

# Lexington and Radkin Flag.

VOL. 1.

LEXINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1856.

NO. 27.

## Lexington and Radkin Flag.

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GREENSBORO, N. C.,  
Nov. 14th, 1855.

DEAR SIR—I have just received your  
favor of the 8th inst., mailed on the 13th,  
(yesterday.) Some of the points arising  
from the late acts in regard to Common  
Schools, to which you call my attention,  
have caused difficulties in other Counties  
besides Alamance. My opinion, which  
you desire, I will proceed to give at  
once, as plainly and briefly as I can.

First.—As to the mode of dividing  
the School fund among the Districts,  
I suppose that the object of the Legisla-  
ture was to have the Counties laid  
into Districts of a uniform size, and  
large enough for one School only. As  
you are aware, very large and very  
small Districts are a nuisance: and you  
also are fully aware of the difficulties in  
the way when there are to be several  
Schools in one District. Such Districts  
give rise to endless troubles and dis-  
putes; and in some Counties all the  
Districts are large enough for several  
Schools while the division is very un-  
equal and imperfect in others. Besides  
all this, as you also know, there have  
been difficulties heretofore in the mode  
of dividing the School fund, and the for-  
mer law was seldom complied with.

Now, I suppose that the Assembly  
were aware of these things and wishing  
to have a uniform and satisfactory meth-  
od of dividing the fund everywhere es-  
tablished, and wishing also to have all  
the Districts convenient in size, not too  
large or too small for one School, and  
thus to put an end to continual change  
and to avoid the confusion incident to  
these changes, enacted the law requiring  
the fund to be divided equally  
among the Districts. It was presumed,  
of course, that the Districts would be  
made as equal as possible; perfect equal-  
ity in size, none would expect or hope  
for, while it was believed that the Dis-  
tricts in all parts of the State could be  
made of a size convenient for one School.  
If these ends could be obtained they  
would, as you well know, produce an  
immense change for the better.

The idea of permanency being attach-  
ed to the Districts, from their just ar-  
rangement and division, an end would  
be put to those perpetual agitations for  
change and division so injurious in many  
sections. The school-house would be  
located as near the centre as possible,  
and this location being considered as  
fixed, there would be more disposition  
to improve the site and to build a good  
house. These are very important ob-  
jects, and it may be laid down as a gen-  
eral rule that so long as the School in  
any District. Believing the objects of  
the Assembly to have been such as I  
have indicated they were founded in  
the just and wise views; but whether these  
objects can now be accomplished, or im-  
mediately accomplished at any time is  
another question. Perhaps it would be  
impracticable to have the whole State  
re-districted at once; and certainly now  
seems not to be a favorable time, the  
public mind being wholly unprepared  
for such a great change. Besides, the  
object of the Legislature in this is only  
implied, and it is to be regretted that  
this intention was not more fully ex-  
pressed, in which case more full justice  
would have been done to the motives of  
those who enacted the laws, while it al-  
so would have been better understood.  
But you know the amount of labor im-  
posed on the last Assembly. In justice  
to what I believe to have been its im-  
portant designs in the act in question,  
and the very beneficial effects of the  
policy fully and effectually carried out,  
I have made this rather long explana-  
tion, and I think it desirable that these  
things should be fully understood and  
the whole subject be thoroughly canvass-  
ed by all the friends of the Common  
Schools in this State.

With this view it has been my in-  
tention as soon as my engagements  
would permit, to make a public commu-  
nication through the Governor to the  
people of the State. I suggested, in my  
reports to the Assembly, the propriety  
of some alterations in the law in regard  
to the divisions of the school fund among

