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our r'rincipies.

First. We shall maintain the doctrine that no foreigner ought to be allowed to exercise the elective franchise, till he shall have resided within the United States a sufficient length of time to enable him to become acquainted with the principles, and imbued with the spirit of our institutions, and until he shall have become thoroughly identified with the greatest inter-

ests of our country.

Second. We shall advocate a passage of a stringent law by Congress to prevent the immigration hither of foreigners, who are either paupers or criminals, and to send back to the countries from which they come, all such foreigners of these classes as may, in violation of such law, hereafter reach our ports; and to require the President of the United States to demand from any government, which may send hither such classes of its subjects, immediate and ample satisfaction for such outrage, and a proper indemnity against the rep-

Third. We shall oppose the election or appoint ment of any foreign-born citizen to any office of trust honor or emolument, under the Federal or State goveruments, or the employment or enlistment of such persons in the army or navy in time of war; maintaining, as we do, the opinion that the native-born cit. izeas of the United States have the right to govern the land of their birth; and that all immigrants from abroad should be content with the enjoyment of life, liberty, and property, under our institutions, without seeking to participate in the enaction, administration, or execution of our laws,

Fourth. We shall advocate and urge the adoption of such an amended form of an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and to be adminisof trust, honor or emolument, under the Federal or ing. State governments, as will effectually exclude from such offices all persons, who shall not directly and explicitly recognise the obligations and binding force of the Constitution of the United States, as paramount to all obligations of adhesion or allegiance to any foreign prince, power, potentate, or authority, whatever, under any and all circumstances.

Fifth. We shall maintain the doctrine that no one of the States of this Union has the right to admit to the enjoyment of free suffring that made a citizen of the birth, who has not been first made a citizen of the birth, who has not been first made a citizen of the Yet I was not molested for the part I took in them.

A few years after this I walked to the Navy Yard United States, according to the "uniform rule" of naturalization prescribed by Congress, under the provisions of the Constitution.

Sixt't. We shall oppose, now and hereafter, any " u.ioa of Church and State," no matter what class of religionists shall seek to bring about such union. Seventh. We shall vigorously maintain the vested rights of all persons, of native or forciga birth, and

Eighth. We shall oppose and protest against all each individual and his God, and over which no polit- things a cause for my removal from office. ical government, or other human power, can rightfully exercise any supervision or control, at any time, in

Ninth. We shall oppose all "higher law" doctrines, by which the Constitution is to be set at nought, violited, or disregarded, whether by politicians, by religionists, or by the adherents or followers of either, or by any other class of persons.

Teath. We shall muintain and defend the Constitution as it stands, the Union as it exists, and the rights ability and influence, all who may assail them, or ei-

*Eleventi. And lastly, we shall use our utmost exertions to build up an " American party," whose maxim

AMERICANS SHALL RULE THEIR COUNTRY!

From the New Orleans Delta. BURNING OF A NEGRO ALIVE-SHOCK-ING SPECTACLE.

A few waeks since, Miss Thornton, an interesting young girl, residing near Gaston, Ala., was most brufally murdered by a slave. Immediately after the parder and detection of the negro, his immediate punthment was seriously contemplated by the people of Sumpter county, but, after mature deliberation, the the officers, and he was committed to prison.

At the last term of the circuit court of Sumpter county, the attorney appointed by the court, in the tained by the proper affidavit, granted the applica-

On Wednesday, the Md ult., the citizens of South Sumpter assembled en masse, at Wm. McFlorv's and imme liately passed a series of resolutions, reflecting seriously upon the conduct of the judge, and after having pledged themselves to sustain each other, a the miserable criminal by force from the jail where he On Friday following, after due prepartion, they car-

ried him to the spot where he so cruelly murdered his innocent victim, and burnt him alive at the stake. About three thousand persons were present who witnessed with various emotions, the dreadful spec-

"We were present," says the editor of the Marion (Mississippi) Republican, "but we hope we will never of several cords of light wood, in the centre of which was a green willow stake, selected in consequence of avoided. It came to this: they must remove me or lose its indestructability by fire.

