

# Lexington and Padkin Flag.

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Lexington and Padkin Flag.

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**JAMES B. SHELTON.**  
**JAMES A. LONG, Editor.**

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### PLATFORM OF THE AMERICAN PARTY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

At a Convention of the American party, held at Raleigh, on the 10th of October, 1855, the following resolutions were adopted.

**Resolved,** That, as the causes which rendered the secrecy of the American organization necessary in its infancy, no longer exist—all the secret enemies of the order whether of initiation, obligations, signs, constitutions, rituals, or passwords of association—that we no constitute ourselves into a public organization party—that we do challenge our opponents to the public discussion of our principles—and we do hereby invite and invoke the aid and co-operation of all the citizens of the State, without regard to their former political affiliations, in maintaining and carrying out the great aims, principles and objects of the American party.

**Resolved,** That we do hereby ratify and endorse the principles enunciated at the platform of the American party, by the National Council of the same, begun and held at Philadelphia on the 27th of June, 1855, in relation to the political policy of the Government—whilst at the same time, we consider the three great primary principles of the organization, which constitute the basis of our party, as paramount in importance to any issues of mere government policy.

**Resolved,** That these three great primary principles are, first, the maintenance of the honor, offices and responsibilities of political station, under our government, to native-born Americans, with a due regard, at the same time, to the protection of the foreign-born in all their civil rights and privileges guaranteed to them by the constitution, whether Federal or State.

**Secondly,** resistance to religious intolerance, and a rigid maintenance of the great principle of religious freedom—by excluding from office and power, those who would persecute for opinion's sake, who would convert the politics of the country through Church influences or priestly interference, and who acknowledge an allegiance to any power on earth, whether civil or ecclesiastical, as paramount to that which they owe to the Constitution.

**And, Thirdly,** unwavering devotion to the Union of these States, and resistance to all factions and sectional attempts to weaken its bonds.

**Resolved,** That in all nominations for political station hereafter to be made by the American Party, it is recommended that the same be done in open public meeting—and that all those who agree with us in principle, and who concur in our aims and objects, shall hereafter be recognized as members of the American party.

**Resolved,** That it be recommended to the American Party in this State to hold a Convention of delegates, to be appointed in public primary meetings in the respective counties, in October, on a Monday the 20th day of April next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to be run by the American party for Governor at the next election—that each county appoint as many delegates as it chooses, and that the mode of voting in said convention be regulated by the convention itself.

**Resolved,** That we consider the 22d day of February next—the time heretofore selected by the National Council of the American party, for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President, as too early a day for that purpose, and we do hereby recommend to our brethren of the American party throughout the Union, the propriety of postponing the holding of said convention, to some time in the month of June or July.

**Resolved,** However, lest such postponement may not take place, it is deemed advisable to appoint two delegates to represent the State at large in such nominating Convention, and it is recommended to the American party in each Congressional District to hold primary meetings in the respective counties, and appoint delegates to District Conventions, for the selection of delegates from each respective District at said nominating Convention.

**Resolved,** That an Executive Central Committee of five, be appointed by this body whose duty it shall be to attend to the general concerns of the American party in this State, to carry on the necessary correspondence, and take such incipient steps

as may be deemed necessary for the more thorough organization of the said executive committee be authorized and requested to appoint a County Executive Committee for each County in the State; and that said County Executive Committee do further appoint a sub-committee for each election precinct in the county, with a view to a more thorough and complete organization of the American party in North Carolina.

### Which Costs Most! To Support the Gospel, or Do Without It!

It is a sad mistake, too often countenanced by ministers themselves, that small congregations are unable to support the Gospel, when the fact is that no congregation is able to do without the gospel; for the tax of the desolation is four times as expensive as the tax which is requisite to support the institutions of religion. This is no fiction. Go to those societies which judged themselves unable to support the Gospel; go to parents and demand the items squandered by their own prodigal children, besides breaking their hearts by their unadvised conduct; go to the tavern on the Sabbath and on week days; attend the arduous courts, the trainings, the horse-races, and the midnight revels; witness the decayed houses, fences and tillage, the falling school houses; and tattered children of barbarous manners; and then return to your own little paradise, and decide whether you will exile the Gospel as too expensive to be supported. If you are too poor to support the Gospel, you are demonstrably too poor to do without it—if the one would severely press you the other will grind you to powder. A few families may thrive in a waste place, but it will be upon the vices of the rest, the greater portion will be poor, and ignorant, and vicious.

