

# Lexington and Vaddin Flag.

VOL. I.

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NO. 33.

Lexington and Vaddin Flag.

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The Flag has now a weekly circulation of  
over one thousand, affording merchants and business  
men generally an excellent medium through  
which to make public their business.

Our Sea-Coast Defenses.

It was an axiom in other days, "in  
time of peace prepare for war." We  
know of no better occasion for the  
application of these words of wisdom than  
the present, now that our relations with  
Great Britain are in an unsettled not to  
say precarious situation. There are one  
or two matters in dispute between Eng-  
land and this country, which may eventuate  
in a war. The enlistment question, and  
the absurd pretensions set up by the  
Palmerston Ministry with respect to  
affairs in Central America, present irritat-  
ing topics of discussion endangering the  
friendly relations now so happily exist-  
ing between the two governments. We  
are no alarmist, and although we believe  
that these points in dispute will be amicably  
arranged; yet we are very clearly  
of the opinion that no rational means  
of defense, so far as regards the ap-  
proaches to our sea-ports, should be neg-  
lected to be made by the Congress now  
in session. Our forts should with all  
possible speed be placed in a state of  
completeness new fortifications should  
be erected at suitable points, and those  
not yet completed should be finished  
with despatch. We should in short  
make such preparation by strengthening  
our whole line of coast defenses, as to  
defy the possibility of material injury to  
our ports from any invading power sud-  
denly thrown upon our shores. That  
we are in a state of unpreparedness now  
is manifest. In the event of a war with  
Great Britain how large a force would be  
necessary to lay New York in ruins? How  
many war steamers would it require  
to knock our little towns to pieces? We  
have been much interested in an  
article on this subject in the last number  
of Putnam's Magazine. The writer very  
justly assumes that in a war with France  
of England, we should be subject to far  
more formidable grand descents or bomb-  
ardments from shipboard, than would  
have been attempted at any past time.  
There has been no period of the world's  
history when transmarine expeditions  
could assume such gigantic proportions,  
or wield such formidable power, as now.  
The great advances in ship-building the  
rapid expansion of commercial transpor-  
tation, and especially the general intro-  
duction of steam power, both for military  
and commercial operations, have removed  
much of the difficulty incident to  
sending expeditions across the Atlantic.  
Powerfully as our inferior naval force  
and privateering militia could operate  
against the transportation of supplies for  
such an expeditionary force, success in  
landing, and putting under contribution  
a portion of our country, would secure  
substance for the troops thus thrown  
among us, and the conflict would become  
one for superiority in the field that  
could be a more devoted section of the  
southern States. It might be, as it  
probably would be, that on land the ad-  
vantage would be with us. On the wa-  
ter however we could make but a poor  
defense. And it would be the policy of  
Great Britain, in the event of a war with  
this country, to avoid as far as possible  
field operations, for the purpose of mak-  
ing naval conflicts and naval bombard-  
ments along our shores. Such being the  
case, what is our proper policy? Is it to  
strengthen our navy by making vast ad-  
ditions to its floating batteries; or by  
well constructed harbor forts at all as-  
ailable points, to act effectively on the  
channels of approach, or the positions  
which a bombarding fleet must assume?  
The writer in Putnam very strongly  
argues in favor of the latter. He main-  
tains that foreign and American authori-  
ties and experience clearly indicate per-  
manent defenses as the best security for  
an exposed sea-board; and that our true  
policy is, to provide such a system of  
heavy water-batteries, or harbor forts,  
as will enable us to repel all probable

