

# Lexington and Padkin Flag.

VOL. 1.

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

NO. 36.

## Lexington and Padkin Flag.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
**JAMES B. SELTON.**  
**JAMES A. LONG, Editor.**

Terms: \$2 a year, in advance;  
\$2.50 after six months, and 3.00 after twelve  
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fice.

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the back "close." Otherwise they will be put up  
in the usual style and charged accordingly.

No discount on these rates.

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

### Earthquake at Jeddo--30,000 Lives Lost.

LATER FROM OREGON ETC.

The steamer Northern Light arrived at  
New York on Thursday night, having left  
San Juan on the 5th inst. She brings San  
Francisco dates to the 20th of February, and  
\$282,583 in specie.

### EARTHQUAKE IN JAPAN.

On the 11th of November, at 10 o'clock  
P. M., a violent earthquake occurred at  
Jeddo, which destroyed one hundred thou-  
sand dwellings, fifty-four temples, and thirty  
thousand inhabitants. Fire broke out at  
the same time in thirty different parts of  
the city. The earth opened and closed  
over thousands of buildings, with their in-  
habitants. The shock was severe at Simoda.  
Although the distance from Jeddo to Simoda  
is but sixty miles, it appears that no  
official account of the earthquake had been  
received at the latter place at the time of  
the sailing of the schooner Page, Decem-  
ber 10. The news was obtained through  
the Dutch Interpreter. The Japanese seem-  
ed to attach but little importance to the  
catastrophe. The inhabitants of the por-  
tion of the city destroyed were forewarned  
of the disaster, and many of them escaped.  
The buildings of Jeddo are chiefly of one  
story, and constructed of very light materi-  
al. The temples of worship, however, are  
lolly, and in some instances are construct-  
ed of heavy masonry.

### EARTHQUAKE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

From the San Francisco Herald, Feb. 29.

The severest shock of earthquake ever  
experienced in this vicinity since the set-  
tlement of California by Americans, occur-  
ed on Friday morning at just 24 minutes  
past 5 o'clock. In this city and vicinity  
every building shook to its foundation, and  
in some quarters the houses were swayed  
and rolled as vessels in a heavy sea. The  
inmates of every dwelling were awakened,  
and some were even thrown from their beds,  
so violent was the shock. Many persons  
rushed into the streets, and but for the cir-  
cumstances of their sudden appearance, was  
of a character to produce sensations of ter-  
ror rather than merriment, the scene would  
have been most ludicrous. The large hotels  
were depopulated instantaneously, and in the  
general rush, articles of furniture were thrown  
down, occasioning noises which added con-  
siderably to the clamor and confusion caused  
by the earthquake.

In the upper stories of the large brick  
buildings the violent motion produced a  
general commotion among crockery ware.  
Vessels containing liquids were turned over,  
either by the shock or in the hurry of the  
inmates to escape. Every disturbance was  
credited to the earthquake, however, and it  
appeared to be an almost unanimous impres-  
sion that San Francisco was about to share  
the fate of Jeddo. The howling of dogs,  
and fearful bellowing of cattle in the sub-  
urbs, produced a fitting accompaniment to  
the scene. Even the pigs broke from their  
pens and ran away grunting with fright.—  
The horses tied in their stalls fairly shriek-  
ed with terror, and tried to break their hal-  
ters. Indeed, everything animate and in-  
animate was more or less affected by the  
shock. We heard of some very remarkable  
incidents of birds seeking refuge from the  
impending danger by flight through open  
windows. From night watchmen and oth-  
ers when duties kept them from sleep, we  
learn that there were several slight shocks  
previous to the heavy shock. The last  
shock was preceded by a sound as if of a  
heavy gust of wind passing through the cor-  
dage of a vessel, and the motion was ac-  
companied by a rumbling noise like that  
which is produced by a heavy freighted ve-  
hicle passing rapidly over a wooden bridge.  
The shock occurred at twenty-four minutes  
past five o'clock, apparently raging from  
southwest to northeast, and lasted about  
fifteen seconds. The motion was horizon-  
tal and undulating. Some persons describe  
the motion as of a whirling nature, but this  
could not have been the case without oc-  
casioning much greater damage to the ma-  
sonry of the brick and stone buildings. It  
is evident that the violence of the shock was  
differently experienced in various parts of  
the city. In some localities in the suburbs  
its degree of violence was much greater than  
in others.