On the top of the pile of lightwood the criminal was placed and securely chained to the stake. While had no accomplice, that he was actuated by lust alone, that he had attempted to violate her person, but had failed, and to conceal the attempt, he had cruelly murdered her by beating the poor innocent creature with a stump, that while he was doing this she im- and the political rights of man. plored him to carry her home to her father and that then left her, but soon returned, and after again beating her, he concealed the body in the very hole where the stake was planted at which he care, all the power of this administration, the Pope, for the loaves and the knee to power the stake was planted at which he care, all the power of this administration, the Pope, for the loaves and fishes. the stake was planted at which he suffered.

After this confession was made the match was applied, and in a few moments the devouring flames were enveloping the doomed negro; his fearful cries resounded through the air, while the surrounding negroes who witnessed this dreadful agony and horrible contortions, sent up an involuntary howl of horror. His sufferings, though exerusiating, were short; in a few suff rings, though exerusiating, were short; in a few And henceforth I will "cry aloud and spare not." in rates the flames had eaveloped him entirely, revealo w. nothing was left but the burning sesh and charry teleton of this human devil who could thus delib
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or the leton of the let crately perpetrate so foul a crime. The horsid outrage was fearfully avenged, and though the heavens were reeking with the stench of flesh, yet justice was satisfied; the law of retaliation was inflicted as nearly as it could be, while the examble made of this wretch had, no doubt, a salutary effect upon the two thousand slaves who witnessed his execution."

curred in the Baptist Church at Plainfield, N. J., on as a compliment. The Union seems to have taken it Sunday last. The facts as stated are that while Rev. very kindly; so far at least as not complyining can lows:—

At first Mr. Welch, a converted Roman Catholic priest, was manifest it. But, if you do not like it, I take back the preaching and dilating upon the dogmas of that religion, the priest who officiates in the Catholic Church of that place, entered the church and commenced a tirade of abuse against the preacher. Several gentle to live peaceably with all men

MERICAN

An American Policy for an American People.

KINSTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1855.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30, 1855. My FELLOW-CITIZENS: The tie that has for many years bound me to the government, as an humble of ficer of the Treasury Department, has this day been

I have lived here a quarter of a century, and every dollar I have received from the government has been spent among you- not rockles'y, for every one who knows me will test fy that I never possessed a habit of dissipation or extravagance; and yet, I have not a house or a foot of ground to show for it. Nevertheless, it is my desire to spend the residue of my days in

I am under great obligations to the Corporation of Washington, for two appointments recently conferred on me, -one, that of one of the trustees of the Public Schools,-the other, that of one of the revisers of the to perform with fidelity and to their satisfaction, the incumbent duties

The time consumed by these places could not have been made a protext for my removal, because my trasteeship did not take me more than two hours in a month from my official business, and the Board of tered to all persons elected or appointed to any office Revisors of the Code have not yet had their first meet-

"I have not shunned to declare to you all the counsel" of the true Americans! But this I have not ceased to do openly and above board, from the time of nor have I done more during the present administration than I did before.

When the American party was organized here nearly twenty years ago, I was appointed in public meeting chairman of the committee to prepare the address to the people of the United States; and it was written the enjoyment of free suffrage any person of foreign by me. There was no secret in those proceedings.

one night of every week for several weeks in succession, and listened to the vituperations of the Rev. J. P. Donelan against Protestantism and the liberty of faith and opinion in religious matters, and the next night returned and replied to him before the same for; after a while, he came to my aid, and rendered most efficient service. I also published a work about shall at all times oppose the slightest interference with the same time in defence of the Protestant Bible as published by the Pible Society, without note or comment against a most virulent attack by the Rev. Dr. ascertained-at head-quarters, of course-that I was abridgment of religious liberty, holding it as a cardinal maxim, that religious faith is a question between Treasury Department then did not consider these ciples of Protes antism—the right of private indument.

> I published articles refuting the preposterous claim set up by the Jesuits to religious toleration in Maryland; and al-o strictures on Archbishop Hughes's "Catholic chapter" in the History of the United

Again : During the administrations of Mr. Tyler and Mr. Polk, I published, at my own expense, and edited man, its increasing influence, and designs and conspiracies against the liberty, civil and religious, of the of the States, without diminution as guaranteed there- Unite I States; yet they who were at the head of the by: opposing at all times, and to the extent of our Treesury Department at that period, though repeatedly urged by the tools and minions of the Jesuits, did not consider this just cause for my removal. None iron yoke of Popery; to all this which the Foreign and ly urged by the tools and minions of the Jesuits, did professing the Democratic creed had as yet been found so shameless and so recreant to the cause of Democracy as to attempt to identify the party with the Church of mitizing it as "a raving." which advocates the union of Church an 1 State, and denounce all who oppose it, opinion, Pible Societies, the Masonic Society, Odd-Fellows' Society, de.