attacks on our sea ports, navy yards or  
depots, and also to secure our most im-  
portant harbors and roadsteads as refuges  
for our own marine, while we by the  
same means, close them against all ene-  
mies. When in 1845, the Prince de  
Joinville coolly laid bare the fact that  
England was like Walsey, in its age left  
naked to its enemies; and that by means  
of steamers, shooting out from their for-  
tified converts on the French coast, her  
imperfectly secured ports might be over-  
whelmed and despoiled, and that even  
imperial London might be taught to give  
tribute; a flutter of apprehension was  
created in England, and new measures  
for harbor fortifications were adopted.  
Large sums were appropriated, old works  
were repaired, new ones erected, and her  
coast defenses were placed in a com-  
plete state. The operations in the Baltic  
during the present European war, attest  
in a striking manner, the utility of  
harbor fortifications. Napier's mag-  
nificent fleet shrank back from an en-  
counter with Contradt. Why? Because  
he would have lost his fleet in any  
serious attack upon that fortification.  
Leaving this branch of the subject, the  
writer proceeds to give a brief statement  
of the history, character progress and  
armaments of our sea-coast fortifications.  
In 1819, a board of our most distinguish-  
ed naval and engineer officers was organ-  
ized, and laid the foundation of our present  
system of sea-coast defenses.

"It was fortunate that our naval heroes  
were no less men of judgment, and  
that engineers of such eminent ability  
and professional skill were then to be  
found in our service as the brilliant and  
lamented Col. Wm. McRER, of Wilming-  
ton, N. C., Col. J. G. TOTTEK, our present  
Chief Engineer, and Maj. (now Col.)  
S. THURMAN a rare and honored trio. The  
first two served on the board, as also did  
Gen. BERNARD, one of Bonaparte's  
favorite engineers, who came to this  
country at Mr. CALHOUN'S special solici-  
tation. His fresh acquaintance with  
European defensive ideas was, doubtless  
of some advantage, though it led to two  
of the most objectionable features of our  
existing system. To him Fort Monroe  
at Old Point Comfort, Va., owes all its  
essential features, and especially its great  
magnitude, which called forth the cele-  
brated and misunderstood criticism of  
Gen. Cass. This board proceeded to a  
thorough study of our entire sea-coast,  
in relation to its systematic defense. Its  
harbors, rivers and bays were closely  
scrutinized for the selection of sites for  
the works required. Their relations to  
our commercial and to naval operations  
were specially canvassed, as well for the  
location of navy-yards and depots, as for  
their bearings in protecting our naviga-  
tion, and in covering our interior wa-  
ters. It was considered particularly desir-  
able to keep an enemy as far off sea-  
ward as possible. By forcing him to  
combat at the greatest attainable distance  
from the towns to be covered, time  
would be gained for concentrating troops  
to oppose his land advance, and the  
towns themselves would be saved the  
injuries of a close contest. Indeed,  
every effort was made to introduce, in  
these studies, all the essential strategic  
elements of the problem.

"The result was, a general selection  
of military and naval sites, and a deter-  
mination of the proper strength and of  
the relative importance of all the pro-  
posed defensive works. These forts  
were classified according to their defensive  
importance, and this scale of gradation  
was assumed as the guide to indicate  
the proper order of succession in  
constructing the several works. This  
was rendered necessary by the number  
of works required, and by the limitation  
of our resources, which prohibited their  
simultaneous erection."

The recommendations of this board,  
and as others which succeeded it, were  
carried out by the Government, and a  
number of forts scattered along the coast,  
from Maine to Louisiana, were placed  
under construction. In 1852 many had  
been completed, but the larger number  
remained to be finished. Among these  
were Fort Caswell, at Oak Island,  
Smithville, and Fort Macon at Beaufort.  
The former of these was calculated  
to garrison 400 men with an armament  
of 50 guns \$581,221 had been expended  
for its construction or repair, and \$7,000  
were required to complete the works.  
The latter was estimated to garrison 300  
men, and to have 91 guns; it had cost  
the Governments \$460,790, and \$3,000  
were required to complete it. The en-  
tire cost of our sea-coast defenses was  
\$21,272,186 and the amount needed to  
complete them all was \$6,436,732.  
This was in 1852. At the present time,  
to finish these works, and to place our  
Atlantic as well as Pacific coast in a  
good state of fortification, vastly larger  
sum will be required. The treasury,  
however, is full, and the question arises,  
should we not now, that a cloud lowers  
in the distance, be prepared to meet the  
issue of war, if the fool hardness of  
England should precipitate it upon us?  
Wilmington Herald.

