

Lexington and Yadkin Flag.

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Lexington and Yadkin Flag.

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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 ceremonies of the order whether of initiation, obligations, signs, constitutions, rituals, or passwords be abolished—that we do constitute ourselves into a publicly organized 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 and objects of the American party.

Resolved, That we do hereby ratify and endorse the principles enunciated in the platform of the American party, by the National Council of the same, begun and held at Philadelphia, on the 5th day 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 governmental policy.

Resolved, That these three great primary principles are, first, the confinement 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 the civil rights and privileges guaranteed to freemen 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 control 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 Greensboro, on Thursday the 10th 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 order, 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 "conventions," 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 two delegates from each respective District to 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 incentive 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.

The Richardson Construction of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill.

We charged a few days ago that Mr. Richardson, the administration candidate for Speaker construed the Kansas Nebraska bill to mean just what Howell Cobb, A. H. Stephens, Clingman and Orr construed it not to mean. We charged that Mr. Richardson had defended his vote upon this bill, on the ground that the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise line would extend the "area of freedom," and prevent the extension of the "peculiar institution." The Union the organ of Mr. Richardson, Pierce and of the Irish brigade, has not attempted to defend Mr. Richardson. This duplicity on the part of the Kansas-Nebraska bill demands at our hands a full, complete and thorough exposure, and the country has a right to know the position of Mr. Richardson upon this question, and we mean that it shall be perfectly understood.

At a meeting of the Democracy, held at Middleport, in the county of Iroquois, Illinois, among the resolutions adopted is the following:

Resolved, That the Democratic party is not only opposed to the extension of slavery, but are now legislating against its extension. That is, that the Kansas-Nebraska bill is the Democratic legislation against the extension of slavery. This is the opinion of the Illinois Democracy, the home of Douglass and Richardson. This is the opinion of the Illinois Democracy upon the "measure" which Messrs. Cobb, Stephens, Clingman, Orr and Glancey Jones construe to mean directly the opposite.

This is an exhibition of the Janus-faced position of the administration party, upon the Kansas-Nebraska bill. This is the position of the Northern administration party, which is professing such great love for the South and its Institutions. This is the nationality of the Richardson phalanx. This is the Richardson, Stuart, Cobb, and Orr platform. A measure is made the test which is construed in North to mean one thing, and in the South to mean directly the opposite. How long will the South trust itself in the keeping of such politicians, whose only purpose is to keep up a continued agitation about the meaning of words? Ah, but says the gentlemen, this is the "squatter sovereignty" which places the Hindoo, Hottentot, and condemned criminals from abroad on an equal footing with the native born sons of America. This is the principle which make a Guinea negro equal with a Chinaman, and a Botany Bay felon equal to an American, and which gives to either a perjured European convict, an infidel German, or an African heathen, more power than an officer of the American army, for the Kansas-Nebraska bill prohibits officers and soldiers of the army from voting in the Territory. Yes this is protecting American interests, by the principle of "squatter sovereignty," which Messrs. Richardson, Douglass, Cobb, Orr, and last though not least, Mr. Glancey Jones, have made the test of nationality. The country has been governed enough by politicians. It is time such men were arrested in their efforts to ruin the country, and sell it out to convicts, heathens and Guinea negroes, on the principle of squatter sovereignty.—American Organ.

The Contest.

The Boston Bee says, Romanism, it is now quite apparent, is buckling on its armor to enter the next Presidential election, in this country, with a zeal and earnestness peculiar to all politico-religious enthusiasm. It no longer gropes in the dark, or harranges its disciples in dark-out-of-the-way places, but comes boldly out with the mask off, acknowledging its purpose and declaring its intent. The American Celt—McGee's infamous sheet, calls upon the Irish to rally against the Americans, and, if possible, to overpower the native population. This is its distinct issue. Who shall say that we do not need an American party?

A Sag-Nicht paper says that Texas is calling upon the Hon. Sam. Houston to resign his seat in the United States Senate. We do not believe that Texas is doing any such a thing, though some of her newspapers are doing it. Texas can, if she chooses, demand of her ex-President to resign the office she gave him, for she need have no apprehension that she can call upon her to resign the independence he gave her.—L. Journal.

