

Lexington and Padkin Flag.

VOL. I.

LEXINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 28, 1855.

NO. 10.

JAMES A. LONG, Editor.

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27 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 Organiza-
tion:

I.—The acknowledgment of that Al-
mighty 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 pro-
vidential agency.

II.—The cultivation and development of
a sentiment of profoundly intense Ameri-
can feeling; of passionate attachment to
our country, its history and its institutions;
of admiration for the purer days of our na-
tional existence; of veneration for the hero-
ism that precipitated our Revolution; and
of emulation of the virtue, wisdom and pa-
triotism that framed our constitution, and
first successfully applied its provisions.

III.—The maintenance of the Union of
these United States as the paramount po-
litical good; or, to use the language of
Washington, "the primary object of patri-
otic desire."

1st. Opposition to all attempts to weak-
en or subvert it.

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

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

4th. The suppression of all tendencies
to political division, founded on "geo-
graphical 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 avoid-
ance, 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 prin-
ciples, however specious the pretext. A-
voiding that in all doubtful or disputed points
it may only be legally ascertained and ex-
pounded 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, un-
til they are either repealed or declared un-
constitutional by the proper authority.

2. A tender and sacred regard for those
acts of statesmanship which are to be con-
sidered 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 na-
tional 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 condemn-
ing the transmission to our shores of felons
and paupers.

VI.—The essential modification of the
Naturalization Laws.

The repeal by the Legislatures of the re-
spective 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 allow-
ing them to vote in the Territories.

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

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

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

These on the one hand. On the other:
Imitation 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 can-
didate.

VIII.—Resistance to the aggressive policy
and corrupting tendencies of the Roman
Catholic Church in our country, by the ad-
vancement to all political stations—execu-
tive, 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 reli-
gious rights and privileges; the maintenance
of the right of every man to the full, unre-
strained and peaceful enjoyment of his own
religious opinions and worship, and a jealous
resistance of all attempts by any sect, de-
nominational or church, to obtain an ascen-
dancy 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 ecclesiasti-
cal.

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 appoint-
ments to office, so far as it may be per-
mitted 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, with-
out distinction of creed or party, and free
from any influence or direction of a denomi-
national 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 peo-
ple 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 ar-
riven upon the ruins and in despite of the
opposition of the Whig and Democratic
parties, cannot be in any manner respon-
sible for the obnoxious acts of violated pled-
ges of either. And the systematic agitation
of the slavery question by those parties, hav-
ing elevated sectional hostility into a po-
sitive element of political power, and brought
our institution into peril, it has, therefore,
become the imperative duty of the Ameri-
can 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 dis-
honour in submitting to the laws, the National
Council has deemed it the best guaran-
tee 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 here-
by 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 recognise 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 legis-
late 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 weak-
est; restraining, by all the power of the
government, all its citizens from interfer-
ence 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 con-
cealment of the places of meeting of sub-
ordinate 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.

Orange Superior Court, was in session
last week, Judge Caldwell presiding.
No business of much importance was
transacted, Thomas Webb, Esq. was ap-
pointed Clerk and Master in Equity, in
place of O. F. Long, resigned.—Hills-
boro Recorder.

THE OCEAN BANNER is a new
paper substituted for the Haley, at
Beaufort. It is published and edited by
Mr. Stephen D. Pool, Mr. J. Cameron,
being corresponding editor. It is a
promising journal, of the American Par-
ty.—Weekly Post.

The Most Magnificent Steamer in the World.

The latest wonder in steamboat architec-
ture—the New World—made its first trip
from New York to Albany on Thursday
night last. Here is what the Albany Even-
ing Journal says:

"The New World is the last and highest
triumph of steamboat Architecture. The
long expected three-decker came to our
dock this morning, and is the theme and ad-
miration by all who have examined her.
Her distinguishing peculiarity is a second
upper cabin—a third story to the ordinary
Hudson River floating Hotel; and so well
proportioned is it, and so light, so artistical-
ly related to the vast bulk of the vessel,
that there is no effect of top heaviness pro-
duced, and no sense of insecurity or unfini-
shedness suggested. Like all other improve-
ments in Steamboat building made by Mr.
Newton, this last one was as successful as
it was bold.

