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BY  
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## Gen. Walker and his Objects.

For several weeks past, and while General Walker was obtaining marvelous victories over the Central American troops that were allied against him, and thereby establishing his sway in Nicaragua on an apparently solid basis, the newspapers in these Northern States have been publishing statements made by general and other officers, who had been in his service. These statements were, for the most part, adverse to him and intended to prejudice his interests. It has been represented that in his course in Nicaragua he has been animated principally by a desire to propitiate the sympathies and secure the support of the Southern portion of this Confederacy, and that it was in that view he annulled the decree prohibiting the existence of slavery in Nicaragua. Those representations are not borne out by facts. We have reliable information that General Walker has not been operating with the views thus attributed to him, but that he has had before his mind a totally different and more comprehensive course of policy. We publish this morning several communications which may serve to throw light upon this matter.

The scheme on which Walker has kept his eye steadily fixed, from the first day on which he entered Nicaragua, has been to re-organise that and the other little Republics of Central America, and to form of them and Mexico a federal Southern Republic, which would act as a counterpoise to the influence of the United States. It was a grand and highly politic scheme. He calculated thereby, and very reasonably, too, to conciliate France and England, and to enlist their governments in his support. That he has not been unsuccessful in this plan is evidenced by the good relations and kindly feelings that have existed between him and the officers of the English man-of-war lying in San Juan, to whom he had, perhaps, communicated his views.

It was in furtherance of that distinct line of policy that he commissioned General Goicouria as Minister to England. This gentleman, however, who has gained much distinction as an energetic and influential member of the Cuban Junta in this city; does not seem to have completely understood or appreciated Walker's ideas. He had gone to Nicaragua and attached himself to the fortunes of the revolution there with the principal object in view of making that movement auxiliary and subservient to his own plan of overthrowing Spanish nomination in the island of Cuba.—Mr. Oaksmith and others, who had also joined Walker's standard, had done so with the same object in view. But the course of policy which Walker had chalked out for himself had no reference whatever to Cuba. It was altogether outside of his programme. That was a distinct matter, into which he had neither the inclination nor the leisure to obtrude himself. He left it to the Cuban filibusters to settle for themselves; and for his part, he had an eye single to the organization of a great Southern Republic. Accordingly, when Messrs. Goicouria and Oaksmith, and others, manifested their real objects and sentiments, he found out that he could not rely upon them, and therefore superseded them in their respective functions as Ministers to England and the United States.—Hence some of the communications that have been published reflecting on Walker's honesty and ability.

Mr. Soule, however, seems to have fully appreciated and chimed in with General Walker's idea. He saw that to this scheme alone could the sympathies and support of the English and French governments be secured. He is now in the United States, engaged in forwarding Walker's views, and in raising supplies of men and money to enable him to hold his ground and establish his Government on a firm and permanent basis. Under the incoming administration he will probably find no obstacle to carrying forward a grand plan of milita-

ry colonization in Nicaragua. There is nothing in our neutrality laws to prevent this. The expeditions which may be sent out from here cannot legally be interfered with. They will not have been got up for the purpose of making war upon a nation with which we are at peace, but simply as volunteer emigrant companies. In this light, and with the inducements which Walker can hold out, there can be no limit set to the number of men who can be placed at his disposal. But say that he can, within six or twelve months hence, calculate on an army of ten thousand men, what obstacle could be then interposed to the realization of his project of a great Southern republic? The feeble governments of Mexico and of the Central American republics could offer but little resistance to his progress. France and England, seeing in it the best means of counterbalancing the influence of the United States and re-organizing Central American society, would rather aid and abet him than otherwise, and as for our Government, it could have no excuse for interfering with the movement. Looking at it, then, in this point of view, Walker's vision of empire seems anything but chimerical. It is quite reliable, and the chances in its favor are evidently greater than those against it.

