

# Lexington and Vaidkin Flag.

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LEXINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1856.

NO. 231

## Lexington and Vaidkin Flag.

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**JAMES A. LONG, Editor.**  
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## PLATFORM OF THE AMERICAN PARTY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

At a Convention of the American party,  
held at Raleigh, on the 10th of October,  
1855, the following resolutions were adopted.

**Resolved,** That, as the causes which rendered  
the secrecy of the American organiza-  
tion necessary in its infancy, no longer  
exist—all the secret ceremonies of the  
order whether of initiation, obligations, signs,  
constitutions, rituals, or passwords be abol-  
ished—that we do constitute ourselves into  
a publicly organized party—that we do chal-  
lenge our opponents to the public discus-  
sion of our principles—and we do hereby  
invite and invoke the aid and co-operation  
of all the citizens of the State, without re-  
gard to their former political affiliations, in  
maintaining and carrying out the great aims  
principles and objects of the American party.

**Resolved,** That we do hereby ratify and  
endorse the principles enunciated in the  
platform of the American party, by the  
National Council of the same, begun and  
held at Philadelphia, on the 5th day of June,  
1855, in relation to the political policy of  
the Government—whilst at the same time,  
we consider the three great primary prin-  
ciples of the organization, which constitute  
the basis of our party, as paramount in im-  
portance to any issues of mere governmen-  
tal policy.

**Resolved,** That these three great primary  
principles are, first, the confinement of the  
honors, offices and responsibilities of polit-  
ical station, under our government, to na-  
tive-born Americans, with a due regard, at  
the same time, to the protection of the for-  
eign-born in all the civil rights and priv-  
ileges guaranteed to freemen by the constitu-  
tion, whether Federal or State.

**Secondly,** Resistance to religious intoler-  
ance, and a rigid maintenance of the great  
principle of religious freedom—by exclud-  
ing from office and power, those who would  
persecute for opinion's sake, who would  
control the politics of the country through  
Church influences or priestly interference;  
and who acknowledge an allegiance to any  
power on earth, whether civil or ecclesi-  
astical, as paramount to that which they owe  
to the Constitution.

**And, Thirdly,** Unswerving devotion to the  
Union of these States, and resistance to all  
fractions and sectional attempts to weaken  
its bonds.

**Resolved,** That in all nominations for polit-  
ical station hereafter to be made by the  
American Party, it is recommended that  
the same be done in open public meeting—and  
that all those who agree with us in principle,  
and who concur in our aims and objects,  
shall hereafter be recognized as members of  
the American party.

**Resolved,** That it be recommended to the  
American Party in this State to hold a Con-  
vention of delegates, to be appointed in pub-  
lic primary meetings in the respective coun-  
ties, in Greensboro', on Thursday the 10th  
day of April next, for the purpose of nomi-  
nating a candidate to be run by the Amer-  
ican party for Governor at the next election  
—that each county appoint as many De-  
legates as it chooses, and that the mode of  
voting in said convention be regulated by  
the convention itself.

**Resolved,** That we consider the 22d day  
of February next—the time heretofore se-  
lected by the National Council of the Amer-  
ican order, for the nomination of candidates  
for President and Vice-President, as too  
early a day for that purpose, and we do  
hereby recommend to our brethren of the  
American party throughout the Union, the  
propriety of postponing the holding of said  
convention, to some time in the month of  
June or July.

**Resolved,** However, lest such postponement  
may not take place, it is deemed advis-  
able to appoint two delegates to represent  
the State at large in such nominating Con-  
vention,—and it is recommended to the  
American party in each Congressional Dis-  
trict to hold primary meetings in the respec-  
tive counties, and appoint delegates to Dis-  
trict Conventions, for the selection of a  
delegate from each respective District to  
said nominating Convention.