"The Steamer New World should have
for New Yorkers—what it will undoubtedly
have for European travellers on the Hud-
son—all the interest of a public institution
of the Empire State. She is magnificent
in her proportions, her appointments, her
capacity, strength and speed. No passen-
ger vessel in the world is comparable to her.
She has a length of 370 feet, 48 feet of beam
(80 over all), and 102 feet depth. Her en-
gine has a cylinder 76 inches in diameter,
with a stroke of 15 feet. Her wheels are
46 feet with a face of 11 feet, with room to
bed and board in voluptuous style 1,000
people, she can carry on her ample decks
250 tons of freight. In good running order
she can bring upon their ways of pleasure
or business the passengers who through her
several stories at the rate of twenty miles an
hour! With this great speed, those who
read by her chandeliers will not experience
interruption from the rattling of the glass
drops, so firmly she put together. Enormous
as is her bulk and rapid her movement the
New World draws but 52 feet of water.

"We are embarrassed to choose a start-
ing point for the detail of her excellencies
and capacities. But as sleep holds as high
consequences now, as when Sancho Panza
invoked blessings on the man who invented
it, we will begin with the berths. Of those
in state rooms there are 550. There are
100 open berths. Altogether through the
boat there are 800!

There are thirty-two family rooms in this
well named New World, each containing 3
or more berths. There are 4 large club-
rooms and one most elegant and roomy
bridal cabin, of whose appointments and in-
viting luxuries we refrain from speaking.

Two large dressing-rooms with all con-
veniences have been provided for the ladies—
one upon the main deck and one upon the
quarter deck.

From the Louisville Journal.

One of the best known and most respect-
able citizens of Jefferson county informs us
that while some of the houses were burning
in the lower part of the city, he stood in the
yard of a house near by. An American wo-
man, an Irish woman of middle age and an
Irish girl about eighteen or nineteen years
old, were very near him. The Irish girl
stood in silence, but was evidently fierce
and excited. The American woman made
a remark to the effect that the Irish were
in fault and had better go away. The Irish
girl, unable to restrain herself longer, said
fiercely, oh if we had the help that was
promised us, we would have whaled them.
Our informant rebuked her for the remark,
and the elder Irish woman said to her, the
gentleman is right; our countrymen have
brought this upon themselves, and the only
pity is, that the innocent have to suffer with
the guilty. From this, it is evident that
the determination and preparation of the
Irish to bring on a fight and shed the blood
of the Americans, were so open and noti-
cious as to be known even to the Irish wo-
men and the Irish girls. And it appears too,
that they were promised help, even more
help than they obtained, and that they were
known to the females. But who made the
promises? For what reason were they not
kept? Will these questions ever be an-
swered except at the bar Eternal?

Now look at the revelations made by the
Irish females. Here was an Irish girl who
preclaimed that her countrymen had been
promised an amount of help that would
have enabled them to vanquish the Ameri-
cans. Dr. Yandell's Irish girl begged him
on the eve of the election not to go in the
lower part of the city, that he would be in
danger there, that she knew more than he
did, and more than she dared to tell. Mr.
Simrell's Irish girl implored him not to go
into that part of the city, assuring him that
he would be in deadly peril from her coun-
trymen. Three other Irish women gave
their affidavits as to the extensive prepara-
tion of fire arms by their countrymen for the
day of the election, and also as to the actual
use of them in the work of murder. Still
another Irish woman gave her affidavit as
to the avowed intention of the Irish to assas-
sinate the members of the American proce-
sion on Saturday night before the election,
an intention which they relinquished only
on account of the vast numbers of which the
procession was comprised.—Thus the testi-
mony of the Irish women alone would be
abundantly sufficient in itself to make out
the case; but, in addition to that, we have
the depositions of police officers, of Irish-
men and Dutchmen who confess to having
participated in the bloody doings, and of
thirty-five or forty respectable Americans,
who swear that more than twenty Ameri-
cans were shot and wounded by the Ger-
mans and Irish, before any violence was of-
fered to the foreigners.