the districts, stating the diversity of  
practice now existing; but in view of  
the difficulty of having at present a sat-  
isfactory and uniform rule, I also sug-  
gested, that it "may be best to leave this  
(the mode of division) to the discretion  
of the County Boards, under the advice  
of the Superintendent," &c. &c.—Possi-  
bly, if the subject were so left to the  
voluntary action of the Boards, under  
the advice of the Superintendent we  
might, by putting together the experi-  
ence of different sections and different  
officers, and by patiently hearing and  
discussing the views of all parties, finally  
arrive at a uniform, simple and judi-  
cious plan, based on the idea of equal Dis-  
tricts, of small size, convenient for one  
school, &c., &c. But the great question  
now is, what are we to do under the  
present law? It will certainly cause  
serious injury to undertake to execute  
the law in part without first doing what  
the law intended should be done, that is,  
without making the Districts as nearly  
equal as possible; where there is no dis-  
position to make an attempt of this kind  
and where Districts are very unequal,  
Boards of County Superintendents will  
have to continue that method of divi-  
sion which formerly gave most satisfac-  
tion.—This advice is given, not because  
it is believed that County Superinten-  
dents more than any other executive  
officers of the law can undertake to say  
what laws shall and what ones shall not  
be enforced; nor can any one, except the  
law-making power, to wit, the Legisla-  
ture, undertake to set aside any law be-  
cause he may deem it unwise, improper,  
or injurious in any way. I cannot and  
would not have any such power, nor can  
your Board of County Superintendents;  
but when a law seems, under the cir-  
cumstances, to be impracticable, and  
when we and all interested are so agreed  
we can fail to execute it, with the full  
consciousness that this failure will be  
overlooked by all until proper altera-  
tions can be made. Such was the for-  
mer practice in many counties on this  
very subject.

I am glad that you have, as you in-  
form me, applied to Judge Ruffin for his  
opinion on the matter, and as he has  
advised you to continue your former  
method, I feel much gratified to find  
that the course I have had to recom-  
mend has met the approbation of one  
who long expounded the law with great  
learning and ability, and who is emi-  
nently conservative in all his opinions.  
His reasons are doubtless similar to those  
I have given; and, while I have no hesi-  
tation in advising as I have done, in  
this matter, I wish to impress on the  
minds of all our officers the importance,  
generally, of a strict compliance with  
the law. I do hope that at an early day  
its provisions will all be made consistent  
and practicable; and that then every  
part will be literally executed. If this  
course is not pursued, a time of great  
litigation and confusion will overtake  
us; and nothing but general forbearance  
on all sides has prevented suits, the de-  
cision of which, either way, would un-  
settle the practice of many counties,  
and make void many important acts.  
Several suits of this kind are now pend-  
ing; they are troublesome, their deci-  
sion either way invalidates many official  
acts in various counties, and they  
show what vast confusion might be  
caused by former practices of parties  
everywhere were disposed to be litigious.

Secondly.—The penalty to which you  
alluded, of fifty dollars on Committeemen  
failing to act after accepting office,  
is precisely the same as it was in the  
former law. You will find it in the  
former law. You will find it in the  
pamphlet of School Laws, compiled in  
1853, page 10, section 24; it was a pro-  
vision of the act of 1844, '45, and has  
been in force ever since. The penalty  
is large, but I cannot see how it can  
operate unjustly; those only are liable  
who accept an office and then refuse or  
neglect or refuse as would be injurious  
to the schools, in which case, that is in  
case any one is going to act thus, he  
certainly ought not to accept the office.

Committeemen, however, under the last  
act, are now liable to a penalty of five  
dollars for not reporting to the County  
Superintendents according to law, the  
number and names of children in their  
District. This is the only new penalty  
imposed on Committeemen—and it was im-  
posed because of the importance of the  
report and the repeated complaints of  
Chairman that it was often neglected.  
Without such reports the County Super-  
intendent cannot equitably apportion  
or divide the School fund, or judiciously  
charge any of the Districts; and if it  
is not strictly or faithfully made, injus-  
tice may be done to many Districts.  
That all parties might be kept constant-  
ly in mind of the provisions of the new  
law, I have had this section of the act  
printed on the margin of the blanks  
on which Committeemen are to make their  
reports.