**Resolved,** That an Executive Cen-  
tral Committee of five, be appointed by this  
body whose duty it shall be to attend to the  
general concerns of the American party in  
this State, to carry on the necessary cor-  
respondence, and take such incentive steps

as may be deemed necessary for the more  
thorough organization of the said executive  
committee be authorized and requested to  
appoint a County Executive Committee for  
each County in the State; and that said  
County Executive Committee do further ap-  
point a sub-committee for each election pre-  
cinct in the county, with a view to a more  
thorough and complete organization of the  
American party in North Carolina.

## Portraiture of Washington.

BEING AN APPENDIX TO THE CUSTIS RECOLLECTIONS AND  
PRIVATE MEMOIRS

It is assuredly both desirable and prop-  
er that there should belong to the American  
people, and descend to their posterity, a  
faithful portraiture of their WASHINGTON.  
They have in their own country all the ma-  
terials necessary and requisite for such a  
work; nor need they go abroad to ensure  
its most happy execution—they having art-  
istic skill of the highest order at home.

The earliest original of the Pater Patrie  
is the portrait of Colonel Washington, painted  
by Charles Wilson Peale, in 1772, and  
now in fine preservation at Arlington  
House. This splendid and most interest-  
ing picture formed the principal ornament  
of the parlor at Mount Vernon for twenty-  
seven years, and for the truth of its resem-  
blance to Washington of colonial times Dr.  
James Craik was frequently applied to, who  
pronounced it to be a faithful likeness of  
the Provincial Colonel in the prime of life.  
The venerable James Craik, it is well  
known, was the associate and bosom friend  
of the Chief from 1764 to the last days at  
Mount Vernon.

Next in the order of succession, we have  
a full length of the Commander-in-Chief,  
painted by Peale in 1776, during the Revolu-  
tion. This Peale may be very properly  
styled the soldier artist: for in spring-  
time he would lay aside his palette, and  
commanding a company, fight a campaign;  
and on going into winter quarters, take up  
his palette again, and paint the portraits of  
the great men of the army of Independence.  
The soldier artist gave a most graphic and  
amusing account of his painting the por-  
trait of General Greene at Valley Forge.  
He said, "The wretched hut that formed  
my studio had but two articles of furniture  
—an old bedstead and a three legged chair.  
The General being a heavy man, I placed  
him upon the bedstead, while I steadied  
myself as well as I could upon the rickety  
chair: it was awfully cold, and I had every  
few moments to thrust my hand into the  
fire to enable me to hold my pencil." In  
such a studio, and with such appliances,  
was painted the only reliable likeness that  
we have of the illustrious soldier who  
was the hero of the South, and second only  
to him who was first of all.

Peale delighted to relate incidents that  
occurred during his intercourse at various  
times with Washington—particularly the  
physical prowess of the Chief in 1772. He  
said, "One afternoon, several young gentle-  
men, visitors at Mount Vernon, and myself  
were engaged in pitching the bar, one of  
the athletic sports common in those days,  
when suddenly the Colonel appeared among  
us. He requested to be shown the pegs  
that marked the bounds of our efforts;  
then smiling and without putting off his  
coat, held out his hand for the missile. No  
sooner observed the narrator, with empha-  
sis, did the heavy iron bar feel the grasp  
of his mighty hand than it lost the power  
of gravitation, and whizzed through the air,  
striking the ground far, very far, beyond  
our furthest limits. We were indeed amaz-  
ed, as we stood around, all stripped to the  
buff, with shirt sleeves rolled up, and hav-  
ing thought ourselves very clever fellows,  
while the Colonel, on retiring, pleasantly  
observed, "When you beat that pitch,  
young gentlemen, I'll try again."