Mr. Fillmore's Nomination--Voice  
of the Press.

It is indeed gratifying to all lovers of  
the Constitution and the Union, to all  
friends of law, order, and good govern-  
ment, and to all foes of sectionalism and  
Abolition fanaticism, to observe the unani-  
mity, the cordiality, the enthusiasm and  
delight with which the nomination of the  
"model President" Millard Fillmore  
is so far received by the conserva-  
tive Whig and American press in all  
sections of the country. We subjoin ex-  
tracts, to day, from several leading  
Whig and American papers expressive  
of their unbounded satisfaction at the  
selection, by the Philadelphia conven-  
tion, of so true and trusty a defender of  
the peace of the Union and the rights  
of the States:

From the N. Y. Express, (Whig.)

"We take the greatest pleasure in  
announcing to our readers,—that the  
Convention in Philadelphia has agreed  
upon, and nominated Millard Fillmore  
for President. Who he is, and what he  
is, we all know, and how he has been  
tried, and never been found wanting. He  
comes before us with the heritage of a  
Clay, and a Webster, and is the very  
man, in these trying and critical times,  
to preside over all parts of the Republic,  
with justice and equity for all, and with  
a firm hand to reform and redress any  
wrong that may be attempted in one  
section of the country against another.  
A northern man in principle and train-  
ing, and thoroughly imbued in all the  
constitutional principles of the North,  
he yet, in his administration of public  
affairs, has known no North, no South,  
no East, no West, "nothing but the  
country as a whole, and he adminis-  
tered the government for that whole in  
a way that party spirit could hardly  
cavil at, and which gave satisfaction to  
nine-tenths of the people of the country.  
He himself has had no hand in secur-  
ing this nomination. It may be said,  
perhaps, he left the country for a while,  
so as to be free from all suspicion of  
interference or connexion with this high  
object of honorable ambition. The tribu-  
te given to him, therefore, is the spontane-  
ous tribute of a country to probity, qualifi-  
cation, and sound principle.

"There is some dissatisfaction in Phila-  
delphia, we see, among some Northern  
men, because "no platform" has been  
laid down. With Millard Fillmore, no  
platform is at all necessary: His ad-  
ministration of the Government for  
nearly three years is "platform" enough  
for any reasonable man. Besides, plat-  
forms made by Conventions, have ceased  
in this country to have any binding  
weight upon the people. All parties  
but kick them over, the moment they  
come to be used, or, in making them,  
so fork tongue them, as to make them  
mean anything and everything. The  
man is the main thing now. To have  
a sound, safe man, secures sound and  
safe principles. Millard Fillmore's plat-  
form is his life, his services, his patriot-  
ism, the friendship of Clay, and Webster,  
and even of the best men of the Demo-  
cratic party, in his day and generation.  
No reasonable man can object to such a  
platform, or to the man standing upon it."

From the Baltimore American (Whig.)

The selection of Mr. Fillmore places  
the American party upon a platform of  
conservatism, conciliation and com-  
promise which we firmly believe it could  
not have so certainly reached by the  
nomination of any other candidate and  
will draw to its support the National  
Union loving masses in all sections of  
the country. Such a man be trusted with-  
out a blind confidence in the platform  
in which he is placed. He has been  
tried and approved, and if again elevated  
to the Presidency will be found as hereto-  
fore the firm upright, consistent Presi-  
dent and unwavering supporter of the  
Constitutional rights of every section.

From the Baltimore Patriot (Whig.)

That the nomination of Mr. Fillmore  
will appeal strongly to the support of  
that large class of voters which inclines  
neither to the views of the extreme  
South, there can be no possible doubt.  
That it will meet with a hearty response  
from this numerous and influential body  
of citizens we have every reason to be-  
lieve. Of all our modern Presidents,  
Mr. Fillmore is the only one who se-  
"yesterday look backwards with a smile."  
Firm, yet not stiff in his opinion, cour-  
teous and conciliatory in his manner, of  
a moral character above reproach, he  
proved himself, during his last tenure of  
office, scrupulously faithful to the high  
trusts confided to his care and to the  
best interests of all portions of the Union.