And how has all this overwhelming testi-
mony been met by the Sag Night editors?
Simply with wild and preposterous assertions
put forth upon anonymous authority, the

authority of an unknown fool or knave that
chose to invent a falsehood. The Sag
Night editors have boasted what they could
and would prove, but they have proved
nothing. They have not even given the
form of proof. Not only have they not
published affidavits—they have not even
given statements with names to them. The
editor of the Democrat, staggered by the
clear, conclusive, and numerous affidavits
in the Journal, sought to break the force of
the demonstration by proclaiming that he
was in possession of an abundance of au-
thentic testimony, and that he should soon
publish an authenticated account of the
whole affair. He saw, he felt, he knew,
that a promise of this kind was indispen-
sably necessary to induce even respectable
Sag Nights to suspend their opinions, but
to this day his promise remains unfulfilled.
Nearly a month has elapsed, and yet the
old repeated promise, by which he attempt-
ed to hold public sentiment in obedience, is
not kept. The promised and threatened
history is unpublished; the promised and
threatened testimony is not forthcoming.—
That testimony cannot be had. Let any
testimony at war with the affidavits we have
given be published, and it will be met
promptly, if necessary, and a mass of sworn
evidence that will overwhelm it and over-
whelm with it some personages who per-
haps flatter themselves that they are safe."

From the Wilmington Herald.
NEW YORK, Sept. 15, 1855.

Mr. Editor: Though under hard press
for the mail, I cannot refrain from noticing
your remarks on the subject of "Good
Flour," in your Herald of the 13th. You
are quite right about the advantage of uni-
form good packages, and with the favor in
which North Carolina Flour is already held
here, it is not impossible or unreasonable to
anticipate that a difference of fifty cents to
a dollar per bbl. would be gained if the
article came forward in uniform and han-
dleable barrels—like the Northern Flour.

The increase in trade in breadstuffs, from
the South gives more consequence to the
subject than it ever before had, and the
more you can attract the attention
of your people to the very matter you have
alluded to, the sooner and the more will
they be profited by it. Having often heard
complaints of the bad quality, unevenness
and ugliness of North Carolina flour bbls.,
hence our expressions of strong desire to
get the article in proper packages. Think
the matter worthy of your oft repeated men-
tion. There is room for great improvement
and it ought to be made.

Your great staple, Spirits Turpentine, is
up, here, —47 paid or offered, and 48 and 50
asked, till the people can't understand the
movements in your town—reported by tele-
graph—at 45 for all in market. The trade
here are amazed. This market has advan-
ced gradually, and is now firm at 48 & 50,
but no sales are reported of any quantity
over 47 as yet.

Turpentine is scarce and firm, but quiet
at \$3 1/2 a 3 1/2. Rosin—Common, \$150 a \$155
—dull, because of high freights to Europe and
difficulty of shipping at any rate.

Cotton dull at 10 1/2 for middling, which is
about the grade of N. O. lots. Corn 86 a
87. Mess Pork \$22 1/2 and market rules high
Flour 88 1/2 a 9 for N. C.

N. E. Wind and threatening rain, but
quite healthy. If I had time I would write
you a letter, but I have not—so you must
excuse me, and permit me to remain
Yours, &c.

SAG NIGHT CATECHISM.

During the Revolutionary war, who
were the anti-Americans? THE
TORIES.

Who traitously favored the foreigners?
THE TORIES.

Who were opposed to American rule
in America? THE TORIES.

Who afforded "aid and comfort" to a
foreign enemy? THE TORIES.

Who preferred foreigners to native
Americans? THE TORIES.

Who opposed the native Americans
in their struggle for Independence?
THE TORIES.

And
Who does the same now? Who?
The Americans are now struggling for
INDEPENDENCE and FOREIGN IN-
FLUENCE and FOREIGN SU-
PREMACY? and again we ask who op-
posed them?—WHO?

Will any one give an answer?
Charlotte Whig.

HOW CONSISTENT!

The last "Standard" publishes (with
gaud exultation; no doubt,) an account
of a speech made by the Hon. John Kerr,
at Oxford, last week, in opposition to
the American party. Mr. K. is justly
spoken of as "an orator by nature, among
the noblest and most powerful," and is
commended in the most extravagant and
high flown terms from his devotion to
Southern rights, &c. Says the "Stan-
dard's" correspondent, among other
things:

"His very expression, and powerful,
yet graceful, action, speak in a manner
that none but nature's noblest sons can
equal, and no one with a soul can fail to
admire him."

