

Deferred Articles.

PLATFORM

Of the American Party, adopted at Philadelphia, June 15, 1855.

I.—The acknowledgment of that Almighty Being who rules over the universe—who presides over the councils of nations—who conducts the affairs of men, and who, in every step by which we have advanced to the character of an independent nation, has distinguished us by some token of providential agency.

II.—The cultivation and development of a sentiment of profoundly intense American feeling; of passionate attachment to our country, its history and its institutions; of admiration for the purer days of our national existence; of veneration for the heroism that precipitated our revolution; and of emulation, of the virtue, wisdom and patriotism that framed our constitution, and first successfully applied its provisions.

III.—The maintenance of the union of these United States as the paramount political good; or, to use the language of Washington, "the primary object of patriotic desire." And hence:—

1. Opposition to all attempts to weaken or subvert it.

2. Uncompromising antagonism to every principle of policy that endangers it.

3. The advocacy of an equitable adjustment of all political differences which threaten its integrity or perpetuity.

4. The suppression of all tendencies to political division, founded on "geographical discriminations, or on the belief that there is a real difference of interests and views" between the various sections of the Union.

5. The full recognition of the rights of the several States, as expressed and reserved in the constitution; and a careful avoidance, by the General Government, of all interference with their rights by legislative or executive action.

IV.—Obedience to the Constitution of these United States, as the supreme law of the land, sacredly obligatory upon all its parts and members; and steadfast resistance to the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretenses. Avowing that in all doubtful or disputed points it may only be legally ascertained and expounded by the judicial power of the United States.

And, as a corollary to the above:—

1. A habit of reverential obedience to the laws, whether National, State, or Municipal, until they are either repealed or declared unconstitutional by the proper authority.

2. A tender and sacred regard for those acts of state-manship which are to be distinguished from acts of ordinary legislation, by the fact of their being of the nature of compacts and agreements; and so to be considered a fixed and settled national policy.

Y.—A radical revision and modification of the laws regulating immigration, and the settlement of immigrants. Offering to the honest immigrants who, from love of liberty or hatred of oppression, seek an asylum in the United States, a friendly reception and protection; but unqualifiedly condemning the transmission to our shores of felons and paupers.

VI.—The essential modification of the naturalization laws.

The repeal by the Legislatures of the respective States, of all State laws allowing foreigners not naturalized to vote.

The repeal, without retro-active operation, of all acts of Congress making grants of lands to un-naturalized foreigners, and allowing them to vote in the Territories.

VII.—Hostility to the corrupt means by which the leaders of party have hitherto forced upon us our rulers and our political creeds.

Implacable animosity against this prevalent demoralizing system of rewards for political subserviency, and of punishments for political independence.

Disgust for the wild but after office which characterizes the age.

These on the one hand. On the other:—

1. Imitation of the practice of the purer days of the Republic, and admiration of the maxim that "office should seek the man, and not the man the office;" and of the rule, that the just mode of ascertaining fitness for office is the capability, faithfulness, and the honesty of the incumbent or candidate.

VIII.—Resistance to the aggressive policy and corrupting tendencies of the Roman Catholic Church in our country by the advancement to all political stations—executive, legislative, judicial or diplomatic—of those only who do not hold civil allegiance, directly or indirectly, to any foreign power, whether civil or ecclesiastical, and who are Americans by birth, education and training—thus fulfilling the maxim, "AMERICANS ONLY SHALL GOVERN AMERICA."

The protection of all citizens in the legal and proper exercise of their civil and religious rights and privileges; the maintenance of the right of every man to the full, unrestrained and peaceful enjoyment of his own religious opinions and worship; and a jealous resistance to all attempts by any sect, denomination or church to obtain an ascendancy over any other in the State, by means of any special privileges or exemption, by any political combination of its members, or by a division of their civil allegiance with any foreign power, potentate or ecclesiastical.

IX.—The reformation of the character of our National Legislature, by elevating to that dignified and responsible position men of higher qualifications, purer morals, and more unselfish patriotism.

X.—The restriction of executive patronage—especially in the matter of appointments to office—so far as it may be permitted by the constitution, and consistent with the public good.

XI.—The education of the youth of our country in Schools provided by the State, which schools shall be common to all, without distinction of creed or party, and free from any influence or direction of a denominational or partisan character.

And, inasmuch as Christianity by the constitutions of nearly all the States, by the decisions of the most eminent judicial authorities, and by the consent of the people of America, is considered an element of our political system; and as the Holy Bible is at once the source of Christianity, and the depository and fountain of all civil and religious freedom, we oppose every attempt to exclude it from the schools thus established in the States.