I am yours truly,

C. H. WILEY.  
Sup. Common Schools.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

The continued disorganization of the  
House of Representatives is the subject of  
general surprise, mortification and regret.  
At a most critical period of European affairs  
—when a breach with Denmark is so immin-  
ent, that in the course of ninety days it  
may inflame out into open war—when dif-  
ficulties with the British Empire have as-  
sumed so angry a character, that our lead-  
ing statesmen have hurried from their high  
places in the Senate, the gravest insults at  
its Government, and when the power so  
contemptuously treated is girdled with  
strong alliances and panopied with mili-  
tary preparation, in which we are notori-  
ously deficient—at this delicate conjuncture  
the popular branch of Congress cannot find  
in its numerous body a man of recognised  
integrity sufficient to commend him to a  
bare majority as its presiding officer. Inti-  
mately known to each other from associa-  
tion during former sessions, or during the  
pressure and ferment of the present, their  
mutual distrust increases with their mutual  
acquaintance, until the country at large ad-  
mires their just appreciation of character in  
proportion to the disgust with which they  
reciprocally regard and inspire their col-  
leagues. The bandits of Mexico, the pick-  
pockets of London and the Thugs of India,  
are possessed of virtue, or some available  
substitute for it, sufficient at least for the  
purposes of organization; but to such moral  
exaltation our Congressmen do not as-  
pire. The office of speaker, limited and  
controlled as it is, by the general senti-  
ment of the House, has annexed to it some  
petty patronage and some casual opportu-  
nities of political fraud, which a venal ma-  
jority is unwilling to forego. This utter  
demoralization of an Assembly, which once  
challenged universal homage, drives us to  
the gloomy consolation of finding, in the  
very confusion and disorder of a body so  
lost to all sense of shame, some security  
against its vicious activity. We feel a con-  
temptuous pleasure in witnessing their per-  
petual and professed balloting, and in lik-  
ening them to the victims of retributive  
Justice in the nether world, forever rolling  
stones up an insurmountable hill, and draw-  
ing water in bottomless buckets.

Ever since the inauguration of General  
Jackson, the Democratic party with scarce-  
ly an exception, has been engaged in the  
favourite and boasted employment of "clean-  
sing the Augean stables," and to this end  
has received into affectionate fellowship  
every dirty vagabond from abroad whose  
indifference to affluence and aptitude for the  
Guano trade, fitted him for association in  
their degrading labors. The Country was  
promised, under the Presidency of Mr.  
Pierce, the consummation of their purgato-  
ry processes, and the full fruition of eth-  
ical results of their policy. Every indi-  
vidual citizen was to set under his own  
vine musing praise, and looking lively gratitude.  
The fiend of disunion was to be exercised,  
the troops of fanaticism were to be dispers-  
ed, and all discord was to cease under the  
glorious noon-tide of a political millennium.  
White-robed officials, with clean hands  
and pure hearts, were to minister around  
the temple of Liberty—no strange Gods  
were to be admitted within its sanctuary,  
or any unhallowed firelighted on its altars.  
The result is before us,—and alas for the  
dismantling influence of facts!—It may  
be seen in the ascendancy of fanaticism, in  
the disorganization of Congress and in the  
constant danger of disunion. Mr. Pierce,  
whom we were taught, during the last can-  
vass, to regard as the only pilot to weather  
the storm, is pitiously unequal to the oc-  
casion. Like Dame Partington, he is "ex-  
cellent at a slop or a puddle, but should not  
meddle with a tempest." He may pass off  
a platitude for a proverb, and toss a cent  
with the air of sovereign, but his shams and  
make-believes, however artistically elabo-  
rated, have not been found to answer in the  
present crisis. Able as we are willing to  
allow to spell the word "BUT" with a pre-  
cision which cannot be surpassed, and fully  
equal to the filial duty of composing the  
monosyllabic troubles of his worthy father,  
he is ridiculously unable to appease the rage  
of faction, or to lull the storm, which his  
own folly contributed not a little to excite.  
In the triangular contest which degrades  
Congress and disgusts the country, it is al-  
most idle to ascertain the gradations of stu-  
pidity, or to adjust the precedence of guilt.  
From the Black Republicans, of course  
nothing conservative can be expected.—  
They are artless and apprenticed, soul and  
body, to the Demon of discord. The dev-  
il-worshippers of the East rely on prayer  
and sacrifice, but those of them who invest  
our national council believe in the superior  
efficacy of works, and have religiously suc-  
ceeded to the function of the furies in stir-  
ring up strife and multiplying confusion.—  
As is the case with all people of one idea,  
theirs is exquisitely absurd, and its expres-  
sion intensely asinine. They must needs  
continue as they began, and "Banks and  
Brays, like those of "bonnie Doon," be as-  
sociated together to the end of the chapter.