In 1790 appeared the equestrian portrait  
of the Chief by Colonel Trumbull. In the  
execution of this fine work of art, the painter  
had standings as well as sittings—the  
white charger being fully caparisoned, hav-  
ing been led out and held by a groom, while  
the Chief was placed by the artist by the  
side of the horse, the right arm resting on  
the saddle. In this novel mode the relative  
positions of the man and horse were sketch-  
ed out and afterwards transferred to the  
canvas. There is a copy, size of life, of  
the equestrian portrait by Trumbull in the  
City Hall of New York. The figure of  
Washington, as delineated by Colonel  
Trumbull, is the most perfect extant.

In 1789 the first President lost his teeth,  
and, the artificial ones with which he was  
furnished answering very imperfectly the  
purpose for which they were intended, a  
marked change occurred in the appearance  
of his face, more especially in the projec-  
tion of the under lip, which forms so distin-  
guishing a feature in the works of Stuart  
and others who painted portraits of the  
great man subsequent to 1789.

We come now to a brilliant era in the  
history of the fine arts in the United States,

in the return of Gilbert Stuart to his native  
and from a long sojourn in Europe, where  
his great fame as a portrait painter obtained  
for him the title of the modern Vandyke.—  
The distinguishing excellence of Stuart, as  
a portrait painter, consisted in his giving  
the expression of character to his portraits,  
a novelty in portrait painting in the United  
States more than half a century ago. Stuart's  
object and ambition on returning to Amer-  
ica were to paint the great man of his  
country. He gave to this work all his gen-  
ius, all his skill, and the best feelings of  
his heart. The first portrait of Washing-  
ton by Stuart created a great sensation on  
its appearance in Philadelphia. It was soon  
followed by the celebrated full-length for  
the Marquis of Lansdowne. In this splen-  
did picture Stuart has failed in the figure of  
the Chief, unapproachable as he was in  
painting the head. The great artist had  
never made the human figure his peculiar  
study of practice. Hence, for the correct  
figure of Washington, we must refer, in all  
cases, to the works of Trumbull. It was  
our good fortune to see much of Gilbert  
Stuart in his studios of Philadelphia and  
Washington city, and to hear him say, "I  
do not pretend to have painted Washington  
as the General of the armies of Indepen-  
dence; I knew him as such; I have painted  
the first President of the United States."—  
And again, upon his being asked, "Whom  
did Washington most resemble?" he re-  
plied, "No one but himself." Stuart com-  
plained bitterly of his painting for the Mar-  
quis of Lansdowne having been pirated by  
Heath, the engraver of his Britannic Majes-  
ty. He showed us a copper-plate prepared  
in England for the celebrated Sharpe, the  
first engraver in Europe, who, although re-  
tired from the burin, had consented to ex-  
ecute a farewell engraving of Stuart's Wash-  
ington. The copper-plate was large, thick,  
and heavy, and polished like a mirror; while  
Stuart, laying his hand on the plate, observ-  
ed, with much feeling, "The profits, my  
young friend, of this copper-plate engraved  
by Sharpe were all the fortune I expected  
to leave to my family." Heath made a no-  
ble fortune from his engraving of the work  
of Stuart, which engraving is a superb  
specimen of the art.

Washington was a bad sitter. It annoyed  
him exceedingly to sit at all; and, after  
every sitting, he was wont to declare this  
must be the last. Stuart, once finding the  
Chief very dull, bethought himself to in-  
troduce the subject of horses. This roused  
the sitter, and the artist obtained the desired  
expression.

The last original (profile in crayons) was  
by Sharpless, 1796, and is now at Arlington  
House. So much was this performance  
admired for the exquisite likeness and un-  
common truthfulness of expression, that the  
Chief ordered portraits by the same artist  
of every member of his domestic family, in-  
cluding George W. Lafayette. Of the first  
President there was also a portrait by Rem-  
brandt Peale, son of the soldier artist, painted  
from sittings during the Presidency. It  
elicited much commendation from Revolu-  
tionary worthies, and adorns the hall of the  
United States Senate.

