputants; and, as there can be no dishonor in submitting to the laws, the National Council has deemed it the best guarantee of common justice and of future peace, to abide by and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of slavery, as a final and conclusive settlement of that subject in spirit and in substance.

And regarding it the highest duty to avow their opinions, upon a subject so important, in distinct and unequivocal terms, it is hereby declared, as the sense of this National Council, that Congress possesses no power, under the Constitution, to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the States, where it does or may exist, or to exclude any State from admission into the Union because its constitution does or does not recognize the institution of slavery as a part of its social system; and expressly premitting any expression of opinion upon the power in Congress to establish or prohibit slavery in any Territory, it is the sense of the National Council that Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of slavery within the Territories of the United States, and that any interference by Congress with slavery as it exists in the District of Columbia, would be a violation of the spirit and intention of the compact by which the State of Maryland ceded the District to the United States, and a breach of the national faith.

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.

Did your grandfather come to this country from Scotland? said Locofoco to Sam.

"Yes," was the response of Samuel; but my grandfather came to help build up the country, not to live upon it."

Here the conversation dropped, and Locofoco had business down street.

OPPOSED TO MATRIMONY.

"Is your family opposed to matrimony?"

"Wal, no, I rather guess not, seein' as how my mother has had four husbands and stands a pretty smart chance to have another."

"Four husbands! Is it possible?"

"O, yes. You see, my mother's christian name was Mehitable Sheets, an' dad's name was Jacob Press; and when they got married the printers said it was puttin' the sheets to press. When I was born, they said it was the first edition. An' you see mother used to be the ternalist critter to go to evenin' meetin's. She used to be out pretty late every night an' dad was afraid I'd get in the same habit, so he used to put me to bed at early candle-light, cover me up with a pillar, an' put me to sleep with a boot jack. Wal, dad had to get up every night an' let mother in; if he didn't get down pretty darned quick when she cum, he'd ketch particular thunder; so dad used to sleep with his head out of the window, so's to wake up quick; an' one night he got his head a little too far out and he slipped out altogether; and down dad cum, caflumix right down on the pavement, an' smashed him in ten thousand pieces!"

"What, was he killed by the fall?"

"Wal, no, not exactly killed by the fall. I rather kinder sorter guess it was the sudden fetch up on the pavement that killed him. But mam she cum lum an' found him lyin' thar, and she had him swept up together an' put in a coffin and had a hole dug in the buryin' groun' an' had dad put in an' buried up, an' had a white oak plank put up to his head, and had it whitewashed over for a tombstone."

"So your mother was left a poor lone widow?"

"Wal, yes, but she didn't mind that much, wasn't long before she married Sam Hide; you see she married Hide because he was just dad's size, and she wanted him to wear out dad's clothes. Wal the way old Hide used to hide me, was a caution to my hide. Hide had a little the toughest hide of any hide but a bull's hide. Wal, one day Hide got his hide so full of whiskey that he pitched head first into a snow bank, and there he stuck and friz to death. So mam had him pulled out, an' had him laid out, an' then she had another hole dug in the buryin' groun' an' had him buried, and then she had another white oak plank put up at his head and whitewashed all over, and—"

"So your mother was again a widow?"

"O, yes, but I guess she didn't lay awake long to think about it, for in about three weeks she married Sam Strong—an' he was the strongest-headed euss you ever did see. He went a fishin' the other day and got drowned, an' he was so ternal strong-headed, I'll be darned to darnation if he didn't float right agin the current, and they found him about three miles up the stream, an' took three yoke of cattle to haul him out. Wal, mam had him buried alongside the 'tother two, an' had a white oak plank put up at his head, an' whitewashed all over nice, so there's three on'em all in a row."

"And your mother was a widow for a third time?"

"Yes, but mam didn't seem to mind it a ternal sight. the next fellow she married was Jacob Hays, an' the way mam does make him haze, is a caution I tell ye. If he does anything leetle out of the way, mam makes him take a bucket and a whitewash brush, an' go right up to the buryin' groun' and whitewash the three oak planks, jest to let him know what he may come to when he's planted in the same row, and she gets married to the fifth husband. So you see my family arn't a ternal sight opposed to a dose of matrimony."

Facts to be Noted.—From the time that Millard Fillmore became President of the United States to the day that the administration closed, he never appointed a single abolitionist, freesoiler, or secessionist to office. The consequence was, agitation ceased, and at the end of the year 1852 we heard no talk of disunion or interference with the rights of the Southern States.—Franklin Pierce came into office on the 4th of March, 1853, and commenced dealing out his patronage to abolitionists and secessionists, and the country immediately became agitated from centre to circumference.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

From the London Correspondence of the National Intelligencer we make the following extracts.