There was a scene of unusual terror and

excitement in Montgomery Block, the large  
and substantial building on Montgomery  
street between Merchant and Washington  
streets. As soon as the first movement in  
the building occurred, the inmates of the  
various rooms were awakened, and leaped to  
their doors in the greatest imaginable  
haste.

The different halls in the successive  
stories of the building were soon filled with  
the terror-stricken occupants—each running  
hither and thither in their sleeping habiti-  
ments toward the various stairways which  
lead down into the street. Some of those  
who occupied apartments in the fourth or  
highest story, rushed from their rooms re-  
gardless of their perils, and jumping, leap-  
ing, and tumbling down the first and  
second flight of stairs, clearing them in a  
bound or two, at the most, and with white  
lips and chattering teeth, held their way  
until they reached the ground—where they  
stood in amazement and doubt, until the  
cool air and the absence of terrestrial com-  
motion calmed their fears and reminded  
them that the apartments which they had  
vacated were more comfortable than those  
into which they had so suddenly precipitated  
themselves. The building was certainly  
jostled with great violence by the quake,  
but it moved as though it stood upon elastic  
spines. Not the slightest cracking or evi-  
dence of a collapse was heard or seen in any  
part of it.

The commotion among the inmates of  
the large hotels, mentioned above, which  
may be better imagined than described. The  
population of the Rassette House rushed,  
tumbled or precipitated itself down the  
stairways and into the street, and such an  
array of beauty unadorned was never before  
witnessed in San Francisco. This edifice,  
it is said, shows no marks of injury from the  
shock. The scene at Wilson's Exchange,  
St. Nicholas Hotel, and International Hotel,  
were equally remarkable. The occupants of  
Wilson's Exchange took refuge in the  
Tehama House, which is a frame, and con-  
sequently in less danger than the other.—  
Many of the inmates of the International  
found their way on mounds to the Plaza,  
where, like their companions in misery,  
they shared such with the others, such ar-  
ticles of apparel as had been caught up in  
the hurry of the flight.

The fall of the fire-wall, from the top of  
the store of Messrs. Goodwin & Co., at the  
corner of Front and Oregon streets, is pre-  
sently the most striking evidence of its power.  
The wall was about one hundred feet long,  
four feet high and one foot thick, being all  
that extended above the roof, and was  
thrown in a body upon the sidewalk about  
six or eight feet from the base of the build-  
ing.

A row of nail kegs that were standing on  
the sidewalk in front of a store on Battery  
street were moved out from the building 12  
inches.

A heavy salamander safe at Patterson's  
Exchange was moved from its usual posi-  
tion several inches.

In a multitude of instances great distur-  
bance was made with crockery and glass-  
ware, and in some cases it was thrown to  
the floor and broken. Several families had  
their night-bells rung.

On Sacramento street the store next to  
the Appraiser's office was so wrenched that  
the iron doors had to be opened with a  
crowbar.

The double cylinder steam-press of the  
Alta Californian office was in full motion,  
but the shock so disturbed the working of  
the engine and other machinery that for a  
moment every thing came to a complete  
stop. The engine however, soon revived,  
struggled and finally commenced operations  
in good earnest.

Instances of persons being thrown out of  
bed, of clocks stopping, breaking of win-  
dows, cracking of walls, and disarranging  
of household things generally, are entirely  
too numerous to mention. The whole city  
was in uproar, and the entire population a  
good deal alarmed, while many were nearly  
frantic. People rushed wildly into the  
streets in their night clothes and stood  
amazed at what had happened.

The markets had just opened, and those  
within left their stalls unattended to seek a  
refuge in the open streets.

It seemed as though every dog in town  
set up a hideous yell after the convulsion.