Do you demand how a poor people can support the Gospel? Let them first appreciate the privilege according to its importance, and then let the father and the mother, and the son, and the daughter, and the servant, lay weekly a slight tax upon their pride, and another upon appetite needlessly gratified, and add to these savings another item acquired by some special effort for the purpose, and another as God shall have prospered their lawful industry, and the result of the whole would be an abundant supply. Any ten families of ordinary property could better afford to support the Gospel than do without it. When societies calculate what they can afford to give for the support of the Gospel they go upon the supposition that what they do give is so much subtracted annually from the whole amount of their income; a supposition which is utterly erroneous; for in fact as in respects the diminution of property, they gave nothing. The Gospel is not a debtor to those who support it, but they are debtors to the Gospel. It does not subtract from the property of a society, but adds more to it than it takes away. It is God himself who has said—"Honor the Lord with thy substance, and with the fruits of all they increase, so shall thy barns be filled with plenty, and thy presses shall burst out with new wine. This duty of supporting the Word of God has not ceased with the Jewish dispensation, nor has this promise been repealed; and the whole providence of God to this day, has been a practical confirmation of His faithfulness in his fulfillment. The Jews often distrusted this assurance, and robbed God to save their property; but they always reduced it by the experiment. They sowed much and brought in little, and when it was gathered God did not blow upon it. The dew of heaven was stayed, and the earth did not yield her increase. "Ye are cursed with a curse, for ye have robbed me, even this whole nation.—Bring ye all the tithes into the store house; that there may be meat in mine house; and prove me herewith, saith the Lord of Hosts, if I will not open the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it. And I will rebuke the devourer for your sakes, and he shall not destroy the fruits of your ground; neither shall your vine cast out its fruit before the time in the field, saith the Lord of Hosts, and all nations shall call you blessed, for ye shall be a delightful land, saith the Lord of Hosts."

The same rule of administration is regarded still the curse of heaven still presses upon the communities that despise

the Gospel and neglect its support.—Their decline in outward prosperity is notorious; and their restoration is no less manifest when, convinced of their folly, they make a competent provision for the public worship of God. Nor is the fact mysterious or miraculous, since the life of man, his health, his wisdom to plan and strength to execute, the life and vigor of his flocks and herds, every stalk of grain and every blade of grass, are in the hands of God. In ten thousand ways He can add or subtract your income. A fit of sickness, a broken bone, a profligate child, a vexatious law-suit, a drouth or a flood, a murrain among your cattle; or a blast on your field, may cut off at once, sacrilegious gains, while his blessings can, in many ways, make you rich and add no sorrow with it.

You may give then, as exigencies demand, for the support of the Gospel, and it shall be given unto you again, good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over. Your ear of oil shall not fail, and your barrel of meal shall not waste.

### DR. BREECHER.

### Elopement—Extraordinary Proceedings.

The Claiborne (T.) Advocate of the 31 ultimo has an account of an extraordinary series of events, which is published under the heading, "Elopement, marriage, civil commotion, and bloodshed," and of which the following is a condensation:

About four or six weeks ago there eloped from Terryville in Claiborne parish, one Dr. Clement and one Sarah T. Wafer, an orphan heiress of a wealthy Louisiana planter, being at the time at school at Terryville. To Arkansas they hastened with all possible dispatch where the nuptial ceremony was duly performed.

On their return the happy couple were met by the brother of the bride, who proceeded to chastise the groom for the abduction of his sister. Finally, however, they were allowed to proceed to the residence of the doctor in Arcadia, Bienville parish, whence, a few days afterwards, the bridegroom was summoned to the bedside of a sick sister. While at her house Mrs. Clement signed a letter written by her brother-in-law, in which she accused her husband of deception, cowardice, age, and ugliness, and avowing her determination not to live with him any longer. She then accompanied her sister to Red River, in the parish of Bossier, and took up her residence in the house of another sister.