A POINTED ARTICLE.—Why is a fool like a needle? He has an eye but he has got no head; and you can't see his point.

Communications.

FOR THE FLAG.

Mr. Editor: You remind me in the Flag of the 14th of a promise I made you to call the attention of the Farmers, Mechanics and Manufacturers of the counties of Davidson, Forsyth, Guilford and Randolph to the propriety of uniting to hold a Fair, annually at some convenient point on the North Carolina Rail Road. Your own article, however, has so fully answered the purpose, that I think I might fairly claim to be excused from the fulfillment of my promise. For surely at this day and time the intelligent citizens of these counties do not need an argument to prove the utility of Agricultural Societies and Fairs. Apart from the benefit to be derived from witnessing the operations of the various labor-saving machines and improved agricultural implements; from hearing the experience of those who have successfully applied science to Agriculture, and the pleasure to be enjoyed in examining fine specimens of stock and of mechanism in its various branches, there is still a social advantage to be gained from these Fairs, which is of itself sufficient to induce every real friend of North Carolina to bid them a hearty God-speed. Coming on as they do, shortly after our heated political Campaigns in which personal dislike and mistrust are often unhappily engendered; they furnish a common platform on which men of all parties can stand and bring into active play a feeling, which I am charitable enough to believe is common to all parties—Whigs, Democrats and Americans, of ardent attachment to our good old State and to whatever measures are likely to promote her prosperity or add to her reputation. It warms the heart of the patriot to find that however bitter the struggle for political supremacy between the different parties, they can yet all unite as one brotherhood in whatever is calculated to promote the general welfare or redound to the honor of our common mother. Distrust gives way to a general good will, and men find their political opponents to be much cleverer men and truer patriots than they were disposed to give them credit for being.

It was remarked to me a short time since by an intelligent foreigner that we were all politicians, and all trying to make money but he was forcibly struck with the absence of all amusements in this country. Now these Fairs combine pleasure with profit, and they are festive occasions from which our wives and daughters are not excluded as is too often the case with gala days in this country.

The plan I proposed in our conversation was not intended to interfere at all with the State Fair, or with the existence of our county Agricultural Societies, but it is not to be expected that any one county can get up a Fair sufficiently large to keep alive the interest of the people in it, or to induce the manufacturers of Agricultural implements of our own and other States to place their articles on exhibition. High Point was suggested as the place because it is central and because it is on the Rail Road, so that exhibitors who had had machinery and implements at our State Fair might be induced to bring them to ours also.

Now it is for the Farmers, Manufacturers and Mechanics of these Counties to say through their county societies, whether the Fair shall be held or not.

Randolph offers no challenge, throws down no gauntlet to her sister counties yet, I think I may safely say from my knowledge of the spirit of her citizens that if Davidson, Guilford and Forsyth are agreed, she will meet them at High Point next Fall and make an honest effort to do her share to "astonish the natives."

Yours very truly,
ALFRED G. FOSTER.

Randolph, Dec. 24th 1855.

FOR THE FLAG.

North Carolina Rail Road.

Mr. Editor: I congratulate you and the country, not only for a happy and quiet Christmas, but that in a few days the above R. R., will be finished. It is true that it ought to have been finished before now, and might have been done just as not. But some times out of water, sometimes out of iron, are the excuses for this unpardonable delay. But in eight days, if Captain Rhodes can have iron, the road can be finished, and the people receiving the advantages arising from this great work of Internal Improvement, which has been built by a very few men comparatively.

But still, there is one other work of Improvement, which is necessary to be made, before North Carolina can declare her independence, and which I wish to call the attention of your readers to. We have now a Road upon which we can send all we have to sell, and bring all we wish to buy. But we still need something to enrich our soil: we want manure, plaster, lime, guano, &c.