As to Walker's edict, annulling, among other old laws, the decree abolishing slavery, it was not issued in the interest of the Southern States of this Republic as has been represented. It was rather issued in the interest of the social progress and development of Nicaragua.—Previous to the revolutions in which these Central American republics threw off their dependence on Spain, slavery existed there in virtue of the common law. Its existence depend not on constitutional provisions nor on written law, but simply on common usage and her natural law. But when the Revolution was successful, its leaders, acting under the influence and exaggerated ideas of the old French Revolution, and assuming in its broadest sense, the principle evolved in our own Declaration of Independence, that all created equal, passed decrees abolishing slavery in those States.

Those decrees have not worked well, if we are to judge from the decline in products, and from the present low condition of social and commercial progress in the country. Numbers of the most productive estates in the republic have been allowed to fall into utter neglect, and many of them which have been confiscated, are now to be sold for the use of the government. All that Walker did was to annul those decrees, and leave the matter of slavery where it was before the Revolution. Probably its effect will be nothing more than the establishment of a system of Indian peonage, such as prevails in the Southern American Republics. Since the design of Walker is to enlist the sympathies and support of France and England, it is quite evident that he would not resort to a measure so calculated as that was to render those governments hostile to him, if its objects were to open a new market and field for slave labor.

But, as we have said before, Walker has no such intention. His object is first to promote the social and commercial prosperity of Nicaragua, and eventually to organize, by the aid of Anglo Saxon, European, and American elements, the effect and wretched republics of Central America and Mexico on a basis that will ensure their moral, physical and political advancement in the rank of prosperous nations. That is an object worthy the best efforts of the best men. Now matter how Walker may have felt necessitated to act in carrying out this career for himself, he will, if he persever to the end, and succeed in his enterprise, entitle himself to be ranked among the great benefactors of the race.

In the meantime, let us not repose too much faith in the representations of those whom he has necessarily made his enemies. Like other men, he is subject to errors of judgment, and many have committed many faults in the management of affairs. But we believe he has not once deviated from the line which he has marked out for himself, namely, the construction of a great Southern republic, destined to be the rival in trade and

commerce of these United States. His actions may be liable to misinterpretation, but they all, nevertheless, tended to the accomplishment of this one grand project.—*New York Herald.*

## A Live Snake in a Live Man.

A gentleman, whose name we did not learn, says the San Francisco Golden Eagle, arrived in this city from Bird's for the purpose of procuring surgical advice in relation to the possibility of removing from the stomach a large snake, which has inhabited that locality for the past fifteen years. Exactly at what time the reptile was taken into the stomach the sufferer is not aware. He felt its presence in the vicinity of the kidneys many years ago, but the pains experienced, although sometimes acute and troublesome, occasioned no alarm until two years since, when, one day, feeling quite unwell, he placed his hand upon his bowels, and distinctly felt the snake crawling within him. Since then it has attained a length of at least fifteen inches, and a size round the middle of five or six inches. Its proportions can be pretty accurately ascertained, as its entire shape is fearfully obvious to the touch. It is quite active, and possesses an insatiable appetite, judging from the amount of food and water consumed by the sufferer, who is necessarily refreshed with thirst, and who consequently requires from three to four gallons of fluid daily. Through the recommendation of an Indian, he has lately found considerable relief from the agonizing thirst by drinking water liberally infused with vinegar. He has made several attempts to dislodge the "varmint" by starvation and the free use of stimulants. On one occasion, he abstained from both food and water for three days, in the hope of bringing the occupant to some sort of terms. The first day the snake became uneasy; the second boisterous; and the third, furious, but still the man held out. At the end of the third day, however, his snakeship commenced an attack upon the wall of his prison, with what appeared to be a tolerably full set of teeth, and the result was an immediate supply of food more agreeable to both parties. (!!!) As may be supposed, the man is reduced to a perfect skeleton, under the extreme torture of mind and body preyed upon him night and day, but he does not despair of finding a surgeon in the city sufficiently skilful to make an incision in the abdomen and remove the reptile. We have heard of similar cases; but this is the first that ever came under our own observation—and we hope it may be the last, for we have felt "all overish" ever since!