XII.—The American party, having risen upon the ruins and despite of the opposition of the whig and democratic parties, cannot be held in any manner responsible for the obnoxious acts or violated pledges of either; and the systematic agitation of the slavery question by those parties having elevated sectional hostility into a positive element of political power, and brought our

institutions into peril, it has, therefore, become the imperative duty of the American party to interpose for the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpetuity to the Union. And as experience has shown it impossible to reconcile opinions so extreme as those which separate the disputants; and, as there can be no dishonor in submitting to the laws, the National Council has deemed it the best guarantee of common justice and of future peace to abide by and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of slavery, as a final and conclusive settlement of that subject in spirit and its substance.

And regarding it the highest duty to avow their opinions, upon a subject so important, in distinct and unequivocal terms, it is hereby declared, as the sense of this National Council, that Congress possesses no power, under the constitution, to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the States where it does or may exist, or to exclude any State from admission into the Union, because its constitution does or does not recognize the institution of slavery as a part of its social system, and expressly premitting any expression of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or prohibit slavery in any Territory, it is the sense of the National Council that Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of slavery within the Territories of the United States, and that any interference by Congress with slavery as it exists in the District of Columbia, would be a violation of the spirit and intention of the compact by which the State of Maryland ceded the District to the United States, and a breach of the national faith.

XIII.—The policy of the government of the United States, in its relations with foreign governments, is to exact justice from the strongest, and do justice to the weakest; restraining, by all the power of the government, all its citizens from interference with the internal concerns of nations with whom we are at peace.

XIV.—This National Council declares that all the principles of the Order shall be henceforward every where openly avowed; and that each member shall be at liberty to make known the existence of the Order, and the fact that he himself is a member, and it recommends that there be no concealment of the places of meeting of subordinate Councils.

E. B. BARTLETT, of Kentucky, President of National Convention.

C. D. DESLER, of New Jersey, Corresponding Secretary.

JAMES M. STEPHENS, of Maryland, Recording Secretary.

MASON AND DIXON'S LINE.

The National Intelligencer has an interesting editorial in relation to this celebrated but invisible line. After referring to the fact that there are thousands in whose mouths it has been familiar for years, who have but little conception of how it originated, or of its true meaning, it proceeds to remark:—

For our attention being brought at this time to the geographical significance of this famous line, we are indebted to the researches of Mr. John H. B. Latrobe, of Baltimore, a gentleman whose profound acquaintance and literary taste has contributed much to enrich the common stock of knowledge. The subject was chosen by him for an address before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; and as we presume that a very limited number of copies were printed for distribution, we shall not subject ourselves to the charge of carrying this to Athens, if we quote a few passages from it for the benefit of our readers. Speak of the purely geographical question, he says:—

"A consequence of this state of things has been to perpetuate the memory of the old surveyors who established it—a rare good fortune as regards their fame; for, while the engineers who located the road across the Simplon have been forgotten in the all-absorbing renown of the master whom they served; while, of the thousands who soil part the Eddystone, not one perhaps knows who it was that erected, on a crag in the midst of the sea, the wondrous lighthouse that has now defied the tempests of a century; while oblivion has been the lot of other benefactors of mankind whose works, of every-day utility, should have been their enduring monuments, Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, who, sixty-six years ago, ran a line through the forest and the Indians forbade the farther progress of chain and compass, and whose greatest merit seems to have been that of accurate surveyors, have obtained a notoriety for their names as lasting as the history of our country."

It was in 1763 that the proprietors of Pennsylvania and Maryland agreed with Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon to survey the boundary between their respective grants; and these "two mathematicians or surveyors" landed in Philadelphia in November of the same year, and entered at once upon their own account their new line of duty. "The nightingale and the rind chain measurements of 1761 and 1762 would have answered every purpose, had the proprietors only thought so."

He gives a minute account of the progress of this work from time to time and thus continues:—

"The lines whose history has thus been given were directed to be marked in a particular manner, both by the agreements of the parties and the decree of Lord Hardwicke; and the surveyors accordingly planted, at the end of every fifth mile, a stone graven with the arms of the Penns on the one side and of the Baltimore family on the other, marking the intermediate miles with smaller stones having a P on one side and an M on the other. The stones with the arms were all sent from England. This was done on the parallel of latitude as far as Siding Hill; but here all wheel transportation ceasing in 1770, the further marking of the line was the work of eight yards wide, with piles of stones on the crests of all the mountain ranges, built some eight feet high, as far as the summit of the Alleghany, between which the line was marked by posts, around which stones and earth were thrown the better to preserve them."

All the efforts of Mr. Latrobe to discover some information in regard to the characters and personal appearance of these two remarkable individuals, proved fruitless—"Their letters," he says, "are the merest business letters; their journal is the most kind of records;" and he therefore amused himself by dividing their characters by their respective autographs. From these he very ingeniously deduces that "Mason was a cool, deliberate, pain-taking man, never in a hurry; a man, never in a hurry; a man of quiet courage, who crossed the Mountains with fifteen men, because it was his duty to do so, though he would have

much preferred three the number at his heels." From Dixon's signature he infers "that he was a younger man; a man of impatient spirit and nervous temperament; just such a one as worked best with a sober-sided colleague."