From the Baltimore Democrat (Ameri-  
can.)

At the head of our columns this morn-  
ing we hoist the name of Millard Fill-  
more as a candidate for the office of  
President of the United States. We do  
not say Millard Fillmore of New York,  
because he has shown that he belongs  
to the Union. We are sure that he but  
anticipate the sentiment that stirs the

heart of every well-wisher of this coun-  
try, when we say that his nomination  
will be hailed with acclamation. It is  
a work almost superfluous to mention  
his precedents. His life of rectitude;  
his ability and unequalled industry when  
a member of the popular branch of Con-  
gress, and the chairman of its principal  
committee; his selection unsolicited un-  
der the most complimentary circum-  
stances to fill an office which required a  
presidence over the Senate, yet, who by  
the disposition of an inscrutable Provi-  
dence, was called to preside over "the  
destinies of this country; the distrust  
with which he approached the office of  
President, and the eminent ability with  
which he discharged its high responsi-  
bilities all these things are in the mem-  
ory of every one. It is recollected how  
he directed the course of the Ship of  
State, under circumstances trying and  
fearful; how he was true to his oath, the  
Constitution and his duty; the man who  
never failed in time of need; who never  
left the field of law and order when the  
guns began to smoke, and illustrated his  
high position of doing justice and en-  
forcing right, though the heavens fell.  
By his nomination, party malice and  
vituperation is hushed, and the month  
of political slander shut.

The masses of the country—the peo-  
ple—who like the air, are seldom  
heard, save when they speak in a voice  
of thunder, will send back a shout of  
approval and joy to the selection of the  
national American Convention, and mere  
politicians and spoil seekers who would  
utter a word of dissent, will be crushed  
before them as an elephant tumbles  
down a cane brake.

Is the people of the Union who, with  
the instinctive perceptions common to  
honesty, know the high qualities of the  
Presidential nominee. They know that  
this man, Millard Fillmore, administered  
the government with a justice, a conserva-  
tism, a nationality, a purity, an hon-  
esty, parallel, or furnishes a parallel in  
Washington alone. They bear in mind  
that the robes of the highest office that  
it was ever vouchsafed to a man to hold  
on earth, never sat more gracefully on  
any shoulders than they did on his; and  
that when, with all the honor of a Cin-  
cinnatus, he laid down the power of his  
high position, he went into retirement,  
without leaving behind him even the  
smell of smoke on his official garments;  
and the sentiment that issued spontane-  
ously from every lip, and welled up in  
every honest heart in the land, with  
more than ordinary fervor, was: *Well  
done, thou good and faithful servant.*  
They know that this man, Millard Fill-  
more, "bore his faculties so meek, and  
was so clear in his great office," that  
free universal sentiment of the country  
will demand his return to it in Novem-  
ber.

Nebuchednezzar Exhumed.

So 'tis said, it is stated that Colonel  
Rawlinson, who is at present engaged in  
prosecuting the discoveries commenced by  
Layard and Botta, and exhuming from the  
mounds of the long lost ruins of Nine-  
veh and Babylon, instructive remains of  
this once gigantic power, has lately discovered  
in a state of perfect preservation, what  
is believed to be the mummy of Nebuched-  
nezzar. The face of the rebellious mon-  
arch of Babylon, covered by one of those  
gold masks usually found in Assyrian tombs,  
is described as very handsome—the fore-  
head high and commanding, the features  
marked and regular. This interesting relic  
of remote antiquity is for the present pre-  
served in the Museum of the East India  
Company.