We have thus enumerated all the reliable  
originals of the Pater Patrie from 1772 to  
1796, with remarks upon each. These,  
with the stature by Houdon in 1786, consti-  
tute in our humble opinion, all the resem-  
blances in paintings and sculpture of the  
beloved Washington that will descend venerated  
and admired to posterity. Grace's  
bust of the Chief is a failure; his bust of  
Hampton magnificent.

Of the painting, said to be an original, by  
Wertmuller, and executed about 1795, we  
literally know nothing; yet, in 1795, we  
were not absent from the Presidential man-  
sion a single day. Again, through whose  
influence was the sitting obtained for a  
picture said to be for a Swedish nobleman?  
It is notorious that it was only by hard  
begging that Mrs. Bingham obtained the  
sittings to the Marquis of Lansdowne's  
picture. And, again, we knew little or  
nothing of Sweden in the olden days, while  
we had and still preserve a most honored  
recolection of Denmark in the memory of  
a gallant Dane, Colonel Fiebig, a distin-  
guished officer of our Revolutionary army.—  
And, lastly, if the Wertmuller was painted  
about 1795, where is the distinguishing  
feature in the physiognomy of the Chief at  
that period—the projection of the under  
lip?

In giving a graphic description of the  
statue and form of Washington, we give  
not only the result of our personal obser-  
vation and experience for many years, but  
information derived from the highest au-  
thority—a favorite nephew.

Major Lawrence Lewis asked his uncle  
what was his height in the prime of life?—  
He replied, "In my best days, Lawrence, I  
stood six feet and two inches in ordinary  
shoes." We know that he measured, by a

standard, precisely six feet when laid out in  
death. Of his weight we are an evidence,  
having heard him say to Crawford, Govern-  
or of Canada, in 1799, "My weight, in my  
best days, sir, never exceeded from two hun-  
dred and ten to twenty." His form was  
unique, unlike most athletic frames that ex-  
pand at the shoulders and then gather in  
at the hips. The form of Washington de-  
viated from the general rule, since it descen-  
ded from the shoulders to the hips in per-  
pendicular lines, the breadth of the trunk  
being nearly as great at the one as at the  
other. His limbs were long, large, and sin-  
ewy; in his lower limbs, he was what is us-  
ually called straight-limbed. His joints,  
feet and hands were large, and could be cast  
have been made from his right hand, so far  
did its dimensions exceed nature's model,  
that it would have been preserved in muse-  
ums, for ages, as the anatomical wonder of  
the 18th century. Lafayette remembered  
this remarkable hand, when, during his tri-  
umph in America, he said to us, in the portico  
at Mount Vernon, "It was here, in 1784,  
I was first introduced to you by the good  
General; it is a long while ago; you were  
then a very little gentleman, rigged out in a  
cap and feather, and held by one finger of  
the General's mighty hand. It was all you  
could do at that time, my dear sir."

The eyes of the Chief were a light gray-  
ish blue, deep sunken in their sockets, giv-  
ing the expression of gravity and thought.  
Stuart painted those eyes of a deeper blue,  
saying, in a hundred years they will have  
faded to the right color. His hair was of a  
hazel brown, and very thin in his latter days.  
In his movements, he preserved, in a re-  
markable degree, and to an advanced age,  
the elastic step that he had acquired in his  
service on the frontier.

Being ordered, one morning very early,  
into the library at Mount Vernon, a spot  
that none entered without orders, the  
weather being warm, we found the Chief  
very much undressed, and, while looking on  
his manly frame, we discovered that the  
centre of his chest was indented. This is  
an exception to the general rule laid down  
by anatomists, that where the human frame  
possesses great muscular power, the chest  
should rather be rounded out and protuberant  
than indented. We were equally surpris-  
ed to find how thin he was in person,  
being, with the absence of flesh, literally a  
man of "thems and sinews." He wore a-  
round his neck the miniature portrait of his  
wife. This he had worn through all the  
vicissitudes of his eventful career, from the  
period of his marriage to the "last days at  
Mount Vernon."