The shock was felt by the vessels lying  
in the harbor, and the waters of the bay  
were much affected and agitated.

We learned last evening that many per-  
sons who are occupying rooms in large  
brick buildings have taken temporary quar-  
ters in wooden tenements, fearing that an-  
other shock may follow within a day or  
two, in accordance with tradition of the old  
Californians.

Dr. Trask, the State Geologist, wishing  
to ascertain the course of the earthquake  
shock, felt so severely here yesterday morn-  
ing, telegraphed through the State Tele-  
graph Company, to the various points men-  
tioned below, with the following result:

Sacramento, Marysville, Placerville,  
Downville, Nevada, Diamond Springs,  
Columbia and Sonora, report "no shock  
felt;" while at Stockton the shock was felt,  
at 5h 25m., "very light," and at San Jose  
at the same time, "quite severe."

A writer in a late number of the Raleigh  
Register, suggests Thomas D. Mears of  
Brunswick County, as a suitable standard  
bearer for the American party in the next  
Gubernatorial contest.

The meeting in Wilmington on Wednes-  
day evening, recommended George Davis,  
of that town, to their brother Americans of  
the State, as one every way qualified for  
the place.

We are well acquainted with both the  
gentleman, and we take pleasure in bearing  
testimony to their great worth. Should ei-  
ther of them receive the nomination, we  
know that he will do his duty.—Argus.

## Lexington & Padkin Flag.

LEXINGTON, N. C.  
Friday, April 4, 1856.

### NATIONAL AMERICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT  
**MILLARD FILLMORE,**  
OF THE UNITED STATES.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**ANDREW J. DONELSON,**  
OF TENNESSEE.

### Apology.

Owing to ill-health of our publisher, and  
the indisposition of one of our workmen,  
we are unable to issue a whole Sheet this  
week, and hence the publication of this  
Extra. Believing that the liberality of our  
readers will excuse unavoidable accidents  
and mishaps, we deem the above apology  
sufficient, hoping that the like may not oc-  
cur again.

### Millard Fillmore--Some Extracts from His Record.

While our opponents are carving over a  
golden edition of the "Eric letter," and  
are thus attempting to show what may or  
may not have been the opinions of Mr.  
Fillmore some twenty years ago before the  
anti-slavery agitation had assumed any  
tangible shape, we choose rather to refer to  
the man as President, and learn his present  
opinions, his faithful adherence to the Con-  
stitution, and his abiding regard for the  
rights and interests of every portion of the  
Union from his message and acts as Presi-  
dent.

He is again nominated for the Presi-  
dency and the question of his fitness for the  
station, is presented for the judgement of  
the people. He has been tried in that high  
trust—placed there by the will of Providence  
—and was not found wanting in any par-  
ticular. A later Administration has by its  
policy fattened and nurtured the abolition-  
ists into strength—the Van Buren record  
agitated now need a majority of the Feder-  
al offices in New York; but impartial history  
must record that such men received  
neither countenance nor favor from the ad-  
ministration of Mr. Fillmore.

We have not space to represent a tithe  
of the proofs showing his strict fidelity to  
the Constitution. In his Annual Message,  
December, 1850, he declared:

"The Constitution will be my guide."  
\* \* \* \* \* I regard all its provisions as equal-  
ly binding \* \* \* \* \* Every power  
which it has granted is to be executed for  
the public good; but no pretences of utility,  
no honest conviction, even, of what might  
be expedient, can justify the assumption of  
any power not granted. \* \* \* \* \* I  
deem it my first duty not to question its wis-  
dom, add to its provisions, evade its require-  
ments, or nullify its commands."

Again he declares:

"The country may be assured that to the  
utmost of my ability, and to the extent of  
the power vested in me, I shall, at all times  
and in all places, take care that the laws be  
faithfully executed in the discharge of this  
duty, solemnly imposed on me by the Con-  
stitution, and by my oath of office, I shall  
shrink from no responsibility."