Of all the mighty empires which have  
left a lasting impression on the memory,  
none has so completely perished as that of  
Assyria. More than two thousand years  
have gone by, since the two "great cities,"  
renowned for their strength, their luxury,  
and their magnificence, have crumbled into  
dust, leaving no trace of their existence,  
their very sites forgotten. A chance travel-  
ler, Layard, riding through the Mesopotam-  
ian valley, discovered "the buried city,"  
and with a success that will immortalize  
his name, has commenced to unroll the book  
of Assyrian history and civilization, which  
of all the histories of the first period of the  
world, is most clearly connected with the  
subsequent destinies of the human race.—  
The discoveries already made, furnish am-  
ple testimony to refute the sceptic and un-  
believer of scripture truth.

The Nominations.

The Boston Traveller, neutral in politics,  
but frank in the utterance of truth, says:  
"The stormy and exciting proceeding of  
the National Convention on Saturday, and  
the final vote for President, on Monday,  
it will be seen resulted in the hearty nomi-  
nation of Millard Fillmore, he receiving 179  
votes, to 51 for all others. The nomi-  
nation, we believe, will be received generally.  
Mr. Fillmore is probably an unexceptional-  
man as could have been found—or rather,  
as could have got the nomination—and  
as likely to receive support on national  
grounds, as an honest man, disposed to do  
his duty by the whole country, as any man  
on whom the party could have united."

The Boston Courier (Opposition) says:

"The stormy proceedings of this con-  
vention ended with the nomination of one  
of the best men in the Union as a candidate  
for President."

The Abolitionists on Fillmore and  
Donelson.

The entire phalanx of Northern Abolition-  
ists and incendiaries are down like a thou-  
sand of brick on the nomination of Fillmore  
and Donelson. This was expected—it is  
natural—it is right and proper that it should  
be so. No man in his senses ever dream-  
ed of such an approved patriot and states-  
man—such a conservative, national, Union-  
loving, Constitution-reverencing politician  
as Mr. Fillmore—being supported for any  
office, much less the Presidency, by the  
horde of anti-slavery zealots and fanatics of  
the North. No sane man, we say, ever  
conceived such a thing possible, and no pa-  
triotic one ever desired it. We are conse-  
quently by no means surprised at the fury  
and violence with which these pestilent fan-  
atics and sworn enemies of the South and  
the Constitution pitch into the nominees of  
the American party. And we are glad that  
they do—for it proves incontrovertibly to the  
Southern people that the ticket nominated  
at Philadelphia is just what it should have  
been—one which should command their  
zealous and enthusiastic support. The hon-  
esty, conservatism, and nationality of Mr.  
Fillmore's administration—which Gov.  
Wise indeed says was "Washington-like"  
—provoked the relentless hostility of the  
entire Abolition party at the North, and this  
party, hating him, as he does them, with an  
intense and consuming hatred, will now ex-  
ert themselves with fiendish energy to pre-  
vent his election. This being the case, what  
is the duty of all true and loyal Southern  
men, irrespective of party considerations?  
Should they rally as one man around a  
statesman they have tried, and whose ad-  
ministration will involve no violence and no  
wrong to Southern institutions—an admin-  
istration in which all sections of our common  
country may cheerfully confide, and which  
will most certainly protect the South in all  
her rights and interests? We appeal to  
Southern men of all parties to deliberate  
well and long before they conclude to dis-  
card a man so firm, so true, and so perfect-  
ly unexceptionable. We ask them as pa-  
trials and loyal Southerners not to vote  
against one whom the Abolitionists so hate  
and fear, and in whose conservative, straight-  
forward administration of the government  
the South may so implicitly confide, with-  
out the remotest danger of any invasion of  
her honor or injury to her institutions.