In the appearance of Washington, there  
was nothing of bulkiness, but there was  
united all that was dignified and graceful,  
while his air and manner were at once no-  
ble and commanding. No one approached  
him that did not feel for him, as Lord Erskine  
observed, "a degree of awful rever-  
ence." He wore a sword with a peculiar  
grace. The Viscomte de Nouilles said it  
was because "the man was made for the  
sword, and not the sword for the man."

Lafayette, not long after the war of the  
Revolution, wrote a letter to Colonel Trum-  
bull, urging him to paint an equestrian por-  
trait of the Chief, as he appeared on the  
field at Monmouth. The illustrious French-  
man, America's great benefactor, said to us,  
"I was a very young Major General on that  
memorable day, and had a great deal to do,  
but took time, amid the heat and fury of the  
fight, to gaze upon and admire Washington,  
as, mounted on a splendid charger, covered  
with foam, he rallied our line with words  
never to be forgotten: 'Stand fast, my boys,  
and receive your enemy; the Southern  
troops are advancing to support you.' I  
thought then, as I do now," continued the  
good Lafayette, "that never have I seen so  
superb a man."

Our readers may ask, "Shall the stand-  
ard portraiture be equestrian?" We reply,  
to the portrait of one so accomplished a cav-  
alier as Washington was, the white charger,  
with the Leopard skin housings, &c.,  
would be an embellishment, the Chief to be  
dismounted, with arm resting on the saddle,  
after the manner of Trumbull.

But, whether equestrian or not, the Amer-  
icans have the materials for the stand-  
ard before them in the head from Stuart,  
with some slight modifications from the  
original of 1772, and the figure from Trum-  
bull entire. They have only to choose their  
artist, and let the work be done.

When this noble empire shall have  
achieved its high destiny, and, embracing a  
continent, attained a power and grandeur  
unexampled in the history of nations, the  
future American, from the topmost height  
of his greatness, will look back upon the  
early days of his country, and call up the  
"time-honored" memories of the heroic era  
and the age of Washington; and, when con-  
templating the image of the Pater Patrie,  
perpetuated by the mellowed tints of the

canvass and the freshness of time-enduring  
bronze, with honest pride of ancestry he  
will exclaim, My forefather was the associ-  
ate of that great man in the perils and glo-  
ries of the struggle for American independ-  
ence. Let there be undying honor to the  
memory of Washington. Ever green be  
the laurels that deck his trophied tomb;  
ever living be the homage in the hearts of  
his countrymen and mankind for the patriot,  
the hero, and the sage, who, under Provi-  
dence, with humble means, so much con-  
tributed to raise his native land from the  
depths of dependence and to place her in  
the rank of nations; who presided over her  
civic destinies in the dawn of the great ex-  
periment of self-government; and who, af-  
ter an illustrious life spent in the service of  
liberty and mankind, and without a cloud  
to dim the lustre of his fame, descended to  
the grave with the august title of the Father  
of his Country!

## Col. Wheeler in Danger.

Rumors from Washington City say that  
our old friend Col. Wheeler, Minister at  
Nicaragua, and formerly Treasurer and His-  
tographer to the State of North Carolina,  
is not likely to be sustained by the Presi-  
dent in his action towards the new author-  
ities of the Government to which he has  
been accredited. If this be true, we tremble  
for our favorite Historian; and can im-  
pute the President's course to nothing but  
an envious spirit which cannot bear to hear  
of the masterly diplomacy of the busy Min-  
ister.

The Colonel, it is well known, is not only  
a writer of great celebrity, but also an or-  
ator of no mean repute. We do not mean  
to say that he is altogether equal to the fam-  
ous speakers of old

"Whose restless eloquence,  
Wielded at will the fierce democratic,  
Shook the arsenal, and fulminated over  
Greece,

"To Macedon and Artaxerxes, throne,"  
but we do say that he was a member of our  
State Legislature in 1852-3, and by his per-  
suasive arts got that landed body to sub-  
scribe for fifty copies of his book!