None of my labors ever interfered with my public . But w y should I be proscribed now, and by the Sumpter county, but, after mature deliberation, the through all administrations, from the early part of expended no small portion of my salary. To this end, have I denied myself the comforts and sometimes even the officers, and he was seen it. I do not not be custody of the officers and he was seen it. As hinted at above, the reason is this: This adminconjunction with the three political organs of the This, it seems, the allies of the Pope discovered-in discharge of his daty, moved for a change of venue to Jesuits in this city, the Union, the News and the little Green county. The Judge, as the motion was sus- Star, and a few papers and old political tricksters and twenty years ago-and they "were no longer disposed papistical demagogues elsewhere, to unite and identify to furnish out of the public Treasury the means' of undermining the liberty of this country, and sub- as I pleased? jecting Americans to the domination of that tyrant of tyrants. They have been met in the field by the Departments of the United States are erected into a American party, and are waging a desperate warfare. portion of them proceeded to Livingston and took They know that I have never hesitated to denounce their course as treacherous and suicidal, and I hesitate not to reiterate that, no party can be sustained in this country which op nly identifies itself with a religious of Rome? And then, forsooth, they have the effronsect, which has always sought the destruction of all others, and which denounces in its public and official circulars, all who are opposed to the union of Church

The foreign organization of conspirators is under the direction of the Jesuits, who have gained sufficient influence with the administration to use certain of the again witness a scene like it. The pyre was composed departments as tools to gratify a low revenge. Under

and State, and are advocates of the liberty of the press

their allies They may shake hands with the tyrant's minions, and such doctrines by a public functionary sufficient cause ety must give up a share of liberty to preserve the in this situation he confessed his guilt, stating that he with them gleat over their mean revenge imagining for his removal from office. Think, people of the that the blow has paralyzed one of the enemies of their friend and brother, the Pope of Pome-while I esteem it an honor to be thought worthy to be stricken down of opinion, liberty of the press, liberty of conscience,

True, the act may subject me to inconvenience, and

As Anteus, when thrown down by Hercules,

I leave office after a long service, with the comfortors. Soon all was power, or bar ered principle or independe

DISTURBANCE IN A CHURCH.—A disturbance oc-the editor. I thought it would be considered rather the editor. I thought it would be considered rather

men present immediately took the inconsiderate priest out, and the preacher finished his discourse without into the causes of my removal, and have heard that was at once removed, for no man in his senses will was at once removed, for no man in his senses will that the legislature of any country has a right to

[From the "American Organ."]

"Rejoice not, O mine enemy, for though I fall I shall is again."

never had the slightest intimation that my warfare with the Church of Rome was considered "politics," and was, therefore, distasteful to the Executive. But have given up the plea that it is unconstitutional to committed. I assure you I have done nothing more of late than I repeal or modify the naturalization laws, and now ask had never ceased to do for many years. The next would it be good policy to do so? thing, say you, is, that I have accepted two offices under the Corporation of great importance, &c., the

> judge whether or not I perform properly the business they have done me the honor to confide to me, when I shall enter actively thereupon. True, I have been, for a few months, performing the duties of Trustee of the Public Schools, and, so far, I have heard no complaint from any quarter, of any neglect of duty. Indeed, there were no grounds for complaint, as we seldom meet oftener than once a month-and always. after the Departments are closed. Also, our visits to the schools in our respective districts are required to be only monthly; and, if these caused me to be absent suffered—there is that love of country, there is that from my desk an hour each week-and it was certainly not more-was that a matter to be complained of against one who was rendering, without compensation.

and, as to the other office—that of revisor of the code of laws which is to be prepared for this District, we have not yet entered upon the duties, neither is it yet known when our services will be required in this business, or how much of our time will be occupied. But, "Thirdy." Ah, yes! "Thirdly." That is it. "Thirdly" is the very thing!! I confess to Thirdly

in part You say : Thirdly, he has long been a contentious and litigious man in religious matters, devoting himself with heart and soul to the work of persecuting and malign-Mr. Van Burin's administration to the present time : ing a religious sect, entitled to as kind treatment at the hands of the government of the United States, as any other sect; and his superiors in office were no longer disposed to furnish out of the public Treasury the means (his salary) of onabling him so to employ

Now, I have to say of this, "Thirdly, that, as the charge of being a contentious and litigious man in religious matters"—every one who knows me, from Maine to California, (and thanks be to God. I have friends good and true in every State in the Union,) will promptly stamp it with the epithet of false and calemnious. I never was concerned in a law suit, or angry disputation about any religious matter in the whole course of my life. The last thing that I could audience. To this the Rev. Jar. Brown can testify: be induced to engage in, would be a contentions discussion of religious topics.