"In a note he tells us that Latrobe, in his Bibliographic Astrounging, says that Dixon was born in a coal mine—He died at Durham, England, in 1777, but Mason survived him ten years, and according to the Encyclopedia Americana, died in 1787. One of the stones—that which marked the northeast corner of Maryland—being undermined by a brook, in the course of time fell, and was removed to form part of a chimney to a neighboring farm house. Upon the stone being missed, Mr. Latrobe says "the Legislators of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware, took the matter in hand, and a joint commission was appointed, which, obtaining the services of Lieut. Colonel James D. Graham, a distinguished officer of the Topographical Engineers, of the United States, caused the work of Mason and Dixon to be reviewed as far as was necessary. Colonel Graham's work corroborated in all important particulars the works of his predecessors. Some errors were discovered, however."

By the correction of one of these errors the State of Maryland gained an addition to her territory of some acre and eighty-seven hundredths of an acre; but whether the loss fell upon Pennsylvania or Delaware does not appear. Another of the errors corrected was of a rather singular nature. Col. Graham says in his report:—"Mr. W. Smith, a gentleman who has once served as a member of the Legislature of Delaware, resided a full half mile within the State of Pennsylvania."

These are all curious facts, well worthy to be made the subject of an address to any historical society; and the manner in which Mr. Latrobe executed his task shows the discriminating judgment of the Pennsylvania society in selecting an individual so very competent to its satisfactory performance.

PRESIDENT VAN BUREN AT AN EARLY HOUR—An American gentleman writes from Nice, Italy, that during the last season, while Mr. Van Buren was in that city, hearing that earthquakes were formerly prevalent in that part of the country, but that no shock had been felt for a number of years, he told his Italian host that, for the rarity and novelty of it he would like to have a "small shake" happen while he was there. Sure enough, in a few weeks thereafter in the dead of the night, the whole city and mountains commenced rocking, and the inhabitants, in the greatest consternation, fled into the streets. Among others in the park which is near the hotel was Mr. Van Buren, in primitive costume and in a high state of excitement. The President and the citizens passed the balance of the night in the streets, and he was perfectly satisfied with the "small shake."

"My love," said Doyle to his wife, "why is a Lapplander like an umbrella maker? D'ye give it up? 'Cause he derives his support from the rain, dear!" (retireur.)

Guysott's Yellow-Doek and Sarsaparilla.

Is now put up in the Largest Sized Bottles, and is ascertained by the Wonders it has performed, the original copies of which are in the possession of the proprietor, Remember, this is the only true and original article.

Read the following Certificate.

Tell folks, Geo. A. J., Jun. 2, 1852.

DEAR SIR: I send you this to certify to you that your Extract of Yellow Doek and Sarsaparilla has performed one of the most wonderful cures on me that has ever been effected on man. I have been afflicted for forty years with eruptions on my legs and feet; in 1842 they got so bad that I had to go on crutches; and in 1841 had one leg amputated above the knee. In about nine months my leg broke out in large sores, and I was confined to my bed for several weeks; and discharged a great deal of offensive matter. My groin also broke out in large sores, which discharged a great deal of offensive matter, and I was confined to my bed for several weeks; and discharged a great deal of offensive matter. My groin also broke out in large sores, which discharged a great deal of offensive matter, and I was confined to my bed for several weeks; and discharged a great deal of offensive matter.

My case is well known in a large portion of South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, and if any should doubt the above, I invite them to call on me, and I will show them the sores. I am from Tallahassee, Fla., and my name is Geo. A. J. RENEAH HUGHES, State's Ferry.

The Yellow Doek and Sarsaparilla is peculiarly adapted for females of delicate health, resulting from irregularity of menstrual discharges, and other diseases peculiar to their sex. The proprietors have in their possession a great number of certificates of cures, performed of the most successful nature. We assure the afflicted, that a bottle or two of Guy'sott's Extract of Yellow Doek and Sarsaparilla will in a great measure cure these difficulties, and remove the most distressing humors.

Put up in quart bottles—Price \$1 per bottle. Sold Wholesale and Retail by SCOVILL & MEAD, 111 Charles St., N. O.

General Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed. Sold also by the principal Druggists in every State.

GRATIS! Just Published: A New Discovery in Medicine!

A FEW WORDS ON THE RATIONAL TREATMENT, without Medicine, of Spasmodic or Local Weakness, Nervous Debility, Loss of Sleep, Headache, Lassitude, Weakness of the Limbs and Back, Indigestion and Inertia, and all the Diseases of the Head, Stomach, Liver, Spleen, Gall Bladder, and all the Organs of the Human System.