Some years ago a man without family or relations lived in a county in Arkansas, and was possessed of an estate worth \$5,000. He went to New Orleans, and was absent four years without being heard from. The Probated Judge granted administration on his estate wound it up and discharged the administrator. The man returned had been to Mexico—applied to the Judge for his property when in open court the following dialogue took place:

**Dead Man**—If your Honor please I want my effects returned to me, as you see I am not dead.

**Court**—I know—that is I as a man that you are alive and in court, but, as a court, I know you are dead, for the records of this court say so, and against their veracity there can be no averment so says Lord Coke, and a good many other books I never read.

**Dead Man**—But I want my property, and it's no matter to me whether your records lie or not.—I am alive, have not transferred my property, and to deprive me of it without my consent is against all law.

**Court**—If you insinuate that the records of this court lie, this court will send you to jail!

**Dead Man**—Send a dead man to jail.

**Court**—Mr. Sheriff, take this apparition out.

**Sheriff**—Be thou ghost, or goblin dam'd I'll speak to thee—let's go and take something to drink.

The Judge stuck to it, that so far as his court was concerned he was dead, and died if he should not stay dead! and the poor fellow went into chancery and spent all he made in Mexico, and died.

## Cheap Ice House.

An exchange paper furnishes the following:

We will give you our experience with a cheap ice house. Four years ago last January we had one dug of the following dimension, viz: ten feet every way; this was dug in high ground, into firm clay; after getting it this depth, we had the bottom made into a bowl shape, and laid down small logs, across it; at surface we had a pen made of logs, around the edge to the height of four feet, and the dirt that came out of the hole was thrown up and rammed around the pen; this pen increased the depth to fourteen feet. The part in the ground has no walling of any description. When filling, we have a small quantity of straw kept between the ice and the earth. Fifteen wagon loads will fill my house, and it has been empty but once in four years, and that was in November, and then it was emptied by taking out cart loads at a time for extraordinary purposes. After the bank was thrown up around the pen, we set in four blocks at the corners, and laid upon them two courses of logs twenty feet long; they were cut this length in order to throw the eaves some six feet from the ice and thereby secure it from the intrusion of water. There was left sufficient space between the logs to admit a free circulation of air. The walls have crumbled very little more the first year than ever since, and this was caused by rats. We paid a workman four dollars, for putting on the roof, hanging doors, &c., and this was the whole cost, save the labor of four farm hands, two days digging and putting up the logs, and the cost of materials.

## Northern Democracy.

The Locofoco papers have persuaded the people of the South that at the North the democracy only, were true to the South. How far this is from being true is manifested by the elections in New Hampshire and eight other of the Northern States which voted for Pierce in 1852 and have now voted for Fremont New Hampshire, that always stood up for the party, until a regular free soil candidate was put up, and then its democracy gave way. Then it is against the South.

Look also at New York. It is in the strong Locofoco counties of the western part of that State that Fremont's strength lies.

## The New York Day Book says:

"The tremendous abolition vote in all the old strong Democratic counties in Northern New York, has not only startled and astonished the Democrats of this section, but surprised and confounded the old politicians of every class."

## Upon which the Express remarks:

"True! True! Especially in St. Lawrence, where Preston King seems to have transposed over to Abolition the whole Democracy, body and brains. Let the Southern Democrats think of these, their Northern allies."

## Hogs.

For several days past our streets have been thronged with fat hogs, on their "winding way" to market. How many have passed through, we do not know. We have heard of no sales in this section, other than enough to settle bills as they pass along. The Spartanburg (S. C.) Express says a lot of forty reached that place last week, the first of the season, and were sold at five and three quarter cents, gross.—*Asheville News.*

**ARRESTED.**—On Sunday last, a man named McLean, was arrested charged with putting obstructions on the North Carolina Rail Road, and after examination before several Magistrates, was committed to prison in default of bail, to await his trial at the next Superior Court for this County, in May next.