As to what the Jesuits and their allies of the Execuand the right of all to read the Bible and arraying in opposi ion to their pretended Democracy and love of the liberty of con cience, &c., quotations from their own standard authors, the decrees of councils and bulls of Popes, showing that the whole constitution of their church is diametrically opposed to liberty of conscience, liberty of the press, separation of Church and State. education by the State, the right of the people to form a monthly magazine, for a few years, in opposition to any association the proceedings of which are kept secret from the priests, &c., and which contend that the Pope has the right, by virtue of his spiritual office, to control the temporal as well as the spiritual and ecclesinstical affairs of all nations, while the great object of the Jesuits is, by means of their schools, &c., to bring

ligning" their church, I plead guilty.

To this great work, which I consider the great cause Rome. The Union newspaper of this city had not then of all mankind as well as of our country, have I "debecome the advocate of anti-Christ and of that Church | voted myself with heart and soul," and all other whose public circulars decry freedom of conscience, stig- means I could command; yet, without neglecting my public duties therefor in any degree; and I hope to see the day when the political liberty of this country will and which curse the liberty of the press, liberty of be made secure against all the machinations of the Jesuits and their coadjutors-and when also the Church of Christ shall be so firmly founded in this glorious and helpless, and infirm. When she has done thiscountry, that the gates of hell (the papal hierarchy) shall never shake it or make it tremble

Papal party are pleased to say is " persecuting and ma-

Yes, I acknowledge I have labored "with heart present administration: Having passed unscathed and soul" to this end. To this end, it is true, I have have I denied myself the comforts and sometimes even the necessaries of life. I do not deny the charge of stand. Five years ago, or nearly so, I left my native istration is making an attempt, never made before, in making expenditures to this end out of my salary. deed, it was no secret at any time, from the beginning. salary) of enabling me so to employ muself. What! was the Demogratic party with that organization of a foreign priesthood, sent here by the Pope of R me, and it not my own, for which I rendered an equivalent to sustained by other European despots, for the purpose | the government; and had I not a right to dispose of it

> What ?- and has it come to this, that the Executive Roman Inquisition to denounce and proscribe all public functionaries who shall dare to raise their voices against or be suspected of entertaining sentiments adverse to the tyranny and usurpations of the Church tery to call themselves the Democratic party! instead of the Papal Inquisition in the United States, the true name.
>
> Yes, sir, here I plant myself, and this shall be my theme: The Executive Departments of the United States have made common cause with the Church of Rome—sustain ing its tyranny—its usurpations—its opposition to the liberty of conscience, to private judgment, to the reading of the Bible by all who may please to do so, to freedom of the press, and to public schools; and sustaining the claim of the Pope to regulate, "by virtue of his spiritual power," (I use the words of De Mais tre.) to interfere with and regulate the temporal affairs of all Christian nations, and deeming the opposing of United States, think on these things!

Sir, a wonderful political revolution is in progres in our country. For some time there has been neither while defending the cause of liberty of mind, liberty Democratic nor Whig party. The only parties in the field are the American, which is composed of the gen-uine Jeffersonian Democrats and true Washingtonian Whigs,-and the Foreign and Papal party, consisting she would conceal the violence he had inflicted. He the want of bread for my family; but, believing as I of the satellites of the Pope of Rome, and such self-

In a year from this you will see strange things. The allies of the Jesuits, finding their mistake, will desert and the devil cannot crush my spirit.

I may be "troubled on every side," yet I shall not be distressed; "explexed, but not in despair; persecuted, but not forsaken; cast down, but not destroyto enter in, but will not be able. It will be too late. Then will they beg imploringly:—" Friends, take pity on us, and let us in. Have we not been good Americans? Have we not made thousands of speeches in the names of Democracy and Whiggery, and in these names cast out devils from the public service, and in I leave office after a long service, with the comforting and then, as they atfully swayed hither and the state of the fire, grinning at his tormeters. Seen all and other abolition organs of the Free States, in reference to the execution by fire of the desperado, who Depart, ye that work iniquity. Henceforth be ye a erence to the execution by fire of the desperado, who

further interruption.