Dr. Clement started in pursuit with fifteen stalwart friends armed cap-a-pie, and demanded the person of Mrs. Clement, who under the circumstances, yielded, on condition that she should be taken to the residence of her uncle, Rev. Mr. Wafer, an estimable gentleman, and be there allowed two days for reflection as to her future course.

Her brother immediately raised a force of armed men, and undertook to rescue his sister, but on approaching the house of his uncle found it surrounded by the doctor's army, with cocked guns, and saw fit to retreat.

He immediately proceeded to Homer, and made such representations as caused the issuance of a warrant for the arrest of Dr. Clement and party for the forcible abduction and imprisonment of his sister. The deputy Sheriff summoned a posse to whom the doctor's party submitted.

Next morning about nine o'clock, Claiborne was thrown into violent commotion by the sudden appearance in its midst on horse back and with double-barrelled guns of the entire body of men, some sixty in number, thrown altogether, as above stated, on the night previous, and in the center of the concourse—*mirabile dictu!*—the hero and heroine, seated side by side in a buggy. The bloodshed spoken of above was caused by the accidental discharge of one of the guns of this party, wounding a lawyer who was standing in his office.

The parties were brought before a justice for trial, and a habeas corpus was issued by the Judge of the District Court upon the Doctor, commanding him to produce the body of his wife. The result of the trial was that all parties were discharged. But the trouble was not ended here; for while the excitement was going on the heroine was spirited away to parts unknown; but general opinion is that she has been transported to Arkansas, where she is protected or guarded by forty double-barrelled shot-guns and a howitzer! And hither a considerable part of the multitude recently assembled in Claiborne, have betaken themselves—armed and equipped, as the law does not direct.

It appeared on the writs that Miss Wafer had been engaged to a brother of her

sister-in-law; but some persons unknown having forged a letter purporting to be from her fiancée wherein she was disavowed her elopement with the doctor, was precipitated, and the unfortunate girl soon found that she was linked to a man who she could not love, and in fact positively disliked.

In the card of the two gentlemen who recently amicably settled a personal difficulty which had arisen between two other gentlemen of the State of Virginia, the following remarks are made:

"We are of the opinion that, at the opening of the correspondence, there existed no sufficient cause for a personal difficulty, if the facts out of which it has grown had been properly understood or properly explained. It is, then, to the correspondence itself, and the spirit in which it was conducted, that we are to trace the difficulty now existing between them. Had that correspondence taken place at some later period, we have no doubt, from the courtesy which had characterized the previous conduct of both these gentlemen toward each other, that the affair would have been easily and satisfactorily adjusted. But the occurrence of that correspondence immediately after an exciting political contest, together with the highly agitated condition or partisan feeling in the district, caused it to be conducted with an asperity and tartness which became personally offensive, and led to a demand for a hostile meeting."

We might make the above a text for a comment on the subject of personal difficulties generally between our public men, and from it study a lesson which should never be forgotten. In nine cases out of ten all unpleasant feeling could be avoided if the facts out of which the quarrel grows were properly understood or properly explained. The warm partisan feelings of outside friends, too, are often the cause of involving the disputants further than they otherwise would go, of inflaming their passions and of exciting their prejudices. When ever it is seen that worthy gentlemen in public life are becoming exasperated with each other, it is the duty of the true friends of both to assuage their animosity, and above all things, not to see them hurried to extremities before every circumstance is known to be understood by both parties and every fact fully explained. This would save after-regrets and heart-burnings. Blessed are the peacemakers in all cases. There is enough of trouble and care connected with life already, in the best of situations, without having them needlessly increased. We hope that experience will not fail in this case of having its effect upon others.

### Alexandria Gazette.

### School Examination.

One of the best methods of making the Common School system beneficial (second to obtaining good and competent teachers) is to have public examinations of the scholars. We were highly gratified on Thursday evening at the efficiency evinced by the scholars composing Haymont district school under the direction of Mr. Thaddeus Troy. The School committee have been fortunate in securing the services of as competent a man as Mr. Troy to conduct the school, and if every teacher in the public employ would manifest the care and interest Mr. Troy does, the good effect of our Common School system would be seen and seen in a greater degree upon our rising generation. His new method of teaching Grammar, we think better calculated to impress the minds of the children with the rules than the old system. We can endorse the remarks of the Superintendent of the Board in this County, made on the occasion, when he said that this school was no doubt, the model school of the State.