The little band of national Americans, ex-  
pecting and hoping nothing for themselves,  
is jealousy excluded by the other parties  
from all opportunities of honorable public  
service. In the language of the Enquirer  
of the 12th of December last, which in the  
tempest of its denunciations, unconsciously  
pays them the compliment, "we do not see  
how the 12th section Know Nothings and  
the Republicans can unite, unless the Re-  
publicans cease to be abolitionists, and  
become Know Nothings."

But while the holiest impulses of patri-  
otism debar them from an unhallowed union  
with the black bands of Abolition, the un-  
dying "instincts of gentlemen" equally for-  
bid their co-operation with arrogant and su-  
percilious Democrats, whose views of duty  
are limited to the appropriation of the  
Speakership. The notorious "74" offering

no compromise, and interchanging no coun-  
sel with others, but postponing the public  
business, and even thwarting their own ad-  
ministration, rather than surrender any por-  
tion of the spoils, have from the beginning,  
set apart in sour, sullen, and total isolation.  
Adopting with a ludicrous parade of purity,  
a useful hint from the flash houses of China  
they inscribe over their threshold, "no  
cheating done here," and proceed forth-  
with to fulminate a series of injuries and in-  
sulting resolutions against the national  
Americans.

That no doubt might remain as to the  
drift and purport of these offensive resolu-  
tions, they were immediately followed up  
by the Enquirer's invective on the 12th  
of December last, which denounced the Amer-  
icans as a " Jesuitical league"—politically,  
"not men, but automata"—not equal associ-  
ates for other politicians, but because they  
can individually enter into no binding agree-  
ment, nor act in concert with others."—  
When the original text and the authentic  
commentary thus summarily place the national  
Americans beyond the pale of the moral  
universe, as Pariahs whom no engagement  
can bind, as automata who never feel the  
impulses of conscience, to whose abysmal  
level no other politicians, be they abolition-  
ists or worse, can ever descend, these poor  
outcasts can scarcely be expected to scale,  
for the purpose of co-operation, the wall of  
fiery denunciation which separates them  
from their insultors. And if the supercilious  
and sanctimonious 74, who thank their  
God that they are not as other men, nor even  
as the poor Americans, are affected with sen-  
sibilities so blunted as to feel surprise that  
the subjects of their intemperate abuse do  
not rush their assistance, they must call  
upon their friend Mr. Wise to unfold the  
mystery, by furnishing them with some idea  
of "the instincts of gentlemen."

As we remember no instance of heroic  
virtue or saintly self-denial on the part of  
these exclusives to warrant their supercilious  
tone, we must place it to the account  
natural and long recognized "insolence of  
office." They have fattened on the hon-  
ors of governmental patronage, until, like  
"little Jack Horner," they regard every  
plumb they extract as an additional proof  
of personal merit. Fullness of bread invari-  
ably begets arrogance. We read that when  
"Jeshurun waxed fat, he kicked;" though  
we do not learn that, like the imaculate 74,  
he reinforced the activity of his heels with  
the volubility of an abasive tongue, and  
blended kicks and curses indiscriminately  
together.

The supporters of Mr. Fuller, being thus  
cut off from all communion with the two  
other parties, either by the pestilential heresies  
of the one, or the wanton and inexpiable  
insults of the other, are driven to adhere to  
their present candidate. He is sound upon  
all great questions of the day, and admir-  
ably qualified for the office: none need be  
withheld from his support either by decent  
pride or enlarged patriotism. In the demon-  
strations which the Americans have already  
made in behalf of Mr. Boyce, of S. C. and  
Mr. Smith of Va., both acting with the  
Democratic party, they have already suffi-  
ciently exhibited a commendable spirit of  
compromise. They should not be repeat-  
ed: for those commendations have been  
disregarded and that spirit of compromise  
has not been reciprocated. On the contrary,  
we are told by one of their most respect-  
able and influential organs of Democ-  
racy, the Richmond Enquirer, that they  
would "prefer defeat to any bargain, any  
compromise, any accession to Know Noth-  
ingism." It remains, therefore, for the  
national Americans to pursue the even  
tenor of their way, in the assurance that  
whatever of reproach may justly attach  
to the party which prefers its own sordid  
interest to the general welfare, their robes  
are unsold. Others less conciliating and  
more selfish, must abide the shame of never-  
er suspending, for a moment their Ugolino  
hunger after office, to act in fair concert  
with political opponents for the good of  
their common country.