Have the courage to acknowledge your ignorancer than seek for knowledge under false pretences.

Have the ministration and never be reproved or admenished? I

duties of which I could not properly discharge if compelled country, speaking different languages, brought up unto do my duty to the government. severed by the hand of power. It is necessary, therefore, for me to do something—and that quickly—for the support of those who, in the providence of God, are cast upon my care; and I now solicit most respect fully your kind patronage in such business as in a few laws I may find it necessary to announce my determinate the several may find it necessary to announce my determinate the several may find it necessary to announce my determinate the several most respect to do my duty to the government has enough of its own concerns to look af. er. (Cuba, &c.,) without meddling with those of the Corporation of Washington. The latter will, I think, be fully competent to a moral impossibility that there should exist among them such harmony of feeling and such unity of among them such harmony of feeling and such unity of sentiment as is needful to make them good law-makers, or even as good private citizens as native Americans, whose love of their country and knowledge of their institutions have grown with their growth, and is, indeed, a part of their very nature? As a foreigner, I boldly assert that it is. There is in every man, I care not how much of oppression he may have endured in his native land-how much he may have been down instinctive fondness and attachment for the place where he first saw the light, that he cannot, under any circode of laws to be prepared for the District, in one dience to the act of the last session of Congress.—

dience to the act of the last session of Congress.—

Though not offices of profit, they are at least posts of honor, and the appointments manifest a confidence honor, and the appointments manifest a confidence during the last fifteen years.

The profit of the propared for the District, in one dience to the act of the last session of Congress.—

Metropolis of the nation—one, moreover, who has not been absent from his desk more than a dozens days during the last fifteen years.

The profit of the cumstances, get rid of. Immigration, or perhaps other forefathers paid their lives-those institutions which Americans and well disposed foreigners so highly value, are safest in the hands of Americans, and in their hands I would rather they should remain. Imagine the reins of government in the hands of such men as Soule. Kossuth, John Mitchell, Francis Meagher, and where should we, Americans and foreigners, altogether, go I don't know, but I, for one, should be fer shutting my eves, that I might not see "my own destruction." Now, if I understand the subject aright, Americans

are willing to live under the same laws they make for foreigners. They only claim the right to make them That right is undisputably theirs, and let them enjoy it. Well-disposed foreigners will not fail to see the danger of letting foreigners occupy offices, &c., and I am sure will cheerfully bow the r heads in submission. Some of them may claim that they have forgotten all about their native land; that they have no love remaining for the place of their birth; that memory never carries them back to that stage whereon they enacted the scenes of their early childhood; that they never, in imagination, wander in its flowery vales, and by its rippling streams; that they never, in imagination inhale the perfume of its wild flowers and accompany its wild birds in their songs of praise to the God of nature. To such I would say, you are by nature so base, and your sensibilities are so blunted, that you are not fit to be citizens of any country.

Again, it is said, the Know Nothings do the foreigners an injustice. Now, I claim that, in coming to America, I was prompted by motives as good as foreigners generally, and I came expressly for my own benefit. Others do the same, and if they are benefited by coming, let them stay and be contented; or, if net, return to the place from whence they came. It is an absurdity to suppose they come here to benefit Americans, for they have no notion of it. It will do very well to talk to school boys about disinterestedness of motives. &c., but facts are stubborn things, and the fact is, that though good foreigners do benefit America by improving the land and increasing its commerce, that is not their motive in coming here, and they are benefited themselves in a greater degree.

Let foreigners look at the number of criminals and paupers, &c., in this country. of fcreign birth, and ask themselves what they would do if the case was reversed. For my part, if I had remained in England, and Americans, or any other fore gners had come there, filling the jails, the lunatic asylums, and almshouses, slaves, I and sought to assume the control of government into says: the bargain, I should do as the Americans have done, and would have shouted as loudly as they do, "Englishmen shall rule England!" How can anything else be expected? Nor can the helpless condition of foreigners be pleaded in their behalf. It might do in a court of justice, but not at the bar of the nation .-Foreigners should not come unless they are prepared to earn an honest livelihood. America has enough to do to take care of her own criminals and her own in sane, and to ameliorate the condition of her own poor, when there is no crime, no poverty, and no insanity within her own borders, she may turn her attention

toward the suffering of other nations, but not before. It has been hinted that because I am a foreigner and at the same time an advocate of Americanism, that I am ungrateful, selfisa, &c. But why, I cannot underland, (not then 19 years of age,) and sought a home in a strange land and among strangers. Long. long before that the cypress and the yew tree had bowed their heads in silence over the graves of my ancestors! There was not one there with whom I could claim any relationship, not even the most distant.