Accordingly when the Fugitive slave law  
was resisted by an armed riot in Boston,  
we find him leading the whole weight of  
Federal authority in support of the Marshal,  
and calling upon Congress for a further en-  
actment to secure the efficient execution of  
the law.

He declared the Compromise Measures  
of 1850—the platform and rallying point of  
the South—

"A settlement in principle and substance—  
a final settlement—of the dangerous and  
exciting subjects which they embrace."

And this terse, sententious declaration is  
as broad and as strong as any man's, North  
or South, in convention or out of it has been  
able to express the idea.

For the satisfaction of our readers, and to  
prevent any possibility of dispute, we copy  
that portion of the message of 1850 entire,  
from the Congressional Globe of that year,  
p. 5:

"It was hardly to have been expected  
that the series of measures passed at your  
last session, with the view of healing your  
sectional differences which had sprung  
from the slavery and territorial questions,  
should at once have realized their benedi-  
cious purpose. All mutual concession in  
the nature of a compromise must neces-  
sarily be unwelcome to men of extreme opinions.  
And though without such concessions our  
constitution could not have been formed,  
and cannot be permanently sustained, yet we  
have seen them made the subject of bitter  
controversy in both sections of the Repub-  
lic. It required many months of discussion  
and deliberation to secure the concurrence  
of a majority of Congress in their favor.—  
It would be strange if they had been received  
with approbation by people and States,  
prejudiced and heated by the exciting con-  
troversies of their representatives. I believe  
those measures to have been required by  
the circumstances and condition of the  
country. I believe those measures to have  
been necessary to allay asperities and an-  
imosities that were rapidly alienating one  
section of the country from another, and  
destroying the fraternal sentiments which  
are the strongest supports of the Constitu-  
tion. They were adapted in the spirit of  
conciliation. I believe that a great major-  
ity of our fellow citizens sympathize in that  
spirit, and that purpose, and in the main  
approve, and are prepared, in all respects,

to sustain these enactments. I can not doubt  
that the American people, bound together  
by kindred blood and common traditions,  
still cherish a paramount regard for the  
Union of their fathers: and that they are  
ready to rebuke any attempt to violate its  
integrity, to disturb the compromises on  
which it is based, or to resist the laws  
which have been enacted under its author-  
ity.

The series of measures to which I have  
alluded are regarded by me as a settlement,  
in principle and in substance—a final set-  
tlement of the dangerous and exciting sub-  
jects which they embrace. Most of these  
subjects indeed, are beyond your reach, as  
the legislation which disposed of them was,  
in its character, final and irrevocable. It  
may be presumed from the opposition  
which they all encountered that none of  
those measures were free from imperfections,  
but in their mutual dependence and connec-  
tion they formed a system of compromise,  
the most conciliatory, and best for the en-  
tire country, that could be obtained from  
conflicting sectional interests and opinions.

For this reason I recommend your adher-  
ence to the adjustment established by those  
measures, until time and experience shall  
demonstrate the necessity of further leg-  
islation to guard against evasion or abuse.

By that adjustment we have been res-  
cued from the wide and boundless agitation  
that surrounded us, and have a firm, distinct  
and legal ground to rest upon. And the  
occasion, I trust, will justify me in exhort-  
ing my countrymen to rally upon and  
maintain that ground as the best, if not the  
only means of restoring peace and quiet to  
the country, and maintaining inviolate the  
integrity of the Union."

### Jackson (Miss) Flag.

What the Abolitionists say of Mil-  
lard Fillmore.

MORE LIGHT FOR THE SOUTH.

An Albany correspondent of the N. Y.  
Evening Post says:

"Not a word has been said editorially as  
yet in the Register upon Fillmore's nomi-  
nation; but it is expected that he will come  
out with a stunner to-morrow or next day,  
against the proceedings of the Philadelphia  
Convention. All the Republicans here that  
I have conversed with seem very well pleas-  
ed with Fillmore's nomination. They  
think their chances for success next fall are  
now better than ever. The true issue be-  
tween slavery and freesoil is presented by  
Fillmore's nomination. Everybody knows  
who he is—what he has done for the South  
and Southern interest, and what he would  
be willing to do again if elected."