Well, the overthrow of the old govern-  
ment of Nicaragua and the establishment of  
the new furnished too good an opportunity  
for oratorical display to be missed by the  
provident Minister, and accordingly he con-  
trived to get his Excellency Don Patricio  
Rivas, President of the Republic, the Pref-  
ect of Granada, the Reverend Clergy, and  
such others of the milk-and-cider ragamuffins  
of the city as choose to do so, to meet him  
at the house of the United States Legation,  
where he stretched forth his hand, after the  
manner of the most famous orators of anti-  
quity, and delivered himself of a most pa-  
thetic and soul-stirring harangue—recogniz-  
ing the independence of the new Republic,  
and hailing the treaty of the 23d October,  
between the chiefs of their respective armies,  
"as was the sacred dove bearing the olive  
branch of peace, proving that the bitter wa-  
ters of desolation and destruction had sub-  
sided."

His Excellency Don Patricio Rivas, him-  
self no slouch at a speech, gave his nasal or-  
gan a sonorous twang, and replied to "Mr.  
Minister" in a suitable harangue. There-  
upon the ragamuffins aforesaid flourished  
their duds with approbation, the Minister  
was escorted to his house, and a national  
salute was fired.

The tidings of these proceedings, grand  
and imposing as they were, seem, neverthe-  
less, to have met with a cold reception at  
the White House; why, we cannot divine,  
unless it was because the President is him-  
self an orator, somewhat fond of popular  
display when he has his speckled shirt on,  
and he felt that the Colonel was taking the  
wind out of his sails.

The fact is, this is an envious age; and if  
Colonel Wheeler will take our advice, he  
will throw his commission in the Presi-  
dent's face, return to North Carolina, write  
history, and get his "friend and pitcher,"  
the Editor of the Argus, to review his vol-  
umes upon shares; and if President Pierce  
and his Cabinet do not patronize us with a  
liberality becoming their high position, in  
office or in retirement, we'll put their names  
in the books, which will doubtless be pun-  
ishment enough for their meanness.

Fayetteville Argus.

## Rags and Paper.

The London Economist observes: So  
great is now the consumption of paper  
by the reading and writing population  
of the two countries, that rags enough  
to make the required quantity of paper  
cannot be had.

To show the wonderful rapidity  
with which the consumption of paper  
in Great Britain has increased, the Econ-  
omist gives the following table of paper  
manufactured:

	In the five years ending 1835,	In the five years ending 1853,
	Ds. 70,988,131	151,234,179
		151,234,179
	Increase,	Ds. 80,246,047

or 114 per cent, while the whole popu-  
lation in that period did not increase  
more than 16 per cent.

The average yearly import of rags in  
the three years, 1801-2-3, was 3111 tons;  
in the years 1851-2-3, the average year-  
ly import was 9332 tons.

That was a keen reply of the buxom  
lassie to a little pigmy of a man who  
solicited a matrimonial connexion; "O,  
no," said the lady; "I can't think of it  
for a moment. The fact is, John, you  
are a little too big to put into a cradle  
and a little too small to put into a bed."  
Argus.

## The American Movement.

FOREIGNISM AND CATHOLICISM REQUESTED  
QUALIFICATIONS FOR OFFICE.—We publish-  
ed in our issue of Saturday, a statement to  
the effect that the Postmaster General had  
determined not to appoint any American to  
office. We give below a letter from the  
Hon. R. C. Puryear in relation to the  
matter, which will give the country some  
idea of the Jesuitism in this Department, and  
the proscription which is practised against  
Natives and Protestants:—  
American Organ.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Dec. 24, '55.