In America I found a home : I live beneath Ameri can institutions; I am protected by American laws; the food I eat is the product of American soil; the air that I breathe is the pure and free air of America that liberty which was won by those who fought and bled in freedom's cause! I admire it, and desire that it may be perpetuated. I believe the descendants of those who won it are its best guardians, and why then should I not advocate the cause of Americanism? I want no office, I am able and willing to carn my living by my own labor, and all I ask is, that if by industry and perseverance I accumulate property in your midst, you will afford me the protection of your laws. that I may enjoy it in peace.

Now, sir, to conclude this part of the subject, claim that Americans are in reality the best friends of foreigners. Because their objects, if attained, will secure to them the enjoyment of that liberty which distinguishes this from their native land, and to their posterity that which Americans now claim for themselves. In the letter sent by the convention that framed the Constitution, to the Congress of America, this passage occurs: "Individuals entering into sociposed, be content to give up a share, that they may secure the most important portion, viz: that real, true and constitutional liberty which secures to them the peaceable enjoyment of their lives, property and religion, and to the country those institutions beneath the influence of which she has so greatly prospered and advanced in all the arts, sciences, &c., that distinguish civilized from barbarous nations.

But to sum up ail in a few words, the laws of nature and of justice give to Americans the right to govern the land of their birth, and the history of America proves that they have the ability. There is an end the dispute.

JOSEPH FLETCHER.

From the Alabama Journal. BURNING OF NEGROES IN MASSA-CHUSETTS.

Much of the hypocritical and affected indignant invective was belched out by the New York Tribune,

The mode of punishment reserted to naturally suggests the burnings and tortures among savages, whose delight is in proportion to the agonies of their victims. No civilized community burns its criminals.— The penalty of imprisonment or death is inflicted, not to gratify private vengeance, but to satisfy the de-mands of Justice, and preserve the State—and care is taken that no wanton or unnecessary harshness ac-company the infliction.

These negro-burnings evince a retrograde society in the South, and must exclude the State which tolerates them from the pale of civilized communities.—
It is fit only to rank with Fejees and Cannibals."
The ineffable hypocrite who wrote the above, knows weil that there was no doubt about the guilt of the prisoner. He made a full confession, with all-the attending circumstances. The simple detail of the mur-derer—the pleading of the little innocent, while in his demoniac grasp, for life—her agonised promise to con-ceal his crime if he would only spare her—the long struggle for life, and the merciless cruelty with which he proceeded to accomplish his designs of lust and murder, is the sadest record in the history of crime and suffering. Can any one say that the prompt execution of one guilty of a crime so wicked, inhuman, and revolting, by burning or otherwise-before some of the modes by which criminal negroes are often run off by persons interested, sold in other States, and thus escape punishment, had been brought to bear-was escape punishment, had been brought to bear—was not right? The facts were confessed and proved, and justice was satisfied.

_So, also, in reference to the murderer of Dr. Mc-Donald at Mt. Meigs. The criminal confessed that in an unaccomptable frame of mind he slew his master, who he asserted had never struck him a blow or treated him unjustly. His motive for the crime was to produce a sensation, and be talked about, and for which he was willing to suffer death. The facts were thoroughly examined by a large committee of citizens, as intelligent, dispassionate, and just in instinct, as ever met anywhere, and their decree of death by burning, not to increase the sufferings of the negro-which was less than by the common mode of the rope-but to prevent crime, by producing a salutary impression on the negroes, who looked upon death by burning as peculiarly disgraceful.