*Salisbury Herald.*

At the Davie County Fair, held at Farmington, Jos. Cuthrell received the premium for a hog, 21 months old, weighing 600 lbs. And Max. Cuthrell a premium for one a year old, weighing 470 lbs. G. W. Johnson received the premium at the Plowing Match, as he did other premiums for cattle and swine.

**THE SECRET OF YOUTH.**—A lady never knows how young she looks until she has had her portrait painted.

## Millard Fillmore.

This is a name that will go down to posterity as an example of true patriotism, when the political arena presented none but men seeking personal aggrandisement—regardless of principle and country. Millard Fillmore, though standing as a defeated candidate for the highest office in the gift of a free people, stands higher to-day than the President elect. No man living enjoys the respect and esteem equal to the defeated candidate. The real genuine voice of the people was not given at the ballot box at the late election. Party machinery elected James Buchanan. The despotism of the democratic party is as detrimental to the true interests of the country, as the despotism of Henry VIII, whose word was law to the interest of his country. James Buchanan was aware of this party power when he cast his individuality and declared himself the platform of that party. The people that could not be reached by command and threat, had their credulity abused by the venal press of that party. Thus we see a patriot and statesman whom the people preferred above, all others cast aside for an ambitious politician. Webster, Calhoun, and Clay lost nothing by not being called to the Presidency. Neither does this bright example of pure patriotism lose any glory by being defeated. His course in the late canvass has added new chapters to his brow, and whatever may be his future destiny, will enshrine his memory in the affections of his countrymen. As a contemporary well says, when that fierce Northern horde by which he was surrounded, "threatened destruction to our beautiful and glorious political fabric—when their victorious legions commenced their infamous march towards the overthrow of all that freemen hold dear, it was Millard Fillmore who first stood up in their midst and rebuked them—it was Millard Fillmore, who, Leonidas-like at the head of the Spartan band, met them at the Pass of Thermopylae, and saved the Constitution and Union from desecration. It is true that a more fortunate rival, by pursuing a course of 'masterly inactivity,' grasped the reward which rightfully belonged to him—but the patriots of the land who look beneath the surface of things, will always gratefully remember that it was Millard Fillmore who saved the country from 'Black Republican' rule. All honor, then, to FILLMORE, the honest and true!

Never had any party a leader of more gallant bearing—never was any patriot more shamefully sacrificed! Well may it be said that "Republics are ungrateful."

*Selma (Ala.) Reporter.*

## Home and Women.

Our Homes—what are their corner stones but the virtue of a woman, and on what does social well-being rest but in our homes? Must we not trace all other blessings of civilized life to the doors of our dwellings?—Are not our hearth-stones guarded by holy forms, conjugal, parental and filial love, the corner-stone of church and state, more sacred than either, more necessary than both? Let our temples crumble, and capitols of state be leveled with the dust, but spare our homes! Man did not invent, and he cannot improve or abrogate them. A private shelter to cover in two hearts dearer to each other than all in the world; high walls to exclude the profane eyes of every human being; seclusion enough for children to feel that mother is a holy peculiar name—this is home; and here is the birth-place of every secret thought. Here the church and state must come for their support. O, spare our homes! The love we experience there gives us our faith in an infinite goodness; the purity and disinterestedness of home is our foretaste and earnest of a better world. In relations there established and fostered do we find through life the chief solace and joy of existence. What friends deserve the name compared with those whom a birthright gives us? Our mother is worth a thousand friends! Our sisters truer than twenty intimate companions. We who have played on the same hearth, under the light of the same smile, who date back to the same scene and season of innocence and hope, in whose veins runs the same blood, do we not find that years make more important the tie that binds? Coldness may separate, different spheres may divide, but those who can love anything, who continue to love at all, must find that the friends whom God himself gave are wholly unlike any we can choose for ourselves, and that yearning for these is the strongest spark in our expiring affection.—*Exchange Paper.*

A sailor being asked how he liked his bride, is reported to have remarked—"Why d'y'e see, I took her for to be only half of me, as the parson says, but dash me, if she isn't twice as much as I, I'm only a tar—she's a tar-tar."