You know, Mr. Editor, that in an adjoining State—Virginia—there are now mountains of plaster, which is the most valuable manure exactly suited to make our land rich—the very thing our farmers need to make their lands double and triple the amount of Corn, wheat, &c. annually. There is also in the neighborhood of these plaster beds in Virginia, an immense quantity of lime, iron ore and lead—all heavy articles and wanting here. The very things North Carolina wants, and all of which we must have to be a free, prosperous and independent people. The question is, how shall we get them? I answer, by making a rail road from the most practicable point of the N. C. R. R. to them plaster beds, and also, extend this same road to the Fayetteville and Coal Field Road, which is now being made, and will soon be completed. The interest of the whole State demands that such a road should be built, and done at once. Give us a chance to make our land rich, a dollar and a half per bushel for wheat, and other things in proportion, if we are not soon a great and independent people in North Carolina, I am a Dutchman.

I take it for granted that all will argue that we need and must have the fertilizer for our land, and must have this road from the central road to the plaster beds, but some do not see the use of the connexion with Fayetteville.

I think, Mr. Editor, that in a few words I can make this as clear as a sun-beam. And first in this point the people of Fayetteville have put their hands in their own pocket and will build the road to the coal fields in Chatham county, which is at the head of the Deep River Improvement, so that the most it will take to make the connexion with the N. C. R. R. is small, and when this is done, you will pass through a fine part of the State and open competition in the way of market, increase the chances for selling higher, and buying cheaper, pass through, at or near the Deep River Manufacturing Companies who buys largely of the raw material of various kinds and sells when they have made the cloth, yarns &c. The coal, if we had a rail road from the N. C. R. R. to that deposit, which is no doubt inexhaustible. All of our own State could be satisfied, immense quantities might be sent to other States by our rail road, and also you give Fayetteville a fair chance to compete for our produce, and beyond which, in my opinion, a rail road ought not be built, for the following reasons:

1. With the expense of one or two hundred thousand dollars the Cape Fear can be made six or seven feet deep the year round, and when done, will transport with the same expense, four times as much tonnage; and still more, it would be no advantage to Fayetteville, but an injury to extend a rail road beyond that point.

I think the State owes this to Fayetteville—their members have voted for all the improvements of the State, and have received nothing except plank roads, and the plank roads have been of as much service to the State generally as to Fayetteville. Indeed, plank roads have done very much for the State in breaking down prejudice against Internal Improvement. All men can see that it is an improvement to take a four-horse load with two horses in a shorter time and with more ease. But plank roads have done their work. They will not last long enough to pay, and they will not be re-built, for the reason that the State, in my opinion, will never rebuild one, and individuals will never rebuild one, and therefore, if you say Fayetteville shall have no rail road, then you cut her people off as soon as her plank road runs. She is doomed, notwithstanding she has given us our supplies from the beginning until now, and notwithstanding, by expending a small amount on the Cape Fear River, you have a stream equal, if not the best, in the States. Now, Friend Long, can't you, from the hints thrown out, put this matter in a train so that the next Legislature will pass a charter to build a rail road from the Virginia line near the plaster beds, passing through or near the Valley of the Yadkin River to some point on the N. C. R. R., and then by the most practicable route to the Coal Fields? What say you?
T.
Davidson Co., N. C. January, 1856.

FOR THE FLAG.

OCOME STATION, Dec. 29th, 1855.

Mr. Editor: Though the season operates against a favorable impression of the "Sunnie South," still I have not found it thus, (in my case) in the "Palmetto State," even in this rigid month. It has one attraction for me, if there was no other: it is the birth place of one of that illustrious trio, whose virtues are embalmed in the hearts of their devoted countrymen. She is proud, and justly so, of her immortal son. The veneration manifested by South Carolina for her great and good men, deserves the emulation of her sister States, though her purse-