However, we have wandered from the point we set out to notice, which is the sneer of the Era, that civilized communities never punished criminals by burning." Since the invention of the cheaper and more expeditious mode of the guillotine, garote, &c., the punishment by burning is less common, growing out of the expense and trouble attending it. But not long since, when the age was equal or superior to this in all true elements of civilization, burning was common for atrocious crimes. This was especially the fact in cases of murder of master by servant; deemed more heinous from the confidence and opportunities for crime growing out of those relations. Most nations had statutes to that effect, and one of that nature existed in Abolition Massachusetts, long after the Revolution, and negroes were burned for this crime under this statute. We will quote an instance now under our eye, to show how our pious ancestors-so often quoted as the models of true religion and humanity-were wont to deal in the premises.

In a recent biography of the late Rev. Doctor Coleman,—an eminent clergyman of Boston,—printed by Mervine & Whipple, mention is made of one of his ancestors who, a few years previous to the Revelution. was "poisoned with arsenick by three of his negro slaves, Mark, Phillis, and Phæbe." The biography

"The two former were convicted and executed .-The place of Mark's execution was on the northerly side of Cambridge road, about a quarter of a mile above the peninsula, and the gibbet remained until a short time before thr Revolution. Phillis was burned at the stake, about ten yards from the gallows."

If the peculiarly religious and moral community of that period-and in a State where the prevalence of the institution was comparatively on a less scale and of less importance, and the subordination of the servant of less moment-deemed the punishment of burning for the murder of a master by a servant necessary and just for the prevention of this crime, with what force can hypocritical fanatics there complain of acts, which, under the same circumstances, were common with their godly ancestry—men whom they now quote as the perfection of justice, humanity, and of true mo-

ral and religious intelligence. The whole outcry on the subject is miscrable gammon, and designed to misrepresent the facts and deceive the people of the country. They sympathise with the criminal, but have none for the innocent victims. The executions for these monstrous atrocities would have been justified anywhere by right-thinking

SHEECH OF ALBERT PIKE.

Among the Speakers at the American Ratification meeting in Washington City, last Thursday night, were Messrs. Bryce of New York, W. M. Barnwell of Virginia, and Albert Pike of Arkansas. We subjoin the excellent remarks of Mr. Pike which we find

Mr. Albert G. Pike was introduced, and received with long continued aplause. He said there was not the slightest need that he should speak to-night. This whole vast assembly

speaks to conquer. Every illumination I see around me is an orator which, if we could translate, would speak in thunder tones for the union of Americans and patriots to save their country from foreign rule. He did not call the declaration made at Philadelphia a platform. Platforms were liable to rot and give away. The declaration was imperishable as columns of granite. They will stand as monuments through all coming time. On this platform will place two candidates on the 22d of February next, who will be men for the Union and the country, who will redeem it from its present degrading position.

What is it that has made this great commotion? Why do the despatches come on the telegraph wires bringing accounts of glorious gatherings of the peo-ple? It is caused by Sam? [Cheers.] It was not a party for politicians and demagogues. Some of them at the South had pitched into the American par-

fighting. He asked, "Are this a free light?" They said it war. "Then," said he, "count me in." He got off, and was knocked down. He then asked, "Am this a free light?" Answer, "It'am." "Then

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THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS. 1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered wishing to continue their sub-

2. If the subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them till all cash charges are paid.

S. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their pages.

pers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible untill they have settled their bill, and ordered their paper discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take a paper or periodical from the office, or removing and eaving it uncalled for, is "prima facie" evidence of intentional fraud.

the basis of representations for the National Conven tion. Instead of seven from each State, it will be in ratio to their representation. This will give the North a large majority in the Convention. He next alluded to office-seekers, politicians, and

editors, and the assaults made upon the American party by them. They were all nuisances, and he thought editors the greatest nuisances of them all. He had a right to talk about politicians, for he never asked for an office himself, and never wanted one. He was a student and a philosopher. He look upon politics philosophically. Now was the time for the American. party to act in the South. A delay of five or six years would throw the United States Senate into free State hands. There would soon be ten new States of which eight would certainly be free, and the others as likely as not. If we wait till that time don't you see that the North will do what they please with slavery? But this great party would act as the conservative. How is it in Arkansas?-We cast 30,000 votes, and in two months from the time Sam was introduced he had 10,000 of them, and on the Philadelphia platform they would carry the State. It was no consequences to the laboring men of New York whether slavery went into Kansas or not; but it was of some consequence whether foreigners crowded in to compete with their labor, and throw them out of employ. A gentleman in this city, Mr. C. McGuire, not a member of the American party, had that day told him that Irish Laborers had come and offered to underwork the American laborers in his employ; but he would not discharge Americans to give place to foreigners, Americans will not labor as cheap as Irish. The honest industrious, American deserves to live like a gentleman, as he is .-He himself knew what labor was: he went to Arkansas a wood chopper, then became a type-sticker. and lastly a lawyer, at which he had worked as hard as at anything else. He demanded good pay and good living for American laboring men.