But what said the "Standard" of Mr.
Kerr, in former days,—in 1850, for ex-
ample? We quote from that paper of
June 19, 1850:

"Mr. Kerr, who spoke first on Tues-
day, (in the Whig Convention,) outdid

himself even in the way of gesticulation,
denunciation, abuse, and transcendental
eloquence. He had pillars, stars and
sun—rainbows, cataracts, and whirl-
winds—alligators, volcanoes and water-
spouts—so mixed up and so dashed to-
gether, that we scarcely knew whether
to laugh or to cry, to be amazed or to
admire. Sneering at the mention of
Southern rights as proposed to be asserted
and vindicated by Southern union, he
went off and came back, time and again,
in rhapsodies on the union; and from first
to last, as he touched upon Slavery and
dwelt upon it, he delivered such a speech
as would have been greeted with shouts
of applause, as an approved Union effort,
by the masses of Vermont and Massa-
chusetts. If Mr. Kerr be the representa-
tive of North Carolina Whigism on the
Slavery question, then indeed may we
despair of uniting together as one
people to demand our rights at the hands
of our Northern assailants."

The Great Principles and Laws of the Papal Church.

From the canon law of the Roman
Church we extract the following dogmas
and doctrines. They have been sanction-
ed by the decrees of Councils, the bulls
of Popes, and the teachings of the "Holy
Fathers," and they are acknowledged
by every good Catholic, no matter under
what government he may live.

Most of these dogmas are inconsistent
democracy and republicanism, and if al-
lowed to domineer in a free country,
will soon check the growth of untram-
melled opinions and undermine the founda-
tions of republicanism. We ask the
apprecial attention of our Southern
friends to these articles.—Ex.

1. All men are subjected to the Pope
according to divine right.
2. The Pope judges all, but is judged
by none.
3. Whatever the Pope orders dare not
be contradicted.
4. The canons are equal in authority
to holy writ.
5. The laws of princes are subordinate
to the ecclesiastical.
6. The rights of usage which are inju-
rious to the Church, must be abolish-
ed.
7. Dissimulation is useful and proper
at certain occasions.
8. Whatever has been yielded by ne-
cessity, or for the sake of momentary ad-
vantage, ceases to be valid as soon as the
necessity ceases.

LAWS AGAINST THE RIGHTS OF A SECULAR PRINCE.

1. Royalty is subordinate to the Pope-
dom.
2. It becomes the Pope to give Royal
authority.
3. The Pope can dispose princes.
4. Heretical princes are deprived of
their lands.
5. Even if heretical princes become
Catholics, they are condemned to contin-
ental servitude.
6. The same punishment falls on
Catholics who favor heretics.
7. The Pope dispenses the subjects of
such as are obedient to him from their
allegiance.
8. Princes dare not use their power
but according to the will of the Pope.
9. The clergy can defend themselves
with the spiritual sword against the secu-
lar powers.
10. No prince is permitted to judge
of the acts of the Pope.
11. The churches are not subject to
princes.
12. Cursed are those who tax ecclesi-
astics without permission of the
Pope.
13. Those are excommunicated who
prevent getting of a Papal decision on
ecclesiastical matters.
14. The placard of a Prince is inval-
id.
15. Secular princes cannot dispose of
church property.
16. The possession of church property
without permission of the Pope is inval-
id.
17. Church property is unlawfully
possessed by heretics.
18. Covenants with heretics are for-
bidden.
19. Treaties with heretics on ecclesi-
astical affairs are invalid.
20. A ecclesiastic who swears not to
act against somebody, may nevertheless
be against him in behalf of the church.
21. An oath which contradicts the ca-
nonical right and liberty of the church
is invalid.
22. Every one shall be allowed to ap-
peal to the Pope.
23. An ecclesiastic deposed by the
Bishop dare not to take refuge with a
prince.
24. The Pope can decide beyond the
right.
25. The Pope can acquit those who
have been condemned by others.
26. All princes must obey the Bish-
op.
27. Those are cursed who imprison a
Bishop.
28. Before the decision of the Pope
no tribunal may pronounce upon a Bish-
op.

29. Expelled Bishops from their place
of banishment proceed against their
secular prosecutors.

After the avowal of such senti-
ments as the above, who would not op-
pose the spread of popery? Those prin-
ciples are antagonistic to this free Gov-
ernment and strike at its foundations.