PREPARATION AT SEBASTOPOL.

Preparation is still the order of the day at Sebastopol. Above thirty new batteries, constructed in the most advantageous and advanced positions, are to be unmasked in the approaching bombardment, and immense quantities of ammunition have been transported to the front. The Press d'Orient states that fifty-six batteries have been prepared for the general attack on the left, at a distance of from 50 to 120 metres from the enemy. Eighty additional large mortars, with ammunition sufficient to maintain a continuous fire for twenty days, are ordered to be embarked from Marseilles. At Vienna it is said that the military circles in that capital are decidedly of opinion that the next attack of the Allies upon Sebastopol will be successful. The Military Gazette, which has always gone great lengths in hoping and predicting for Russia, now gives its voice in favor of the besiegers. The Odessa correspondent of this paper says, respecting the situation of Sebastopol:

"By our most intelligent military men it is universally admitted that if the Allies push forward as energetically as they have hitherto done the south side of Sebastopol must in the end inevitably fall. The garrison's heroic self-sacrifice and contempt of death, delay, but cannot avert the steady, if slow, progress of the besiegers, who day by day gain ground upon them. All the various reports of the French and English Journals about uninterrupted communication between the north and the south side, terrible epidemics which rage among the besieged, fifteen thousand sick in Sebastopol, want of provisions and ammunition, and so on, are nothing but idle inventions. Letters from the interior of Sebastopol, dated July 22, assure us that the connexion between north and south is unimpaired, that food and ammunition are abundant, the magazines on the north side alone containing supplies sufficient to serve 300,000 men for a year. The hospitals, in the days of greatest slaughter, have never contained more than 9,000 men. For sanitary reasons, however, Prince Gortschakoff had just given orders to remove all the sick from the hospitals in the northern fort, and to take them into the interior of the Crimea. There are only about one thousand two hundred sick and wounded who are still for removal. The cholera, which is making ravages among the Allies, has never appeared among us in an epidemic form. At the same time it is seen that the position of the garrison on the left line of defence, from Bastion 1 to Bastion 5, (from the west of Carening Bay to the Flagstaff, inclusive) will not long be tenable. But more than one sanguinary struggle will probably precede its abandonment. The defenders have resolutely devoted themselves to death, and, trusting in God, wait with calm expectation till the time comes. Hence the indifference, one might almost say the joviality, with which they play at cards and dice on the bastion while shot and shell are falling around, so that as soon as one is struck down he is quietly removed, and the game without more ado goes on as before. Thus after the last unsuccessful attempt at storming, Prince Gortschakoff visited the bastions, asking, "How goes it, children?" "As God will," answered the soldiers."

It is stated that the Russians in Sebastopol are unable to destroy the works of the sixth parallel of the Allies, and that they cannot even discover its position. On all the other parts of the Crimea considerable activity is visible. The Russians have fortified Arabat and Genitschi both on the land and the sea sides. These places are the key for ulterior operations of the Allies in the Crimea and Upper Taurida. The Russians are said to be hard at work at the mouths of the Dnieper trying to block up the pass of the Nicolief, where they have established an entrenched camp, with a reserve of 25,000 men. Nicolief, independently of its considerable arsenal, is the great depot of stores and provisions for the Russian army of the Crimea.

The Turks are busy erecting defensive works on the Danube. The mouths of the Sulina are much infested with pirates, and the merchants have claimed the protection of the Allied Powers. Differences have arisen between the commanders of the Turkish forces and the Austrian military authorities in the Principalities. The latter have claimed to be previously informed of all the movements which the Sultan's army may intend to make.

RUMORED CONDITION OF RUSSIA.

There can no longer be any doubt about the distressed condition of Russia. It is no longer a matter of inference or speculation what the state of things must be under an exclusion of coal, merchandise, and raw material in a country which is not inhabited by a nation, but by a mass of degraded people, who depend upon foreign capital for the direction of their industry. The gold and iron mining is stopped; the Moscow sugar refining is stopped; the very culture of the soil is stopped; and the serfs are sent to the army because they cannot be fed at home. Discontent and dread prevail in the Russian cities and disaffection in her provinces. The revenue of Russia in 1853 amounted to £37,384,660. Her expenses in 1854 reached £48,000,000; for the present year £50,000,000 is a low calculation. Her foreign trade is extinct, except the small portion which can be carried on overland; foreign capital no longer enters the country, coin has disappeared and worthless paper occupies its place. No more food can be sent to the Crimea, nor any more men to consume what is there. The troubles in the Ukraine still continue. Muscovite endurance has been overcome by what it has

had to suffer. Every soldier who now falls is replaced with difficulty; and it is hardly possible for Russia to carry on the war six months longer unless aided by the blunders of the Allies.