proud aristocracy merits their contempt. But what State has more to be proud of, than our glorious "Old North State." Does not our soil claim those Scotch-Irish heroes, who set the grand seal to our civil and religious liberties; that discovered the diamond that shall cut through the glass framework of all other generations? The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence! It deserves to be written in letters of gold above our altars and our hearth-stones. Though our beloved Gaston calls the North State "The happiest region this side of Heaven," which sentiment finds an echo in every true North Carolinian's heart; and Bancroft speaks of the region from whence I hail, as "one of the loveliest in the world."—to which assertion I heartily testify—still, I can but blush when I compare her in many respects with her sister States. Our people have but to travel to see how much we yet need to arouse us to a proper sense of our many deficiencies. But at the same time they will feel proud of the portion of this green earth nature has assigned us. She has lavished upon us the most grand mountain scenery this side of the father of waters—beautiful hills, and forests towering in their primeval beauty, low-lands covered with waving grain, cotton and tobacco, broad rivers on whose proud bosoms floating palaces might triumphantly ride, if we had just appreciation of our fair inheritance. Need we, then, deem it strange that the names of our good and great men, are not familiar as "house hold words" in other than our own State? But I am digressing and crave your pardon, as the heart and not the head is the transgressor. I set out to give you a few of my impressions of South Carolina. In my rambles, I have seen many superb residences. But I admire most, the snow-white cottages that deck even the most sterile hillsides, and their neat white palings which add, (if possible) a yet brighter tint to the evergreen hedge rows that encircle the ground, which are laid out with sufficient variety to render them attractive. This is a fair index of the taste and refinement of the people. I find most of the Churches here neat and pretty, and much care is bestowed to render them pleasant and comfortable. Each has its matted vestibule, carpeted aisles, good stoves, richly furnished pulpits and fine lamps. And organs are by no means rare—each Church has some instrument, which is so indispensable to a choir. This alone speaks volumes for the virtue, prosperity and happiness of a people. While the "Iron horse" sped with us—and at no rapid rate I assure you—down the banks of Broad River, I had ample time to observe the display of the "frost king" as he silvered the sombre festoons of moss that enwreathed the trees on its banks, and the river weeds as they nodded their white plumes in the keen December air. 'Twas, indeed, a beautiful sight.

Columbia may well be called "the Eden of the South." Even in this inclement season, she seemed to have donned her holiday attire, so bright and cheery a scene did she present with her hedge-rows and groves of wild orange and other glistening evergreens. In striking contrast the grave and venerable walls of the College towered in their conscious dignity and importance—while ancient evergreens shaded its walks, that may have waved over several generations.

In my associations here I have seen some of the finest specimens of female beauty, and manly dignity and grace. There is an ease and independence about the South Carolinian, (which is so fascinating) and so rarely to be found with us. Yet my native land, "with all thy faults I love thee still." Should the weather admit of my visiting any of the waterfalls etc., you may hear from me again—till then, adieu!
Yours,
OLLIVIA T. T.

Committees of the Senate.

Mrs. Cass, in pursuance of the notice given yesterday, moved that the Senate proceed to the election of the standing committees, with the exception of the Committee on Printing.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate then proceeded to ballot for the several committees, and the following was the result:—

Committee on Foreign Relations.—Mr. Mason, chairman; Messrs. Douglas, Slidell, Clayton, Weller and Fish.

Committee on Finance.—Mr. Hunter, chairman; Messrs. Toucey, Pearce, Stuart, Broadhead and Crittenden.

Committee on Commerce.—Mr. Hamlin, chairman; Messrs. Dodge, Stuart, Seward, Clay and Benjamin.

Committee on Manufactures.—Mr. Wright, chairman; Messrs. Allen, Harlan, Wilson, and Trumbull.

Committee on Agriculture.—Mr. Allen, chairman; Messrs. Hunter, Thomson of New Jersey, Harlan and Wade.

Committee on Military Affairs.—Mr. Weller, chairman; Messrs. Fitzpatrick, Johnson, Jones of Tennessee, Pratt and Lyson.

Committee on Militia.—Mr. Hamlin, chairman; Messrs. Dodge, Bell of New Hampshire, Thompson of Kentucky, and Biggs.

Committee on Naval Affairs.—Mr. Mason, chairman; Messrs. Fish, Thomson of New Jersey, Bell of Tennessee, James, and Slidell.