By the author, J. M. HOWELL, M. D., of the City of New York.

Price 25 CENTS. Sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price.

For a full and complete description of the disease, and the mode of cure, see the book.

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S. H. RANSOM, U.C.C. ALBANY.

Wait for the Waggons!

WHAT FOR? say you. Well, we will tell you. It is because we have opened a

MAMMOTH STOVE STORE,

in Williams' New Brick Building, Charlotte, N. C., just opposite the Bank of Charlotte, where can be found the largest, cheapest and best stock of

IRON WITCH AERIEIGHT COOKING STOVE,

with which we challenge the world to produce a better. We have also all kinds of Stoves suitable for

Chimneys, Stoves, Parlor, Bed-rooms, &c. &c. Now, we will tell you why we have our advertisement "wait for the waggons." It is because we have three waggons constantly running through the country with Stoves and will deliver them within 50 miles of Charlotte. All Stoves sold by us will be put up free of charge and warranted to do well; and now, as we have told you about the Stoves we will say to you, that we have all kinds of

Britannia, Japan, Tin and Sheet Iron WARE,

BRASS KETTLES, STOVE PIPES, &c., constantly on hand.

IF AN ORDER sent to us will be promptly attended to by

JENKINS & TAYLOR, Charlotte, March 7, 1854.

DR. REED'S ABBYSSINIA MIXTURE,

For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Consumption, &c. Price per bottle, 75 cents and \$1.25.

Gold Mine Balsam,

Or Dyspeptic Bitters or Tincture Tonic Nervine. A letter from J. R. Collins, Druggist at Milton N. C., dated Aug. 14, 1847:

Dr. J. Khol—Dear Sir: Your medicine has given entire satisfaction in this section of country. The Abyssinia Mixture especially is highly approved of. It has been tried in many cases with such success that I never had enough to supply the demand. You will please send me a large supply of it as soon as you get home.

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Merchants' Hotel, KING-ST., CHARLESTON, S. C.

BY JAMES M. HURST, ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS PER DAY.

CIRCULAR FOR FALL TRADE, 1854.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

WE beg to inform our friends and buyers of the country generally, that we have made EXTENSIVE PREPARATIONS for our

FALL TRADE.

We shall be prepared to show one of the LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCKS we have ever offered, selected, as usual, by ourselves in all the leading European Markets.

Our establishment and business is now so well known as being one of the most extensive in this country, that it is hardly necessary to repeat what we have often said before, viz: That we are prepared to offer one of the

Largest and Most Extensive Stock of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS

to be found in this country, embracing all that is New, Rich and Desirable in Dress Goods of every variety.

Cloths, Casimeres, Linen Goods, Hosiery, Domestic Goods, of all styles, Carpets, Floor Cloths, Rugs, Druggets, Curtain Materials, House Keeping Goods, &c.

WE ALSO OFFER 600 cases Negro Plains and Kerseys, of the best makes and styles.

250 bales Twilled and Duffin BLANKETS.

We pay great attention to these goods, and are prepared to supply the trade on the best terms. It is our determination, as it is our interest, to make our prices as low as possible, and to secure popularity, as well as to make our House, both in its organization and extent, worthy the trade of the South and South West.

HANCROFT, BETTS & MARSHALL, No. 209 & 211 King Street, July 4, 1854.

Fashionable Tailoring.

THE SUBSCRIBER Tailors to the public, in general, that he is now receiving a large assortment of new

Cloths, Casimeres and VESTINGS, for Gentlemen's wear, and will be sold for CASH at a small profit, or made to order according to the latest styles. Shop next door to Daniels & Allison.

Charlotte Sept. 26, 1854. D. L. BEA, 331F

CHARLOTTE MARBLE YARD.

HAVING disposed of our entire interest in the Marble Yard to Messrs. Wm. Tiddy & Son, we recommend them to our friends.

STOWE & PEGRAM, September 26, 1854.

THE subscribers having bought out the interest of Messrs. Stowe & Pegram in the Charlotte Marble Yard, respectfully tender their services to the people of Charlotte and the country generally in the line of business. He is fully prepared to furnish

MONUMENTS, GRAVESTONES, Marble Steps, Table Slabs, and other patterns cut from marble, according to the most approved taste and style, and upon the most accommodating terms ever offered in the Southern country. The Yard is situated on the North West corner of the Charlotte Depot Yard, where the subscribers, or their agents, may always be found.

WM. TIDDY & SON, Democrat and Concord Gazette will copy September 26, 1854. 331F

A. C. WILLIAMSON, Attorney at Law, CHARLOTTE, S. C.

WILL practice in this and the adjoining counties, and will attend to all professional business entrusted to him.