Anti-American abuse of Protestant Ministers and Protestantism.

From the Louisville Journal.

Not long ago we had occasion to allude to a most outrageous attack made by the anti-American organ of Tennessee upon Protestants and Protestant ministers, claiming that the Roman Catholic church only had ever done any good for the world, and branding Protestants and Protestant ministers as hypocrites and liars and scoundrels. It appears from the following communication which was published in the Louisville Democrat of Saturday last, the anti-American organs in this State are proposing to go body and soul into the Roman Catholic church, and to vomit forth the same wholesale abuse of the Protestant religion and Protestant ministers, which has ever characterized the intolerance of the papal hierarchy toward those whom they call heretics. These Sag Nicht organs, from having been merely opponents of Americanism, have now become not only the defenders and advocates of foreignism and Catholicism, but foul-mouthed, indiscriminate revilers and slanderers of all Protestant preachers and all Protestant religion. Weak all native-born Protestants to read the abuse thus heaped upon them, their ministers and their religion, without any provocation or cause or excuse whatever, and then to decide whether a party which thus outrages all decency, all truth and all charity, in attacking the whole Protestant church, is worthy of their confidence or support. After falsely crying out for months that the American party were advocating religious intolerance, in merely resisting the political aggressions of the Roman Catholic hierarchy, the anti-Americans have themselves shown the cloven hoof, they are unable any longer to restrain the gall and bitterness against the Protestants and the Protestant religion which has long been festering in their hearts. They are beginning to show themselves in their true colors; and before long, we shall expect to find them asserting as true all the hideous dogmas of the Romish church—asserting with that church, that "Protestantism is heresy, and heresy a crime which should be punished as other crimes," that liberty of conscience and liberty of opinion and liberty of the press are pestilential errors, that Democracy is a mere dream, and that no State government has a right to exact obedience from the people unless it be conducted in accordance with the dictates and is made secondary to the authority of the Church.

We are certain that no cause or provocation has been given by any Protestant congregation or any Protestant minister of any denomination whatever for this wholesale abuse of them. It is simply the filthy outpouring of sentiments of hostility to Protestantism, which have long been entertained by the great mass of the anti-American party. The single fact that some of the victims of popular fury on the 4th of August were Roman Catholics has turned has called from them this torrent of lying abuse upon the whole Protestant community.

In the annexed communication, which the Louisville Democrat publishes as prominently as possible, it is asserted, that, on the night of the riots "the Protestant preachers," the "pious and venerable Protestant ministers," stood by, "feeding their eyes" with the punishment of the Roman Catholics, "amid the shrieks of the burning victims and groans of the dying, the agonizing supplication of men women and children writhing in torturous flames, the firing of guns at those struggling in the conflagration, the crash of burning timbers and the shouts of exultation for Marshall, Sam, and Protestantism." Now it is a God-defying lie that men, women and children were seen writhing in torturous flames," but what we ask attention to now is the satanic assertion that the Protestant ministers of this city stood at the scenes of the conflagration, exulting at what they saw and heard there. Let the audacious calumniator in the Democrat step forward or let the editor of the Democrat step forward for him, and say who were the Protestant preachers of Louisville that thus stood and feasted their eyes and ears with the sights and sounds of conflagration, agony, and death. Were they Mr. Breckenridge and Mr. Schon and Mr. Craik and Mr. Everts and Mr. Halsley and Mr. Denison and Mr. Paisons and Mr. Welborn and Mr. Hall? Were they all or any of these? What honest heart does not leap with indignation and wrath and horror at such accusations against such men, published in a paper that dares to call itself Protestant!

THE CRUSADE OR HOLY WAR.

With holy indignation and hatred for foreigners and Catholics, and with a pious regard for the sums of money which some of these incorrigible heretics had amassed and hoarded up in spite of the hard times, it was determined it was determined in the secret councils and lodges of the pious Know Nothings, that these miserable sinners should not only suffer the pains and penalties which the blessed reign of the holy fanaticism has inflicted for the detestable crime of heresy, to wit: death by fire and sword in all its horrors and complicated cruelty, but that the immense sums of money so carefully hoarded up should be disgorged and distributed among the faithful of a "weak and contrite heart," who worshipped God according to the dictates of their own conscience, as our foolish fathers thought they ought, but according to the ritual of Know-Nothingism.