J. Van Buren is engaged to a southern lady.

## Shakers' Bible.

We had a glimpse, a day or two since, of a Shakers' Bible, a book not often allowed to be seen by the "world's people." It is entitled, "A Holy, Sacred, and Divine Roll from the Lord God of Heaven to the inhabitants of the Earth, Revealed into the Society at New Lebanon, Columbia County, State of New York, United States of America." This edition was published seven years since, at the Shakers' establishment at Canterbury, New Hampshire, and the publishers say that as they have no regular printer among them, "the mechanical execution may not be perfect in all its parts." We imagine, however, that some printer had a hand in it, from its neatness and accuracy—unless, indeed, it was printed by inspiration. It pretends to be a revelation, and the testimony of eleven mighty angels is given who attended the writing of the roll. One of the angels is named Con-sole-teac-Jasmon-shue, and another Pre-line-finam-vesten-va-ren-ve-na. According to the angelic injunction, the book must be printed and bound by the Shakers themselves, to prevent its sacredness from being polluted by profane hands. The printing was done at Canterbury, but it was found so far necessary to deviate from the Divine command as to go to Concord to have the volume bound, there being no book-binders in the establishment. It is bound in yellow—according to the order from on high. The book appears to contain passages from Scripture, altered, amended, enlarged, or curtailed, with original additions or improvements as they probably deemed, to suit the peculiar notions of the disciples of Anne Lee. It is a very curious volume, even more remarkable, though of less pretended antiquity than the Mormon Bible. A copy is ordered to be sent to every king or potentate in Christendom—and one sent to the Governor of Canada, some time since, was returned or refused.—*Lovell Courier.*

## A Certain Cure for Felons.

We are sure that all who have suffered from a genuine bone felon will thank us for making public so simple and yet so effectual a remedy as the following. In thousands of instances, weeks and months of the most intense suffering have been endured, allowing of neither rest by day, nor sleep by night, and when a cure is at last effected, the finger or thumb is often deformed for life. As soon as it becomes apparent that a felon is making its appearance which is known by a continued soreness and pain proceeding from the bone, and sometimes evincing but little change for the worse for a week or two, take a strong cord of any kind and wrap it around the finger, above the afflicted part, as tightly as can be borne. Keep it in this condition until the pain can be endured no longer. Now loose the cord, and as soon as the pain caused by the cord subsides, tighten it again.—Continue this for several days, or until the felon is completely blackened and killed.—We have known several persons who had been afflicted with felons to try this remedy with success; in fact we have never known it to fail. The cordings stop the circulation, and thus the sore has nothing to feed on, and soon dies of starvation. We have faith in this remedy, even after a felon has made considerable progress.—*Exchange.*

**Hogs.**—The Louisville Journal, 19th inst. says:—We heard of no sales yesterday.—Atkinson, Thomas & Co., killed 1500 head yesterday. Owsley & Co., commenced killing last evening. Hamilton, Ricketts & Co., and we believe Hull, Hunt & Co., were also killing yesterday.

The Cincinnati Gazette, of the 18th, says:—Hogs sold to-day at from \$5.65 to \$5.90,—\$5.75 the leading price. The market has not yet assumed a firm tone, packers being indisposed to operate, owing to the dullness and low prices of products. Green meats sold to a limited extent at 43, 64, and 74 for shoulders, sides and hams. Some drovers are packing hogs in preference to selling at present prices.

**BEFF.**—Beef cattle are in fair demand, prices ranging from \$5 to \$6.50 per 100 pounds net, for packing qualities.

The Baltimore American says:—Mr. Buchanan's letter to California, in favor of the construction of the Pacific Railroad, was sent to San Francisco just in time for influence on the election, but too late to be received here and published before the election. The consequence is that some of the strict construction anti-improvement Democrats are very much exercised at the manoeuvre. The Cincinnati Enquirer, the leading Democratic paper in Ohio, denounces the letter soundly. A Washington correspondent of the New York Times says the letter has produced quite a ferment among the Southern Democratic politicians.

The wind was very boisterous yesterday.