Committee on Public Lands.—Mr. Stuart, chairman; Messrs. Johnson, Foot, Clayton, Pugh and Mallory.

Committee on Private Land Claims.—Mr. Benjamin, chairman; Messrs. Mason, Thomson of Kentucky, Foster and Wilson.

Committee on Indian Affairs.—Mr. Seabastian, chairman; Messrs. Rusk, Toombs, Brown, Reid and Bell of Tennessee.

Committee on Claims.—Mr. Broadhead, chairman; Messrs. Fessenden, Geyer, Irwin, Yulee and Wade.

Committee on Revolutionary claims.—Mr. Evans, chairman; Messrs. Ried, Hale, Foster, and Durkee.

Committee on the Judiciary.—Butler, chairman; Messrs. Toucey, Bayard, Geyer, Toombs, and Pugh.

Committee on the Post Office and post Roads.—Mr. Rusk, chairman; Messrs. Colamer, Adams, Hamlin, Jones of Iowa, and Yulee.

Committee on Roads and Canals.—Mr. Slidell, chairman; Messrs. Bell of New Hampshire, Biggs, Durkee, Jones of Tennessee, and Wright.

Committee on Pensions.—Mr. Jones of Iowa, chairman; Messrs. Clay, Thomson of New Jersey, Seward, and Sumner.

Committee on the District of Columbia.—Mr. Brown, chairman; Messrs. Allen, Mason, Pratt and Reid.

Committee on Patents and the Patent Office.—Mr. James, chairman; Messrs. Evans, Stuart, Brown, Thomson of Kentucky, and Fessenden.

Committee on Retrenchment.—Mr. Adams, chairman; Messrs. Fitzpatrick, Fish, Biggs, and Crittenden.

Committee on Territories.—Mr. Douglas, chairman; Messrs. Jones of Iowa, Colamer, Bell, Sebastian, and Biggs.

Committee to Audit and control the Contingent expenses of the Senate.—Mr. Evans, chairman; Messrs. Wright and Foot.

Committee on Public Buildings.—Mr. Bayard, chairman; Messrs. James, Hunter, Thomson, of New Jersey, Pratt, and Hale.

Committee on Engrossed Bills.—Mr. Fitzpatrick, chairman; Messrs. Colamer and Wade.

Committee on the Library.—Mr. Pearce, chairman; Messrs. Cass and Bayard.

Committee on Enrolled Bills.—Mr. Jones of Iowa, chairman, and Mr. Sumner.

A Low Voice in Woman.

Yes, we agree with that old poet who said that a low, soft voice was an excellent thing in woman. Indeed we feel inclined to go much farther than he has on the subject and call it one of her crowning charms. No matter what other attractions she may still have; she may be as fair as the Trojan Helen, and as learned as the famous Hypatia of ancient times; she may have all the accomplishments considered requisite at the present day, and every advantage that wealth can procure, and yet, if she lack a low sweet voice, she can never be really fascinating.

How often the spell of beauty is rudely broken by coarse, loud talking! How often you are irresistibly drawn to a plain unassuming woman, whose soft silvery tones render her positively attractive. Besides, we fancy we can judge of the character by the voice: the bland, smooth, favoring tone seems to us to betoken deceit and hypocrisy as invariably as the musical subdued voice indicates genuine refinement.

In the social circle, how pleasant it is to hear a woman talk in that low key which always characterizes the true lady! In the sanctuary of home, how such a voice soothes the fretful child and cheers the weary husband! How sweet such cadences float through the sick chamber; and around the dying bed, with what solemn melody do they breathe a prayer for a departing soul! Ah, yes, a low, soft voice is certainly "an excellent thing in woman."

A man advertises for a competent person to undertake the sale of a new medicine, and adds that it will be found profitable to the undertaker. No doubt of it.

A man ceases to be a good fellow the moment he refuses to do precisely what other people wish him to do.

Provoking.—To dream you are hugging an angel, and wake up with the bolster in your arms.