PETTY PROSCRIPTION.

We called attention last week to the pro-
scriptive character of the anti-American
party and the present administration espe-
cially. Since then we have been informed
of a petty case which occurred in our
neighboring town of Charlotte, a short time
ago, that equals President Pierre's assaults
on the hog-carriers in Washington city.

It appears that an old man, who has been
serving in the capacity of "Watchman" at
the Mint, for fifteen years, under different
administrations, lately incurred the hot dis-
pleasure of the "power that be," and im-
mediately the decree, "off with his head"
went forth. No sooner said than done—the
decree was skillfully and expeditiously
executed. The poor "Watchman" was
laconically notified that his service would
be dispensed with.

We understand he had always been at-
tentive to his duties and faithfully disch-
arged every trust confided to him.

Not a word of complaint was whispered
against him, no charge of dereliction of duty,
nor was his integrity, in the slightest de-
gree, impeached. Why then was he re-
moved—aye, that's the question? Sim-
ply because he kept the key of his own
thoughts and was unwilling to allow Pierre,
Forney and John Hughes, through their
agents, to dictate to him what sentiments
he should entertain. He was a native Ameri-
can by birth and in principle; this was the
"head and front of his offending." We
learn he did not even vote at the election;
but the very idea that a man holding the
high position of "Watchman" (ye gods and
little fishes, what a mark!) in the U. S.
Branch Mint, at Charlotte, should have
the independence and audacity to think that
"Americans should rule America," could
not be brooked by the Pierre dynasty.

What right had he to think at all, unless
he would think with Pierre and Pope Pius
the ninth! What! allow a "Watchman"
to think! The idea is ridiculous—no such
absurd privilege is permitted by the present
tyrannical administration. A Watchman
think indeed! As well talk of a Russian
self enjoying such a privilege.

But seriously, if this is not a perfect bur-
lesque upon proscription and the counterfeit
presentation of the exercise of power, we do
not know what is.

It reminds one of shooting a sparrow with
a Paxon gun or

"Ocean into tempest tost,
To waft a feather or drown a fly."

But the opportunity is small and the ma-
terial scarce in this State, for exhibiting the
power of the administration and elucidating
its cardinal principles, "to the victors be-
long the spoils," "no freedom of thought in
government officials."

Something, however, had to be done, in
the way of proscription, as a warning to the
refractory: some victim had to be sacrificed
and none could be found but a poor watch-
man. Sentence was passed;—and the gov-
ernment officials, as valiantly as the
"wrathful dove or most magnanimous
mouse," pounced upon him.

Thank Heaven! Executive patronage is
small in North Carolina.—C. Gazette.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF WHEAT.

Yesterday morning a portion of the
floor in the fifth story of the large new
brick lumber houses adjoining the mill
of Messrs Haxall and Brother, which
was heavily laden with wheat, gave way,
and falling with great force on the fourth
floor burst through it, and then through
the third, second and first, the weight ac-
cumulating as the mass descended, until
reaching the main water wheel, which
was also crushed, and hundreds of bush-
els of the grain poured directly into the
river. Fortunately, no lives were lost
by this terrible accident, though there
were a large number of men at work in
the lumber house at the time, one of
whom was in the fifth story and barely
made his escape. The accident occurred
at the west end of the building where
the span of the girders were about twenty-
five feet, and were the largest amount
of wheat has been deposited by the ele-
vators. When we reached the scene,
some half an hour after the break down,
the wheat was then pouring in one solid
stream into the river. What the loss of
the Messrs Haxall will be, it is now im-
possible to estimate, but those gentle-
men who are most likely to form cor-
rect opinions on the subject, do not think
that it can fall short of \$10,000 and many
incline to the opinion that it will reach
\$20,000. As soon as the head water in
the canal could be drawn off laborers
were set to work recovering the wheat
from the river, which, though yet dam-
aged may be used for some purposes.

Richmond Dispatch.

We may forgive ignorance, but not pre-
sumption. He who has nothing to say
should say nothing.

LISPING.—Conversing one day with a
fashionable and pretty belle, the facetious
Mr. Spriggs observed that "ladies who
lisped wished to be kissed." The young
lady had before spoken unaffectedly, but
now replied: "Tho' I've heard that."

The apple crop in the Northern and
Western States is very abundant.