### Western North Carolina Rail Road.

The Directors convened in the Town of  
Salisbury, on Thursday last. The Presi-  
dent, R. C. Pearson, and the following Di-  
rectors were present, viz: Messrs. W. W.  
Avery, Bradburn, McCorkle, Simonton,  
Gillespie, Shaver, Henderson, and Cald-  
well; absent, Messrs. Walton, Powell, and  
Clarke. James E. Kerr, Esq., was chosen  
to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Caldwell's  
resignation. The Directors continued to-  
gether for several days, hearing the Report  
of Mr. Turner, the Chief Engineer, locating  
the Road and making preliminary arrange-  
ments for the letting out of contracts at an  
early period. The Road will connect with  
the North Carolina, at the Eastern end of  
Town, not far from the residence of Arch-  
ibald Henderson, Esq., will thence take  
the route of the Plank Road, and pass Third  
Creek near O. G. Ford's. We are happy  
to learn that the resolution passed some  
time since, which was considered so danger-  
ous and fatal to the work, has been so am-  
ended and rescinded as to remove all  
doubts of the success of the enterprise.

Messrs. Shaver and Simonton commenc-  
ed work on Monday last, on this end of the  
Road with a force of hundred hands. So  
"the die is cast," we presume; and the  
Western Extension has become a "fixed  
fact."

We take pleasure in laying Mr. Turner's  
Report before our readers.

Salisbury Herald.

### The Democratic National Convention.

The Democratic Committee met in Wash-  
ington city on the 8th, and after a brief dis-  
cussion as to a proper day for the holding  
of the National Convention, they fixed up-  
on June 2d as the time of meeting of the  
Convention. It will be held in Cincinnati.

### Public Expenditures.

We have compiled from the various ap-  
propriation bills for the years mentioned  
the respective sums appropriated for the  
support of the respective departments. The  
fiscal year ending June 30, 1854, which is  
the first year enumerated in the following  
table, was for the most part during Mr. Fill-  
more's administration, General Pierce hav-  
ing been inaugurated 4th of March 1853:

Departments.	Fiscal year end- ing June 30, 1853.	Fiscal year ending June 30, 1854.
State,	\$76,625.00	\$67,445.00
Treasury,	386,384.00	374,215.63
Interior,	348,216.00	300,477.66
War,	100,465.00	100,000.00
Navy,	85,970.00	85,030.00
Post Office,	231,560.00	224,550.00
Ind't Treasury,	58,100.00	59,000.00
	\$1,276,845.00	\$1,222,918.36
Departments.	Fiscal year end- ing June 30, 1853.	Fiscal year ending June 30, 1856.
State,	\$83,550.00	\$116,610.00
Treasury,	598,678.00	720,258.00
Interior,	382,534.33	609,268.00
War,	112,755.99	143,751.99
Navy,	94,850.00	109,330.00
Post Office,	173,350.98	166,052.00
Ind't Treasury,	58,100.00	65,600.00
	\$1,502,828.31	\$2,015,487.90

By this simple analysis of the appropria-  
tion bills for the four years mentioned, it  
will be seen that the expenses of the De-  
partments have increased from \$1,276,845-  
00 to \$2,015,487.90, or that they, under  
Gen. Pierce's administration, cost the gov-  
ernment \$748,642.90 more than they did  
during the last year of Mr. Fillmore's ad-  
ministration, cost 384,386.00; during the  
present fiscal year, notwithstanding the rep-  
utation of Guthrie for economy, it will cost  
\$720,258.00 nearly double exclusive of de-  
ficiencies which are now asked from the  
present Congress. The expenses of the In-  
terior are also nearly double. But to pro-  
ceed with the analysis,

	1853.	1854.
For the Army,	\$8,220,083 82	\$9,767,413 44
For the Navy,	6,968,827 78	8,209,260 77
Post Office carry- ing the mail	7,134,5 0 00	9,228,600
	\$24,318,411 60	\$27,905,174 21
	1855.	1856.
For the Army	10,408,459.65 66	\$12,730,846 14
For the Navy,	9,306,806 19	18,583,047 41
Post-Office, carry- ing mail,	10,370,000 00	9,515,115, 60
	\$30,094,265 72	\$40,829,009 15

The support of the army, navy and mail  
service cost, during the last year of Mr.  
Fillmore's administration, \$24,318,411 60.  
It will cost during the present year, \$40-  
829,009 15, exclusive of deficiencies. The  
expense of the army mail and navy ser-  
vice, under President Pierce, exceed the  
expenses during the last year of Mr. Fill-  
more, by \$16,501,588 55.