The Newburyport Herald says that if the  
State Council endorses Fillmore, the signer  
of the Fugitive Slave act, and Donelson, the  
owner of a hundred slaves, the contest for  
the State administration next fall will be  
between the Democrats and Republicans.

The Know-Nothings of N. Y. city ratified  
the nigger-hunting ticket at the Taber-  
nacle Friday evening. J. H. Reynolds  
presided, and James W. Barker, a leading  
George Law man, joined in the proceedings.  
A. J. Donelson spoke at some length and  
was vehemently applauded. Resolutions  
warmly endorsing the Philadelphia nomi-  
nations were adopted with great enthusi-  
asm.—Boston Evening Tel. (Abol.)

How THEY LIKE IT.—No American paper  
in Maine supports the Philadelphia nomi-  
nations. No American paper in New  
Hampshire support them. None in Ver-  
mont. None in Connecticut. None in Rhode  
Island. Ex-Governor Colby of New Hamp-  
shire, who was falsely reported to have ac-  
quiesced, repudiates the whole thing. Dit-  
to the other delegate from New Hampshire  
at Philadelphia. The Americans of New  
Haven have repudiated the Philadelphia  
doings by a formal resolution.

The above repudiations are on the ground  
of the slave-hunting candidates set up.—[N. Y.]  
Mr. Fillmore, it seems, has been nomi-  
nated not only for the purpose of putting  
down abolitionism, but also that he may  
have a second chance of saving the Union,  
which, according to the Express, is just  
now again in imminent danger. Speaking  
of abolitionism, the Express says:

"At home we see how it is bringing to  
its aid, in solid phalanx, all the agitators  
and demagogues and political negro-pho-  
bists in the land, under the banner of so-called  
Black Republicanism. In England as  
well as the United States there is a vast  
monied capital embarked in the undertak-  
ing. The most formidable obstacles these  
fanatics and traitors have to encounter is  
the Federal Union, and the Constitution which  
is the bond of that Union. Here at home  
their policy is, if not to 'let the Union slide'  
—right off—at least to excite such a resis-  
tance to the Constitution, and such an agi-  
tation against the Southern States, as are  
certain to bring on a dissolution ere long if  
possible, before the first generation passes  
from the stage. Abroad—in England—if a  
war can be stirred up between the two coun-  
tries, disunion, with a view to negro eman-  
cipation, is to be the game."

The old slang over again. In the extracts  
we have a sample of the manner in which  
Mr. Fillmore is to be supported. The  
usual common places of the American party  
are abandoned, and the war is to be waged,  
not against Irishmen and Catholics, but  
against the enemies of the extension of slav-  
ery, whom the friends of the new candidates  
seek to render odious by stigmatizing them  
as abolitionists, and as confederates with  
fanatics in a foreign country.

N. Y. Express.

They are talking seriously, at Louisville,  
Ky., of tunnelling the Ohio river for railroad  
purposes. This would seem to be a mighty  
undertaking, but what cannot Yankee inge-  
nuity accomplish these days?

## North Carolina Rail Road--Bank- ing.

We have been approached, of late, by a  
large number of persons, and asked whether  
we were in favor of conferring Banking  
Privileges on this Company. We invariably  
answer in the affirmative; and have no  
doubt, but that if such privileges were now  
exercised by this Company, that trade here-  
abouts would be more brisk, and that the  
pressure, which is now bearing down all  
kinds of business, would hardly be felt.—  
Now, we have no banking facilities, and  
consequently, every thing is depressed.

In addition, we are reminded that there  
is a number of public spirited citizens, who  
have nobly and liberally invested large a-  
mounts in this grand enterprise, and as yet  
they are receiving nothing in return. Jus-  
tice demands the bestowment of this privi-  
lege on them, that they may at least make  
an interest on their money, as well as the  
great want of a circulating medium, which  
will always be a par.

At this moment, there is no such thing as  
Bank accommodations, and there never will  
be as long as the notes of our present Banks  
are continually driven from circulation by  
brokers buying them up and returning them  
to the Banks.

