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Speech of Hon. Jerre Clemmons.

The Huntsville, (Ala.) Independent, of Saturday week, brings us the speech made by Hon. Jerre Clemmons on the 28th ult., at Blue Spring, near Decatur. It is a meretricious review of the Democratic Platform. The following extract should be read and reflected upon by every American citizen.

The next proposition to which I shall direct your attention is the following:

"That the question connected with the Foreign policy of the Country is inferior to no domestic question whatever. The time has come for the citizens of the United States to declare themselves in favour of free seas, and progressive free trade throughout the world. And by solemn manifestations, to place their moral influence by the side of their successful example."

Our Sag Nicht friends have a habit of covering up their meaning by such ambiguous words that it is not always easy for a plain man to tell exactly what they are at. "Free Seas," is a very taking expression, but there is something more behind than meets the eye. It was intended to cover a war with Denmark on account of the Sound dues dues which that Kingdom has collected from all vessels navigating the Baltic for a period dating back beyond the discovery of America. Our commerce there is trifling and the money collected there from our ship owners insignificant. Washington, Jefferson, and Madison recognized the rights of Denmark to make the collection, and secured it to her by solemn treaties. But Mr. Pierce, more jealous of the Nation's rights than they, suddenly discovered that it was not consistent with the National honor to pay this paltry tax, when England, France, Russia and all Europe had paid it, before our nation had an existence, and pay it yet without a murmur, and when moreover, six months war would cost us more than would be collected from us in a century.

I may do Mr. Pierce injustice, but I think I can account for the sudden importance these Sound dues have assumed.

He has seen proper to indulge in a good deal of blustering on the occasion of a Spanish vessel firing into the Black Warrior.—An unsophisticated person would have supposed that he intended to land an army on the Island in six weeks at farthest, but unfortunately, the fleets of France and England were riding in those seas, and it was pretty well understood that a blow at Cuba would be met by a blow from the three powers combined. Mr. Pierce's courage was not equal to such a trial. He hesitated, vacillated, until his minister resigned in disgust, and the Secretary of Legation then pitched up a compromise. Mr. Pierce had backed square out. It was mortifying and he knew it; so, like the feller that was whipped at a muster and swore "he'd be d—d if he'd stay whipt, but would go right home and whip Sally," Mr. Pierce determined not to stay backed out. He would not fight England and France, but had resolved to pitch into little Denmark. So long as the thing was in his hands alone,—however, I had no great apprehension of a rupture. I thought he would find some way of getting out of it, and sure enough he did. When the time, specified in the treaty, had expired, instead of carrying out his war-like threats, he issued a circular to the American Merchants to pay their dues but to pay them under protest. So a protest was substituted for a war, and there the ridiculous farce ought to have ended,—but the Democratic Convention have taken it up, and what was a farce may soon be a bloody tragedy.

To do them justice they mean what they say upon the subject of fighting. They lack neither the courage nor the will to do battle with the Devil himself, if it should strike their fancy to get possession of his kingdom. How far it becomes peaceful citizens who delight not in bloodshed, whose trade, agriculture and commerce must suffer grievously in case of a foreign war, to link themselves with a party so reckless and so ready to quarrel with any body and on any pretext, is a question you must settle for yourselves. For one I choose to follow quiet paths. All history teaches that rational liberty can only be enjoyed far away from the din of arms, and it is not the least of my objections to the Anti-American party that they seem to take a savage delight in every prospect of a difficulty with other nations.

This resolution shadows forth an other principle more oppressive to the poor man, and more blighting to the prosperity of the country, than all the foreign wars in which it threatens to plunge us. They are not only in favor of "free seas," but "free

trade throughout the world." *Free trade!*

Do you know what that means? It means that instead of supporting the Government by duties on imports, all duties shall be abolished and the money dragged by taxation directly from the pockets of the people. Let us see how such a system would work. There are in the United States about twenty-five millions of inhabitants. Our expenses have been swelled, as I have told you, to seventy-five millions of dollars. Equal taxation therefore upon free trade principles would take from you yearly three dollars for yourself, three dollars for your wife,—three dollars for each of your children, and nine dollars for every five of your negroes. Add up these sums, and you will have some idea of the paternal care the Democracy propose to take of your pockets.

We in Alabama have had some experience of direct taxation. There are a few of you who do not now feel that the taxes you pay are a very serious burden. The Cincinnati Convention held a different opinion, and in addition to what you already pay, propose to tax you with your proportion of seventy-five millions of dollars, to be squandered on works of internal improvement, which will do you no good—given away to steam ship companies, or wasted in extravagant salaries paid to public officers who are feasting on French dishes, and drinking Champagne and Burgundy, while you are restricted to corn bread, butter milk and middling meat.