### N. Carolinian.

### Go away Franchy!

A friend, writing us from Boston, where Rachel at the Boston Theatre and Eliza Logan at Kimball's Museum have been playing a side by side engagement, relates an amusing anecdote, which we are assured is as true as droll. It seems that the American actress had the part of Adrienne a few evenings before the French *Tragedienne*, at the other theatre. On this occasion, at the point where the heroine having inhaled the fatal poison from the treacherous bouquet exults in the discovery of her lover's innocence and faith—the touching point of the play, one of the audience who had seen Miss Logan in the tragedy, "See here, Miss Rachel, I don't know what your'e talkin' about; but that are's the place where Eliza Logan made me cry. Go away Franchy! The Yankee girl beats you and no mistake."

### New Orleans Pickanyan.

### Buffalo, Nov. 23.

### RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT—FOUR LIVES LOST.

The express train on the Brantford rail road ran into a wood train on Wednesday night, killing four German laborers.

### The Colossal Washington Monument for America.

The London Builder gives the following account of an important step in the progress of this work:

The casting of the horse for this monument, at Munich, is one of the great feats of modern foundry, as fifteen tons of bronze had to be melted, and kept in a state of fluidity. For several days and nights previously a large fire was at these huge masses, which required to be stirred at times. When the bronze was liquified, an ultimate essay was made in a small trial cast, and to heighten the color some more copper was added. Successively all the chambers through which the metal had to flow in the form, were cleared of the scale with which they had been kept warm, and the master examined all the air spiracles and the issues of the metal; the props of the tubes were then placed, and every man had his duty and place assigned to him. Finally, the master, amid the intense expectation of the many art-amateurs present, pronounced the words, "In the name of God!" and three mighty strokes opened the fiery gulf, out of which the glowing metal flowed in a circuit in the large form. The sight was magnificent, and in the little of fire stood the master, and gave his commands about the successive opening of the props. Hot vapor poured from the air spiracles; in the conduits, the metal boiled in waves; still no decision yet, as the influx of the bronze in the very veins of the figure could be but slow. At once, flaming showers jumped out of the air conduits, and the master proclaimed the cast to have succeeded. A loud cheer followed, when the master approached Mr. Crawford, the artist of the Washington monument, to congratulate him on this success. Another cheer was given to M. de Miller, the chief of the royal foundry of Munich, who had personally conducted the work.

### Mormonism.

The Desert News says that there are 480,000 members of the Mormon church in the world, of whom 60,000 are at Utah. That it has 95 missionaries in Europe, and many in Asia, Africa and the Pacific Isles, and a large number in America. That it has newspapers in England, Utah, Swansea, South Wales, Copenhagen, Australia, India and Switzerland. The one in Liverpool circulates 22,000 copies weekly, and that in Utah 4000. The book of Mormon has been translated and published in the Welsh, Danish, French, German, and Italian languages, and has made considerable progress in Sweden and Norway.

If these statements be true, (to us they are incredible,) it shows an astonishing progress of one of the baldest and most wicked delusions the world has ever known.

The tendency of things is to a settlement of the Mormons from all parts of the world in Utah; where they will unquestionably give a deal of trouble to the United States.

### Fay. Obs.

### Fancy Pantaloon.

"Fast folks" in Massachusetts are luxuriating in fancy pantaloonery, says the Springfield Republican. One style is patriotic, having the head of Washington in the center of a square figure surrounded by a wreath of flowers. Another has the picture of a spread eagle, grasping a shield in one claw and the forked lightning on the other, the whole surrounded by appropriate figures and views. Another—the fastest—has a locomotive in the center with cars in juxtaposition; and another still a fire engine, with a border of hose.

LATE AND EARLY IN CALIFORNIA.—Passing by one of our corner groceries, about 3 o'clock the other morning, from which proceeded a "sound of revelry," a hapless stranger on his homeward way, paused to obtain a little refreshment, and to his host he said:

"It appears your visitors are rather late to night."