He concluded by saying he was in favor of the two old parties dividing their assets, and giving up busi-

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO GET A HUS-BAND.

ness to the invincible Sam. [Three cheers for Ar-

It has always been considered the duty of the sterner sex to woo, win, and pop the question to the "fairest portion of creation," except when leap-year gives an implied license to women to win for themselves a husband and a home. We like the wooing to be done by the masculine gender, and we must admit that our sense of propriety was somewhat shocked on Saturday at hearing of a case before Alderman Hibbard. in which it was clearly proven that a beautiful young female not only "popped the question," but endeavored to supplant a wife in the affection of her hus-

The facts of the case are as follows: It is alleged that a young man, daguerreotypist, recently travelled through the State of Pennsylvania, with his mother and two sisters, the eldest sister about twenty years of age and quite beautiful, and the youngest about nine years. Their way led to a public-house in a small village in Jefferson co., Pa., kept by a very worthy gentleman, the husband of a fine looking woman and the father of an interesting little daughter. A few days after their arrival, the wits of the travellers were set to work, it is alleged to appropriate the snug quarters to themselves, and during several days' absence of the landlord from his house, the mother of the daguerreotypists, it is alleged, by some means or other, in duced the wife of the landlord to clope with her son. The guilty party, having with them the child of the faithless wife, hied to New York, and subsequently

came on to this city.

The landlord, on his return home, was greatly alarmed and uneasy at the absence of his wife, the alleged conspirators having told him that she had merely taken a ride with the young man. In the mean time every effort was made by the mother and daughter to induce the forsaken husband to forget his wife, and cling to the 'girl left behind her,' but he refused their entreaties, though at the same time, he acknowledged that he only wanted his child, and that the mother should never be clasped to his bosom again. The mother and daughter, finding their schemes unprosperous, made tracks for this city, and, on their arrival, sought out the runaways, and stopped at the same hotel with them. The disconsolate husband also came on and after diligent search, discovered their wherea-

bouts. The wife hearing of the arrival of her husband, removed, with her daughter, to another hotel, and thus saved herself from the arrest at the time the others were taken in charge. She was, however, discovered on Saturday, and taken to the alderman's office, and she was about to be committed to prison, when the husband requested the officer to take her to the hotel, and see that she was kept in close confinement. This was done, and the husband slept in an adjoining room with the officer, who used his best exertions to obtain the wife's forgiveness. He at last relented, and the same day returned to his home with her who had caus-

ed him so much anguish and disquietude. The other parties were held to bail for their appearance whenever waned, the landlord of the house at which they are now residing giving security for them. notwithstanding their indebtedness to him is quite a large amount. The whole case, according to the allegations, exhibits one of the coolest efforts to obtain a good home that we have ever seen on record; and also shows that this traveling family are as devoid of feeling as they are of principle.

PUT NONE BUT AMERICANS ON GUARD! Our authority for the quotation from the immortal Washington, having been questioned by sundry speakers and papers, we give the evidence, which will prove safficient for all cavalirs. A few weeks since, we set at rest the malicious charge that we had misquoted Lafayette-that, "If the liberty of this country should be destroyed it will be by the Catholic Priests." In regard to Washington, his whole history goes to show that he always relied upon his own countrymen in the hour of danger. A cotemporary speaking of the quotation alluded to says :—
"Put none but Americans on guard at night;" that

them at the South had pitched into the American party, and attempted to crush it. It reminded him of an Arkansas story. The story is told nearly as follows:

Americans with the power indispensable to sentence the story is determined to sentence the story of the story is told nearly as follows:

The story is told nearly as follows: A man rode up on a horse where two men were not a native of this country." Thus the order was a not a native of this country." Thus the order was a standing one, not special, which makes the case the stronger. The following extracts from the original Orderly Book, left by the late General Hand, who was the Adjutant General of the American Army at the close of the Revolution, will confirm the statement

I think some of the Toomb's and Stephen's will of that paper:

Want to be counted out before they get through with

"Cambridge Headquarters, July 7, 1775.

By his excellency, George Washington—General Cheers I am super will be