The entire expenditure during the four  
years named is shown by the following  
tabular statement:

	1853.	1854.
\$15,338,218.89	\$4,651,492.84	
1855.	1856.	
\$64,982,996.79	\$71,144,623.62	

It will be readily perceived that the ex-  
penses of the General Government have regu-  
larly increased from the time of General  
Pierce's inauguration to the present time.  
The expenses of the present fiscal year ex-  
ceed those of the year ending June 30, 18-  
53 \$25,863,345 03. This is exclusive of  
deficiencies.

The foregoing is a plain and simple state-  
ment of facts, compiled from official docu-  
ments. And they demonstrate clearly that  
the claim set up by the venal press, which  
has been most liberally fed from the United  
States Treasury, that thus administered the  
government with rigid economy, to be a  
hoosier and palpable falsehood. Even the  
Hoosier Guthrie who has been eulogized  
all over the land by the administration press  
and orators as a rigidly economical and  
scrupulously honest man, has run up the ex-  
penses of his department from \$386,384 00  
to \$720,258 00, nearly double. We shall  
inquire into the cause of this enormous in-  
crease of the annual expenditure.—Am, Or.

### Mr. Fillmore.

The manner in which Mr. Fillmore dis-  
charged every duty falling under his super-  
vision as President of the United States,  
while it has won the admiration of his po-  
litical friends, has also on frequent occa-  
sions elicited the praises of his foes. A re-  
cent instance has fallen under our observa-  
tion alike honorable to the parties concern-  
ed. In the argument of the Wells case in  
the Supreme Court of the United States, a  
few days since, Mr. Attorney General Cushing  
improved the occasion to pay a glowing  
tribute to Mr. Fillmore, for the many proofs  
of his integrity and wisdom which he had  
left behind him, locked up in the archives  
of the government, but which had fallen un-  
der his (the Attorney General's) official  
notice.

Perhaps we have never had a President  
who brought to the discharge of his high  
and delicate duties, a more exalted patri-  
otism, a sterner integrity, a more compre-  
hensive judgment, and who so thoroughly ex-  
ecuted the high trust committed to his keep-  
ing. Would that he were President now.

Wilmington Herald.

### Democratic Convention.

The members of the Democratic State  
Committee met in this city on the 8th inst.,  
and appointed Wednesday the 16th of April  
as the time, and Raleigh as the place, for  
holding the next Democratic State Con-  
vention. After passing a resolution laudatory  
of Franklin Pierce and his message, the  
Committee adjourned.

Small strokes fell large oaks.

### The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

As it is a matter of much interest at this  
time to know precisely what were the terms  
of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, we publish  
below those articles which refer particu-  
larly to the Central American question.

Article 1. The government of the United  
States and Great Britain hereby declare that  
neither one nor the other will ever obtain  
the said ship canal; agreeing that neither  
will ever erect or maintain any fortification  
commanding the same or in the vicinity  
thereof; or occupy or fortify, or colonize,  
or assume, or exercise any dominion over  
Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast,  
or any part of the Central America; nor will  
either make use of any protection which  
either affords or may have, or any alliance  
which either has or may have, to or with  
any State or people, for the purpose of es-  
tablishing or maintaining any such fortifica-  
tions or of occupying, fortifying or coloniz-  
ing Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito  
Coast, or any part of Central America, or  
assuming or exercising dominion over the  
same; nor will the United States or Great  
Britain take advantage of intimacy, or use  
any alliance, connection, or influence that  
either may possess with any State or gov-  
ernment through whose territory the said  
canal may pass, for the purpose of acquiring  
or holding directly or indirectly, for the  
citizens or subjects of the one, any rights  
or advantages in regard to commerce or  
navigation through the said canal, which  
shall not be offered on the same terms to  
the citizens or subjects of the other.