Under our present system, you pay no taxes to the support of the general government but what you choose. The luxuries of the rich are taxed—the necessities of the poor are exempt. The party now asking you to support James Buchanan propose to abandon this system, and resort to a mode of taxation which favors the rich and oppresses the poor—which wrings from you your hard earnings to feast the lazy drones about Washington.

Can such men be the friends of the people? Are they entitled to the name they have arrogantly assumed? Is it not a degradation of the time-honored word, Democracy, to apply it to those who have so far departed from all the landmarks erected by Jefferson and Jackson?

The resolutions which follow are all in relation to the foreign policy of the government, and are all mischievous and dangerous in their tendency. The last one of the series is equivalent to a general declaration of war against the civilized world:

"That the Democratic party will expect from the next Administration every proper effort to be made to insure our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico, and maintain a permanent protection of the great outlets through which are emptied into its waters the products raised on the soil, and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our Western valleys and the Union at large."

Some of you are in debt, many of you own slaves—almost all of you depend for your income on agricultural productions. An attempt to establish an ascendancy in the Gulf brings with it inevitably a war with France, England and Spain. How are your debts to be paid when your trade is stopped! What would your negroes be worth when there is no market for the products of their labor? Cotton, corn, rice, wheat and tobacco would become almost entirely valueless: while many articles which are imported from abroad, and which from long use have become absolute necessities, would rise to an enormous price. The poor man could no longer drink his coffee, and even the rich one would be compelled to dispense with many of the comforts to which he is habituated. Add to these the other evils attendant upon a state of war—the general demoralization—the weakening of those wholesome restraints without which society would be a curse—the natural tendency of a soldiery to lose their affection for country, in affection for their leaders—and the contempt for rational liberty which long service in the camp so certainly engenders, and you have a picture on which neither the patriot nor the Christian can gaze without a shudder.

Grant that we were successful in the end (as I believe we should be,) it would only be after we had waded through seas of blood, and when the public mind was prepared to exchange the Republic for a Military despot. The veterans who followed Caesar to the conquest of Gaul and Britain, did not hesitate to turn their arms against their mother Rome at his bidding. The Republican soldiers who fought beneath the banner of Napoleon on the plains of Italy, required little persuasion to prop his imperial throne with their bayonets. So it has ever been and ever will be, and the policy now announced by the mis-called Democratic party not only leads certainly to present misery and suffering, but just as certainly to eventual slavery and degradation.

This is the end of the Democratic platform, as published in the Huntsville Democrat. It is headed "Democratic Platform in full." And so it is headed in other Southern papers; but that is not the truth. There is something more which I don't wonder at their trying to hide from their readers. At the same time this platform was reported, another resolution accompanied it. That resolution reads thus:

"That the Democratic party recognize the great importance, in a political and commercial point of view, of a safe and speedy communication, by military and postal roads, through our own territory, between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of this Union, and that it is the duty of the Federal Government to exercise promptly all its constitutional power for the attainment of that object."

This resolution was laid upon the table by a vote of 138 to 120. It ought to read 135 to 123, because three of the Alabama delegates who wanted to vote for a road to the Pacific were overruled by their colleagues, and prevented from doing so.

When the resolution was laid upon the table, Mr. Inge, of California, nominated Gen. Cass, and voted for him until Buchanan's nomination was no longer a matter of doubt. He then made a speech, an extract from which I will now read:

"And now, sir, so far as Mr. Buchanan is concerned, we have a high appreciation of his eminent qualities as a patriot and statesman. We acquiesce in nomination notwithstanding the course of the Pennsylvania delegation in voting against the proposition in reference to an overland communication with California, which was presented to the Convention.

"We believe he does not agree to what that delegation has done!"

But the private assurances which satisfied Mr. Inge did not satisfy Missouri, and Mr. Shields offered the following resolution:

"That it is the duty of the Federal Government to construct as far as it has constitutional power so to do a safe overland communication with our own territory between the Atlantic and Pacific States."

Mr. Saunders, of Wisconsin offered a substitute:

"That the Democratic party recognizes the great importance, in a political and communication through our own territory between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the Union, and it is the duty of the Federal Government to exercise all its constitutional power for the attainment of that object, thereby binding the union of these States in indissoluble bonds, and opening to the rich commerce of Asia an overland transit from the Pacific to the Mississippi River and great Lakes of the North."

The chief difference between this substitute and the resolution first reported is that it has more unmeaning words in it, and therefore, comes nearer to the standard of Sag Nicht taste. The substitute was adopted by a vote of 205 to 87—the Alabama delegates reversing their former position and voting with the majority.