"Oh! no," returned the worthy landlord, "the boys of San Diego generally run for forty eight hours, stranger; it's a little late for night before last, p'rhaps, but for to night, why bless you, it's only just in the shank of the evening!" Volumes could not have said more.—*Knickerbocker.*

It ought to be universally known, that sawdust into which oil has been spilled, will ignite in a few hours if exposed to the rays of the sun. Any kind of cotton goods wetted with oil and laid by will soon take fire.

### Doings of Lunatics.

The Stanton Vindicator says that workmen are now engaged in rebuilding that portion of the female ward which was destroyed by the late fire at the Lunatic Asylum there. The damage done reaches \$1,600.

The Vindicator relates some of the doings of the inmates of the institution on the occasion of the fire. One little girl about eight years old, an inmate of the building, when the alarm of fire was given, crept under the bed and hid herself in some clothes. A young girl was so frantic with rage that she refused to be taken out, and fought and scratched like a tiger while they were taking her out. Another declared that the day of judgement had come, and seemed to be much elated. One of the males availed himself of the general confusion to satisfy the inordinate cravings of his stomach. While the flames were raging, the people bellowing, and the water being thrown into every direction, he quietly stepped into the eating department and commenced his repast, without the least concern about what was going on around him, and when found was doing fast work upon the bread and meat before him.

The Vindicator says that the deaf mutes of the Deaf and Dumb Institute, did good services in extinguishing the flames under the direction of Mr. Chedister, one of the teachers.

### Effect of the War upon Russia.

A late number of the London Times says:

"The Russian exports which were in 1815 of the value to 16,000,000 silver roubles, rose in 1817 to more than 70,000,000. Although this high amount was not sustained during the succeeding years of greater plenty, yet the Russian trade still increased rapidly. In 1852 the exportation was to the value of 34,000,000 roubles; and in 1853 the last year of peace, it had risen to 55,000,000, partly from natural development partly under the influence of the deficient harvest of the preceding year. Now came to an end this great and sudden prosperity. In eight years the value of exported Russian grain had increased three and a-half fold; land owners had been enriched, the State had been relieved, material improvements, roads, canals, &c., had been commenced, when in an evil hour the Czar outraged the rights of nations and of liberty, and all has come to a close. In 1854 the export of grain fell to the value of 14,000,000 roubles, and most of this was probably shipped during the three months which preceded the declaration of war. The export at the present moment from the whole of Russia is probably not a tenth of what it was two years since."

### The New Dome of the Capitol.

The local Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun thus speaks of the new dome of the Capitol:

"The old dome is fast disappearing.—When removed it will be superseded by one far exceeding in utility and magnificence even that of the celebrated 'St. Peter's.'"

"The beautiful invention of Professor Walters will rise three hundred feet above the basement floor, and reach three hundred and eighty feet above tide water. It will contain one hundred and twenty-four windows, many of which will be eighteen feet in height; decorated with entablatures which will be emblematical of the most important events in American history; and such arrangements have been adopted that all visitors, from those in the spring-tide of life to the hoary-haired veteran, can easily ascend, and from the loftiest of all our lofty eminences behold the extent and grandeur of the National Metropolis."

We regret very much to notice that our townsman, Hon. J. C. Dobbin, Secretary of the navy, is so feeble in health that he will be almost obliged to resign his important post as soon as possible after the meeting of Congress. It is said he will come home to North Carolina, and if necessary, he will go to Cuba to spend the winter. His annual report has been completed, which has cost him much trouble and labor. His successor has not yet been named.—*Argus.*

INVASION OF IRELAND.—"A citizen of the United States" furnishes the London Times with a very dignified and truthful answer to the assaults upon the country recently made in the columns of that journal. In regard to the rumored "invasion" of the Emerald Isle the writer said: "To Ireland the only invasion ever attempted from our shores was an invasion in 1847 by American ships which were loaded with grain to feed its then starving population."

A Rev. Mr. Gates recently married Mr. Joseph Post to Miss Martha Rails. If this match don't make a good fence, we should like to know what will.