The money and beer obtained at the destruction and sacking of the brewery in the upper part of the city, being insufficient to satiate their holy avarice for the one and their thirst for the other, these immaculate saints and defenders of the Protestant faith and sacred title of American citizenship, returned from the upper to the lower part of the city with their hands creaking with the infamous blood of men women and children their plethoric with the mofidy of Sag Nichts, and their bellies distended with beer to satiate their godless avarice for more money, fill their bellies with Irish whiskey, and complete their holy mission, by roasting men women and children and thus building one another up in their most holy faith.

Amidst the shrieks of the burning victims and groanings of the dying, the agonizing supplications of men, women and children, writhing in torturous flames, the firing of guns at those struggling to escape the conflagration, the crash of burning and falling timbers, and the shouts of exultation for Marshall, Sam, and Protestantism "the noise and confusion" was such that the Protestant preachers who stood by, feeding their vanished sight with the just punishment then being expected upon these incorrigible heretics, could not distinguish for their lives whether it was the infamous heretics committing self-immolation, or the holy brethren, inflated with beer and Irish whiskey aforesaid carrying out the decrees of the Know Nothing lodges and councils. But if the above pious and venerable ministers could not satisfy themselves as to who were the executors of the righteous indignation and just retribution of Know Nothing vengeance, for the flagrant and unpardonable sin of being foreigners and Catholics, the victims of vengeance and prejudice who were so fortunate as to escape the holy massacre, will not fail to take the hint, and expatriate themselves with all possible dispatch from a place they have built up only to perilli in its ruins. Louisville is a doomed place, but may answer the habitation of a class of bigots, who go back a thousand years to the deeds of savage nations for examples in piety and civilization.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Meeting of the Directors of the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road.

The Directors of this Company met in Newberne on the 17th instant, and were in session several days. We learn that the contract from Newberne to Slocumb's creek was awarded to C. B. Wood, Esq., and to Gov. Morehead from Slocumb's Creek to Shepard's Point, at which point they located the eastern terminus of the Road. The contract for the Bridge over the Trent River—the superstructure was awarded to Messrs. Stone and McDowell, of Wilmington, and the masonry and foundations to Wm. Murdoch of Salisbury.

The stock is now all taken, 533,000, and we presume the State will be called upon to make her subscription at an early day. Three Locomotives were ordered—the Gov. Bragg, John Baxter, and Charles F. Fisher. We are glad to see that this company, in the selection of names for their Locomotives have remembered their friends and those gentlemen who stood by them in the hour of their greatest trial. The other three which will be required for the Road will be called after our distinguished townsmen who have long since passed away, but whose memories will ever be graven in the minds of patriotic, liberal and public spirited men.

The entire Road is now let out from Goldsboro to Shepard's point, and no Company ever had more energetic and honorable Contractors engaged on any work.—Newberne Journal.

READER'S REMOVAL.—A NORTHERN AND A SOUTHERN CAUSE.

It appears that the administration have two good causes or grounds of excuse for the removal of Governor Reeder—a Northern and a Southern cause. In the North it is to be understood that he was removed for his projected but unperfected speculations in the lands of the Kansas half breed Indians. This is the Northern cause. In the South it is to be urged that he was removed because of his abominable affiliations with the Kansas free soil squatters and emigration societies. This is the Southern cause. The Albany Atlas is satisfied with the Northern cause—the Richmond Enquirer is content with the Southern cause. Between two horns of the dilemma there is a mystery yet to be explained by the President to the Governor. Was it the land speculations or the niggers? Was it Acheson or Manypenny, or Stringfellow or the Commissioner of the Land Office, that did the business? Let the truth be known—out with it—that there may be no misapprehensions upon the subject in the Pennsylvania October election. What a pity the Governor didn't consent to go to China! Will there ever be any harmony again between the democracy and the administration? Will Gov. Reeder write a book on his executive life in Kansas? It is his last chance. Let him write a book. It will sell better than his half-breed Kansas bonds. It will go off like peaches and cream. Oh! let him write a book.—N. Y. Herald.

University of North Carolina.

At a late meeting of the Trustees of the University, the salaries of the President, Professors and Tutors are increased 10 per cent. The Raleigh Standard says:

"We are glad to learn that the income of the institution is steadily increasing; and we feel confident, from the information we have received, that the usefulness of the College, in all its departments, keeps pace with the augmentation of its income. There are three hundred and twenty-five students in attendance the present session, embracing representatives from all the Southern and Southwestern States, from Virginia to California."