And thus this wild scheme of building a Railroad to the Pacific, over lofty mountains and impassable snows, at an expense of hundreds of millions, was recognized as a cardinal principle of the Democratic creed. No wonder they were ashamed of their work! No wonder when they publish what they call their whole platform, they leave out this ruinous resolution. But it is not left out in Missouri and California. There where it is supposed it will help Buchanan, it is dwelt upon with intense delight. And this is the party calling itself national! This is the party who profess to deal always fairly and openly with the people! This is the party who claim to be governed by one set of principles North and South, East and West! Let me examine a little in what this claim to national unity consists. I will begin with Arkansas and Alabama. Both have always been Democratic States. Both have always had Democratic Senators; and yet for years they have voted directly against each other upon every question of Internal Improvements. Mr. Sebastian, and Mr. Johnson, would be very indignant if any one denied their right to be called Democrats. Mr. Fitzpatrick and Mr. Clay, would alike resent any attempt to lessen their claims in that regard; yet the first declare that the improvement of Rivers and Harbors is an imperative duty, while the last denounce it as a flagrant violation of the Constitution. Mr. Butler says that the right of a State to secede from the Union is clear and unquestionable. Mr. Toucey declares that secession is a folly and an absurdity. Mr. Dodge, of Wisconsin, holds that Congress has the power to abolish slavery in the Territories—Mr. Toombs denounces it as a wrong for which disunion is the appropriate remedy. Mr. Brothead demands a high tariff for the protection of Pennsylvania interests. Mr.

of Mississippi, indignantly resists the incorporation of any such principle in the Democratic creed. The Washington Union claimed that the Buffalo platform men were sound Democrats, and the Cincinnati Convention endorses the claim.—The Washington Sentinel denounced them as traitors, but still its Editor participated in the deliberations of a Convention of which they constituted a part. Gen. Cass bases true Democracy upon Squatter Sovereignty. His Southern coadjutors in many localities repudiate the principle and deny the orthodoxy of the teacher. Mr. Dodge, of Ohio, proposes to make grants of land to unnaturalized Foreigners. Mr. Mason, of Virginia, and Mr. Clay, of Alabama, condemn the policy, and warn him against the consequences. Mr. Douglas proclaims that the Kansas act is a "bill for freedom"—Mr. Slidell lauds it as a great measure of Justice to the South. Mr. Pierce says that opposition to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise is anti-Democratic—Mr. Buchanan in his London letter, says that no Democrat ought to be censured for any opinion he may have held on that subject. Mr. Guthrie reports in favor of a High Tariff—Mr. Hunter, ch' of the Finance Committee, unceremoniously rejects his recommendation. The Secretary of War, "speaking in the presence of his honored Chief," advocates a great Railroad to the Pacific—Virginia declares such a road unconstitutional and anti-Democratic. Twelve Democratic Senators, including Bigler of Pa., Cass and Douglas, voted to confer the right of suffrage upon unnaturalized foreigners. About the same number, including Fitzpatrick and Clay, voted against it. Upon every question there is the same diversity. Upon no one thing are they agreed, save the love of power and the love of spoils. Gov. Wright, of Indiana, advocates the Kansas bill "as the best *Wilmot Proviso* ever adopted," and Wm. Acklen and Rheuben Chapman, who certainly cannot be suspected of entertaining any such opinion, voted with him to endorse the principle of the bill. The New York "Sofis" denounced Southern Emigrants to Kansas as cut throats and robbers, and W. L. Yancey and L. P. Walker, who stimulated that emigration by money and speeches, are now acting in loving fellowship with them. The Democratic party have given Sumner, Chase, Wilson, Hale, Hamlin, Blair, Cambreling, Wilmont, Banks and Fremont to the Abolitionists. What a record is here presented of a party claiming to be National! What a spectacle is exhibited of Democratic unity and Democratic regard for principle!

The Vote of North Carolina.

We give below the vote of this State in 1854, for Gov. Bragg and Gen. Dockery—leaving a space to be filled with the returns for Bragg and Gilmer:

COUNTIES.	1854.		1856.	
	BRAGG, D.	DOCKERY, W.	BRAGG, D.	GILMER, A.
Alamance,	596	597	597	645
Alexander,	235	441	466	411
Anson,	255	902	236	750
Ashe,	550	671	734	708
Burke,	333	751	569	505
Cabarrus,	562	775	958	787
Bladen,	620	426	608	481
Bertie,	410	590	469	545
Beaufort,	572	901	539	833
Brunswick,	435	416	404	468
Cabarrus,	425	624	426	665
Catawaba,	739	310	968	158
Craven,	638	599	784	538
Cumberland,	1473	904	000	000
Chowan,	283	245	291	230
Columbus,	512	304	589	306
Camden,	125	461	107	473
Carteret,	399	403	000	000
Cherokee,	427	684	000	000
Caswell,	1007	220	1120	211
Chatham,	1017	1137	1166	1062
Caldwell,	219	620	438	425
Currituck,	544	158	000	000
Cleveland,	978	336	1100	138
Davidson,	679	1292	823	1199
David,	364	610	000	000
Duplin,	1061	225	1113	155
Edgecombe,	1404	155	1563	189
Forsythe,	897	802	1080	826
Franklin,	713	339	744	334
Gaston,	808	138	000	000
Granville,	1078	995	1255	994
Guilford,	528	1615	571	2059
Greene,	358	351	432	289
Gates,	422	351	000	000
Haywood,	355	350	537	254
Halifax,	454	541	736	584
Hertford,	237	306	335	393
Hyde,	302	397	000	000
Henderson,	243	687	668	647
Iredell,	382	1256	351	1349
Jackson,	336	255	572	106
Jones,	230	229	261	180
Johnston,	936	744	1036	817
Lenoir,	394	274	499	263
Lincoln,	573	296	614	222
Madison,	428	311	575	250
Martin,	696	299	706	340
McDowell,	217	674	536	395
Moore,	605	752	733	677
Montgomery,	145	741	211	725
Macon,	229	390	000	000
Mecklenburg,	1023	652	1024	623
Nash,	1115	95	1107	73
New Hanover,	1109	424	1522	570
Northampton,	641	490	695	428
Onslow,	596	238	772	108
Orange,	963	1080	1119	1045
Pasquotank,	331	496	330	502
Perquimans,	313	334	304	348
Pitt,	725	708	775	716
Robeson,	601	331	678	384
Person,	782	679	773	669
Rockingham,	1035	310	1168	439
Rowan,	932	976	885	905
Rutherford,	621	1010	1070	781
Randolph,	403	1378	506	1281
Richmond,	113	708	247	556
Sampson,	860	599	990	497
Surry,	767	465	877	570
Stokes,	636	437	769	498
Stanly,	95	874	177	797
Tyrell,	109	275	124	309
Union,	726	475	834	273
Wake,	1541	1170	1603	1124
Warren,	754	168	819	101
Washington,	245	388	261	377
Wayata,	156	428	000	000
Wayne,	1145	304	1332	274
Wilkes,	325	1261	609	1264
Yadkin,	650	758	633	888
Yancey,	639	349	810	320

Domestic Manures.

We would by no means discountenance the use of Guano altogether, when it can be procured on living terms, but would earnestly recommend to our readers a cautious and prudent application of it, and a reliance, mainly, on home manufactured manure, there are many fertilizers on every farm, of equal value to guano, which are almost universally wasted. Among these, we may mention,

1. Hen Manure.—This is excellent for all kinds of garden vegetables, and, if properly managed, a little will go far as a fertilizer for all crops. Take decomposed swamp muck and mix half and half with the scrapings of the hen house and poultry roost, and, just before using, mix with it one bushel of ashes to five of the mixture, and put half a pint in each hill of corn. The result will be an increase of the crop 33 1-3 per cent. The ashes should not be added before ready for application, because it has a tendency to set free the ammonia and cause loss before the mixture is covered in the earth.

2. Night Soil.—This should be prepared in the same way, with the addition of one-fifth stable manure and a quantity of rich woods mould in equal proportions with the muck: with a sprinkle of lime or ashes and plaster or charcoal, or goppers dissolved in water—half pound of the latter to each bushel of night soil. Let these ingredients be thoroughly mixed together and put up in bulk to stand from four to six weeks, and then be shoveled over and mixed with one tenth ashes. A pint of the mixture in each corn hill, will increase the crop, on land needing aid, at least a third.

3. Hog Pen Manure.

4. Cow Pen Manure.

5. Stable Manure.

These three, composted in a similar way with the addition of leaves, straw, weeds, any kind of rich earth, and, if intended for sandy land, a large proportion of pure clay, will furnish a much larger supply of valuable home-made manure than any one who has not tried it would imagine, at a much cheaper rate, too, than Peruvian guano at 55 or \$60 per ton.

6. Kitchen and yard Compost.—All the trash, suds and dirty water and sweepings and scraping should be thrown on this.

7. Green Crops.—Clover, Peas, and Buckwheat turned under, are also valuable and cheap methods of fertilizing the land, and should enter into the system of improvement of every farm.

In the name of common sense, if we do not use foreign fertilizers less, let us resolve to use home manufactured manures more.

This month, all disposable force, and every energy should be dired to collecting, saving, and hauling materials to increase the compost heaps. It will pay—it will pay well. Your next year's crop will prove it. Many of your farms need—many of your farms must have—manure, or all your labor, from year to year, is lost. Until it is applied, no lick that you strike, no furrow that you plow, no complaint that you utter, no tear that you shed, no prayer that you offer for rain will pay—nothing, nothing will avail. A priest was called upon to pay over the barren fields of his parishioners. He passed from enclosure to another and pronounced his benediction, until he came to a most unpromising case.—He surveyed it in despair, exclaiming, "Ah! brethren, no use to pray here—this needs manure."—*Arator.*

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