Dear Sir, I see in your paper of 22nd  
instant, a statement concerning the appoint-  
ment of a post master in my district at  
Madison, Rockingham County, North  
Carolina, which I desire to correct. The  
conversation to which you allude was be-  
tween Mr. Horatio B. King, 1st Assistant  
Post Master General, and myself, and not  
with Mr. Campbell, the Post Master Gen-  
eral, as stated in your article. With this ex-  
ception, the statement is correct, as far as it  
goes, but it does not embrace all that occurred  
between Mr. King and myself on that occa-  
sion.

When I made the application for the ap-  
pointment, Mr. King asked me if the appli-  
cant were a Know Nothing? I asked him  
if it were possible that his being a Know  
Nothing would be an objection? He re-  
plied, "Yes, I am acting under orders not  
to appoint any Know Nothing, and to turn  
out all whom I know to belong to the or-  
der." I then asked him if a native-born  
citizen and a foreign Roman Catholic, both  
equally competent, were to apply for the  
appointment, on which would he bestow it?  
He said he should be compelled to appoint  
the foreign Catholic. I then left the de-  
partment, and do not know whether any  
appointment has yet been made or not.

Very respectfully,  
Your ob't serv't,  
R. C. PURYEAR.

## THE NATIONALITY OF THE DEMOCRACY.

When it is remembered that Mr. Richardson,  
the Democratic nominee for Speaker receives  
only seventeen votes from the free States,  
and that he justified his vote on the Kansas-  
Nebraska bill on the ground that the prin-  
ciples of that bill would make those territories  
free, a fair sample of the nationality of the  
Democratic party is obtained. Those who  
voted for Mr. Richardson for Speaker, from  
the free States, are as follows: From the  
six of New England States and New York, are  
those of Mr. Fuller, of Maine, and Mr. Kel-  
ly, of New York. Mr. Fuller is an old  
member and a consistent Democrat. Mr.  
Kelly is the successor of Mike Walsh. From  
other free States, Mr. Richardson has re-  
ceived as follows: Pennsylvania—Florence,  
Caldwell, Hickman, Jones, and Barclay.  
Indiana—Miller and English. Illinois—  
Harris, Allen, and Marshall. Michigan—  
Peck. Iowa—Hall. Wisconsin—Wells.  
California—Denver and Herbert—17.

The Democracy prate loudly about their  
nationality, but the above is rather a meag-  
er showing.

LEAKING OUT.—The Democrat, a lead-  
ing Democratic paper, published at Chic-  
ago, Illinois, has the following signifi-  
cant remark:

"The same Democratic principle, that  
makes us detest slavery, makes us anx-  
ious for a healthy foreign emigration, as  
the best means of getting rid of it."

What say our Anti-American Demo-  
crats of the South to this argument of  
the Chicago Democrat in favor of fore-  
ign emigration? The freesoiler of Illi-  
nois understands the character of the  
mass of the emigrant population, and is  
looking to them for material aid in over-  
turning our institutions. These same  
emigrants, our Southern democracy say,  
are the real and reliable patriots.

Columbus Enquirer.

The best and most conclusive reason  
for an effect that we ever remembered  
to have heard, writes a western corres-  
pondent, was given by a "one idea"  
Dutchman, in reply to a friend who re-  
marked:

"Why, Hans, you have the most fem-  
inine cast of countenance that I have  
ever seen?"

"O yav," was the reply, "I know de  
reason for dat; mine moder vas von woman."

JENNY LIND.—"I will sing for the  
benefit of the poor here," said Mad.  
Jenny Lind Goldschmidt, when in Ve-  
vey, a small town in Switzerland. But  
before the day appointed for the concert  
arrived, the Nightingale became hoarse  
and could not sing. "The poor cannot  
wait a day," said the singer, and she sent  
them two thousand francs.

ELECTION OF SENATOR.—The Hon.  
James M. Mason, Senator from Virginia,  
was on Saturday re-elected to the United  
State Senates, for six years from the  
expiration of his present term of service,  
i. e., from the 4th of March, 1857.