If we could have notes, in circulation up-  
on the faith and credit of this gigantic com-  
pany, or upon the faith of both the North  
Carolina and Western North Carolina Rail  
Road, we feel satisfied they would always  
maintain their full value. Until this is the  
case, we have no idea that we shall witness  
much improvement in the trade of our State.

The want of this has always been a  
drawback—and has so been acknowledged  
by all with whom we have conversed. We  
therefore, throw out these hints that the  
subject may be brought before the public,  
talked about, and when the proper time ar-  
rives, for electing men to the Legislature,  
they may be selected with reference to this  
all-important subject.

We see no good reason why this privi-  
lege should be exclusively conferred on men  
who have not to this day risked one dollar  
in these two gigantic enterprises—works  
which have and must yet exert a tremen-  
dous influence all over the State, in develop-  
ing our hitherto unknown resources.

To secure this desirable end, let there be  
a general move among the friends of the  
measure, and not an effort spared until it  
shall be completely successful.

### Salisbury Herald.

The Washington Union virtually ad-  
mits that the Democracy in Congress gave  
up its platform when it consented to the  
adoption of the plurality rule. "There was  
a strong repugnance," says the editor, "a-  
mong the national members to its adoption."  
Finding it dangerous, however, to delay,  
"propositions were made by the Democrats  
to which the Southern Know Nothings in-  
dicated a disposition to accede." In fact,  
the Democrats went over to the Know  
Nothings. When Aiken was asked by Mr.  
Barclay, of Pennsylvania, whether he stood  
upon the Democratic platform or had given  
pledges to the Know Nothings, he refused  
to answer. And Mr. Barclay's democracy  
was so intense that he refused to vote for  
Aiken, because that gentleman told the House  
that he was not the nominee of any caucus  
and did not go into the contest with the  
abominable caucus resolution sticking to  
him. Mr. A. K. Marshall was right in  
claiming a victory for the national Ameri-  
cans—that the Democrats were voting for a  
man who disclaimed the caucus resolution.  
It must have been a great satisfaction to the  
American members to see the Democrats  
forced to give up their caucus resolve, after  
nine weeks blind and stupid maintenance  
of it. There was no understanding between  
the National Americans and Democrats.—  
This was distinctly declared by Mr. Hum-  
phrey Marshall on the final vote for Speak-  
er. And the only "proposition" to which  
the national Americans could or would "ac-  
cede," was the unconditional surrender of the  
odious resolution. Pity they didn't  
give in before: the humiliation would have  
been no greater, and the result would have  
been the election of a good Democrat as  
Speaker, instead of a Massachusetts Free  
Soiler.—Saint Louis Intelligencer.

### Mr. Everett in Richmond.

RICHMOND, MARCH 20, 1856.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

MR. EVERETT arrived in Richmond on  
Monday, and was received by a commit-  
tee of gentlemen appointed by the Mount  
Vernon Association. He drove to the  
Executive mansion, where he was most  
cordially welcomed by his Excellency  
Gov. Wise, whose guest he is.

Last evening Mr. Everett delivered  
his address upon the character of Wash-  
ington before a large audience of two  
thousand persons, which comprised in  
great part the beauty and intelligence  
of the city. The deep heart felt delight  
and enthusiasm with which it was received  
could not have been surpassed, nor  
could the matter and style of the orator  
be more truly appreciated.

There are no passionate appeals or  
rhetorical display in Mr. Everett's oratory;  
but a flowing stream of convinc-  
ing wisdom, which springs spontaneously  
from a great and cultivated mind, which  
takes captive both sense and soul, and  
rolls in its majesty like the unbroken  
wave of a summer sea until it breaks in  
resistless grandeur upon the shore.

It is beyond my power to invisibly  
select any of the great points made in  
this glorious address; but the parallel  
drawn between that magnificent pub-  
lic plunderer, the great Larlborough the

soldier who was destitute of generosity,  
the sister attribute of bravery and our  
Washington, was incomparably beauti-  
ful; and when, after describing the im-  
perial residence of the great Duke, he  
turned to that "modest mansion on the  
banks of the Potomac," the enthusiasm  
of his listening audience knew no bounds.