Art. 2. Vessels of the United States or  
Great Britain traversing the said canal, shall  
in any case of war between the contracting  
parties be exempt from blockade, detention  
or capture, by either of the belligerents; and  
this provision shall extend to such a distance  
from the two ends of said canal as it may  
hereafter be found expedient to establish.

Art. 3. The government of the United  
States and Great Britain have not only de-  
sired, in entering into this convention, to  
accomplish a particular object, but to estab-  
lish a general principle, they hereby agree  
to extend their protection by treaty stipula-  
tion to any other practical communications,  
whether by canal or railway, across the  
isthmus which connects North and South  
America, and especially to the interoceanic  
communications, should the same prove to  
be practical whether by canal or railway,  
which are now proposed to be established  
by the way of Tehautepec or Panama. In  
granting, however, their joint protection to  
any such canals or railways as are by this  
article specified, it is always understood by  
the United States and Great Britain that the  
parties constructing or owing the same shall  
impose no other charges or conditions of  
traffic thereupon than the aforesaid govern-  
ments shall approve of as just and equitable;  
and that the same canals or railways, being  
open to the citizens and subjects of the U-  
nited States and Great Britain on equal terms  
shall also be open on like terms to the citi-  
zens and subjects of every other State which  
is willing to grant thereto such protection  
as the United States and Great Britain en-  
gage to afford.

The Kentucky Democratic Convention,  
which met at Frankfort, on last Wednesday  
week, expressed its preference for no par-  
ticular individual for the Presidency; but,  
from all accounts, it must have been the  
stormiest and most turbulent body of men  
that ever before assembled, for any purpose  
—not excepting the sachems of Tammany  
Hall, with Capt. Rynders at their head.—  
The reporter of the Louisville Courier—a  
Democratic paper,—says, that upon the ap-  
pearance of Mr. Swigert, a distinguished  
member of the American party, in the gal-  
lery, which was theoretically opened to the  
public, a delegate from Grant county point-  
ed him out and denounced him as an inter-  
loper—which unmanly conduct, as the  
Louisville Journal properly observes, would  
have disgraced an assemblage of heathen,  
or Turks, or Mormons; but Mr. Swigert,  
it is said, remained calmly in his seat, an un-  
disturbed spectator of the tempest of execra-  
tions around him.

The Courier, the aforesaid Democratic  
paper, speaking of the night session of  
Wednesday, describes the terrible disorder  
and confusion that prevailed, in the follow-  
ing language:

"Babel could not have presented a more startling  
confusion of tongues than that which prevailed at  
the convention during the night session. Every  
delegate appeared primed for a speech, and most  
of them made an effort to be heard. The position  
of the chairman must have been one of great discom-  
fort. He was called upon from every side of the  
house simultaneously by a hundred voices, and re-  
sponding to one gentleman as the occupant of the  
floor, a dozen others asserted their rights. The  
Democratic tempest raged for several hours.

"His (Boyd's) resolution was voted, or rather  
choked down. During its pendency, there was a  
terrible outburst of indignant eloquence. Twenty  
men were speaking at once, and if they could not  
get the attention of the chair, would address the  
meeting at random. Lucian Anderson, of Graves,  
pulled off his coat and said that he must be heard  
—that there must be an expression of the conven-  
tion's sentiments. Other gentlemen doffed their  
coats and cravats. Chairs and tables were mount-  
ed. Tammany Hall in its palmiest days never  
presented such a Democratic pandemonium."

We may remark, in conclusion, that an  
attempt was made to procure from the con-  
vention an expression of preference for Lynn  
Boyd, for the Presidency, but it was not  
successful. Gov. Powell also has a host of  
backers present for the same high office.—  
Democratic aspirants for the slippers of  
Pierce appear to be multiplying rapidly.

Rich. Whig.

A plain and unshooled man, who had  
received his education principally beneath  
the open sky, in the field or the forest, and  
who had wielded the axe more than the pen,  
when speaking of the children, remarked  
with true and beautiful simplicity: "The  
little chips are nearest the heart."