But our object was merely to call the at-  
tention of the Southern people to the follow-  
ing extract concerning the American nomi-  
nation from the *New York Tribune*—Horace  
Greely's paper—the most villainous and  
dangerous Abolition sheet in the United  
States. This extract will speak for itself,  
and showing to the South how bitter and un-  
compromising a war these Northern fanatics  
intend to wage against Fillmore and Donelson  
on account of the nationality and sound-  
ness of their principles and character. Here  
it is:—*Whig.*

"The Slavery party has finally and  
thoroughly conquered the American Nation-  
al organization and secured the nomination  
of Millard Fillmore of New York for Presi-  
dent, and Andrew Jackson Donelson of Ten-  
nessee for vice-President. We hope they  
will have a good time electing them. Yet  
what the ever-shrewd Black Power means  
to accomplish; that is, to divide the North,  
and secure the triumph of the Pro-Slavery  
Democracy again. It is quite the same to  
the South, and truly quite as bad for Free-  
dom, if Slavery triumph, whether it be  
falsely labelled Americanism or Democracy."  
About fifty sincere and earnest Northern  
men left the American Convention before  
these results were accomplished; but they  
left behind more than an equal number of  
miserable doughfaces, to whom the Free-  
State Americans are indebted for the de-  
bauchery and destruction of their party."

Another Appeal.

We again urge the Democratic Conven-  
tion now in session in this city to show  
their wisdom and their patriotism by unan-  
imously ratifying the nomination of Millard  
Fillmore. He has been tried and is known  
to be a sound and safe national man. His  
administration of this government com-  
manded almost universal satisfaction. Why,  
then, when you have such a candidate in  
the field, should you perpetrate the unpar-  
donable folly of turning your backs upon  
him, and resorting to the device which has  
so often failed you, of taking up new and  
untried men? Why, if your professions of  
respect for the constitution and the rights  
of the South are worth a groat? There is  
no difficulty in your way—none whatever.  
During the campaign last spring, Mr. Wise,  
your present Governor, whom you toiled so  
diligently to elect, declared from the stump  
before thousands of Virginia voters of all  
parties, that the administration of Millard  
Fillmore was "Washington-like." That's  
the very expression your Governor used.—  
And could he have used one more thorough-  
ly and comprehensively expressive of his  
high admiration of Mr. Fillmore, and the  
manner in which, while President, he dis-  
charged his duties? And can you fail to  
endorse a man whose administration, in the  
estimation of so competent a judge, a mem-  
ber of your own party, and one who is now  
prominently spoken of for the Presidency  
himself, was "Washington-like."

We await your response, with no little  
anxiety, yet not without hope.—*Whig.*

What Mr. Wise thinks of him.

The Baltimore Clipper says that during  
the canvass last spring in Virginia, Mr.  
Wise, the present Governor of that State,  
declared from the stump, before thousands  
of Virginia voters of all parties, that the ad-  
ministration of Fillmore was "Washington-  
like." These are his very words.

There are thousands in this county who  
will bear Mr. Wise out in this assertion.

A Romish Secret Council.

A Convention of dignitaries of the Romish  
Church has just been held at Buffalo,  
sitting with closed doors. The professed  
object was to promote Irish emigration from  
the Atlantic States to the West and to Can-  
ada. But the real object is believed to  
have been to concert measures for bringing  
the Roman Catholic influence and votes to  
bear upon the coming Presidential election.  
The idea of filling Canada with Irish  
Roman Catholics is received with indigna-  
tion by the Protestant population, and es-  
pecially by the Protestant Irish, in Canada.  
A great meeting of the latter was held in  
Toronto—3000 said to be present—whose  
proceedings fill five columns of the *Toronto*  
papers. After vehement and indignant  
speeches, the meeting resolved to resist by  
every constitutional means the proposed  
measure, as a great calamity, dangerous to  
civil and religious liberty, because "people  
who blindly submit to the dictates of a for-  
eign hierarchy cannot be expected to be good  
citizens, or to appreciate the advantages of  
a free and constitutional government."  
Fayetteville Observer.