In all the eulogies heretofore pro-  
nounced upon Washington it seems to  
my apprehension that there is not one  
which can at all compare, either in the  
originality with which the subject is  
treated or depth of character, to this  
noble production of Mr. Everett. It  
comes as near, perhaps, to the unrivalled  
smoothness, force, and lucidness of Cicero  
to the classic elegance of Burke, as any  
production in our language. It was not  
only in the almost unparalleled beauty  
of the orator's periods, the logical accu-  
racy of his deductions, the originality of  
thought and expression, the winning  
grace of manner, or the exquisitely mod-  
ulated, pleasing voice that charmed his  
hearers; but it was that the audience  
felt that he was portraying the self sac-  
rificing life, virtuous character and deeds  
of a man he himself loved to contem-  
plate, of a man who was "great because  
he was good." And let me add that not  
a few, listening to the noble thoughts  
which fell so earnestly from the lips of  
the orator, unconsciously, perhaps, drew  
a comparison between the pure and spot-  
less statesmen and scholar and the "Fath-  
er of his Country," to whose memory  
and glory he was calling up tears like  
grateful rain.

It is an effort, taken as a whole, that  
will be long and fondly remembered in  
the Old Dominion, and the nation may  
well be proud to claim among her sons  
a patriot and orator like Edward Ever-  
ett.

After the conclusion of the discourse  
Gov. Wise and President Tyler made  
some very felicitous and complimentary  
remarks, and the audience retired.

### The Illinois U. S. Senators.

A Washington correspondent thus al-  
ludes to Messrs. Douglas and Trumbull,  
the United States Senators from the  
State of Illinois:

"Senator Trumbull's admission to a  
seat in the Senate must be regarded as  
a triumph over his colleague, Senator  
Douglas, between whom and himself, it  
is said, a strong hostility exists. They  
are both men of great influence in the  
Democratic party of Illinois, both New  
Englanders by birth and education, both  
men of inflexible will, and not likely to  
back down from the position they choose  
to take.—Douglas in the more demonstra-  
tive and b'hoysish in his mode of op-  
erations, as one would infer from the in-  
cessant activity with which he propels  
his short, thick set body about the hall,  
now speaking to this member and now  
to that, in all parts of the hall.

But there is something in the appear-  
ance of Trumbull which indicates that  
he would not shrink from trying conclu-  
sions with the most ferocious of his as-  
sociates. He is of a slender, wiry figure,  
with a well formed head and a square,  
compact forehead. His spectacles im-  
part a rather clerical air to his pale fea-  
tures; but the resolute compression of  
his mouth, and the unhesitating precision  
and positive character of his language,  
give warning that there is some fight in  
him; and I rather think his enemies  
would prefer to steer clear of him in  
debate. He is preceded by a high rep-  
utation as a lawyer and judge in Illinois.

### Circus Statistics.

It is stated that there are twenty-three  
circus companies in the United States, and  
the average expense of each daily, in the  
summer season, is \$350; in all about \$8,000.  
The cost of fixtures, horses, &c., is about  
\$750,000, and employment is given to 2,000  
men and an equal number of horses.

A PROFESSIONAL PREFERENCE.—How do  
you like the character of St. Paul?"  
asked a parson of his landlady one day,  
during a conversation about the old saints  
and the apostles. "Ah, he was a good,  
clever old soul I know for he once said, you  
know, that we must eat what is set before  
us and ask no questions for conscience sake.  
I always thought I would like him for a  
boarder."

### LEXINGTON FEMALE SCHOOL.

MISS MARGARET F. CAMPBELL, PRINCIPAL.

THE second session of this School will commence  
on Monday, the 28th of January, 1856.

The terms of the School are as follows—

Elementary branches, .....	\$6 00
Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, &c., 900	
Algebra, Mental, Moral and Natural Philoso- phy, Chemistry, Botany, Logic, Rhetoric, History, &c. &c., .....	