What! the dignitaries of the Romish  
Church sitting with closed doors!—in se-  
cret conclave!—and, with dark lanterns no-  
doubt! Where is the indignation of the  
Standard? Where sleep the thunderbolts  
of the Coriolian's righteous wrath? Where  
is Sidney A. Smith of Johnson? To the res-  
cue! To the rescue! The pretext of the  
meeting was to promote Irish emigration  
from the Atlantic States to the West and to  
Canada; "but the real object is believed  
to have been to concert measures for bring-  
ing the Roman Catholic influence and votes  
to bear on the coming Presidential election."  
Aye; there it is. The secret is out. It is  
your party that is to be benefited by the "se-  
cret order," and you have not a word to  
say in the premises.

But the idea of filling Canada with Irish  
Roman Catholics is received with indigna-  
tion by the Protestants, and it has been re-  
solved to resist by every constitutional  
means the proposed measure, as a great  
calamity, dangerous to civil liberty—be-  
cause "people who blindly submit to the  
dictates of a foreign hierarchy cannot be ex-  
pected to be good citizens, or to appreci-  
ate the advantages of a free and constitu-  
tional government." What think ye of that,  
ye organs of Democracy? Do not, your  
Sag Nicht souls burn with indignation at  
the utterance of such heresy? We know they  
do. We know that you will not be will-  
ing to spare them at the next Presidential  
election.—*Fayetteville Argus.*

"As we are not members of that party,  
(says the *Intelligencer*), we should conceive  
that we had no right to find fault with  
selection were it in any respect objection-  
able; so, perhaps, it is not particularly incum-  
bent on us to praise its choice, free as it  
not only is from exception, but fit, and proper,  
and worthy as every body knows the dis-  
tinguished citizen to be whom the party has  
chosen as their candidate for the Presi-  
dency. What course the Whigs may pursue  
under the present political circumstances of  
the country, what candidate they may select  
or what person they may support for the  
Chief Magistracy, it is not for us to decide  
or for any one now to say. It will doubt-  
less be deemed proper by them to take coun-  
sel together as to the path which their duty  
to the country and to their principles shall  
prescribe, and that path we, as unwavering  
adherents of the party, shall be prepared to  
tread without hesitation and without falter-  
ing. Whether they shall resolve upon an  
independent course or not, and whether it  
lead to success or failure, belong to the fu-  
ture; but we should be unfaithful to our  
known sentiments and uniform avowals if  
we were to suppress now the expression  
of our opinion of the merits of Mr. Fillmore,  
and the confidence with which on trial, he  
inspired the country in his qualifications for  
a wise and safe and conservative Presi-  
dent."—*Intelligencer.*

Romance and Reality.

The Sandusky Register narrates the fol-  
lowing affecting story:  
In the Lunatic Asylum at Columbus is a  
pair of insane lovers. Mental anxiety of a  
peculiar character is supposed to have de-  
graded the intellect of the young man, who  
was sent to the Asylum some time ago,  
cured, it was hoped permanently, and sent  
home. While at home he fell deeply in  
love with a young girl, who returned his  
devotion, and they became tenderly attach-  
ed to each other. But unhappily, the ma-  
lady returned upon the young man; he was  
separated from the object of his love, and  
sent back to the Asylum. Left to herself,  
she mused upon her bereavement, and the  
sad destiny of her lover, the mind of the  
girl became also affected, almost, as it might  
seem, from sympathy—and it was not long  
before she, too, was immured within the  
walls which sheltered him. They are both  
there now. Occasionally they seem to  
have recovered their reason, and are per-  
mitted to hold interviews with one another.  
In one of these, the poor girl begged her  
lover to marry her, but he replied with a  
melancholy real, enough to bring tears from  
the listeners—You know that we cannot be  
married, Ellen; we are unfit for that happi-  
ness—poor, unfortunate creatures that we  
are!"

Selling Free Negroes.

Charles R. Council, from North Carolina,  
was arraigned before the Mayor last Satur-  
day, on a charge of attempting to sell Dikey  
and her child, who had papers showing  
that they were free. Council stated that  
he paid \$600 for the negroes, and had no  
knowledge of their freedom. The Mayor  
discharged him, but said he would investi-  
gate the matter further.—*Rich. Whig.*