

At a regular Meeting of the NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN PARTY, begun and held at Philadelphia, on the 5th June, A. D. 1855, the following was adopted as THE PLATFORM AND PRINCIPLES OF THE ORGANIZATION.

I.—The acknowledgement 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 profound intense American feeling; of passionate attachment to our country, its history and its institutions; of admiration for the pure 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:

- 1st. Opposition to all attempts to weaken or subvert it.
- 2d. Uncompromising antagonism in every principle of policy that endangers it.
- 3d. The advocacy of an equitable adjustment of all political differences which threaten its integrity or perpetuity.
- 4th. The suppression of all geographical discriminations, founded on prejudice, and the recognition of interests and views between the various sections of the Union.
- 5th. 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 its parts, and members; and steadfast resistance to the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretext. Avowing that in all doubt or dispute, 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 A habit of reverential obedience to the laws, whether National, State, or Municipal, until they are either repealed or declared unconstitutional by the proper authority.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 statesmanship, 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.
- V.—A radical revision and modification of the laws regulating immigration, and the settlement of immigrants. Offering the best immigrant who, from love of liberty, tired of oppression, seeks 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 retroactive operation, all acts of Congress making grants of land to unnaturalized 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 rulers and our principles, the best immigrant who, from love of liberty, tired of oppression, seeks 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 retroactive operation, all acts of Congress making grants of land to unnaturalized 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 rulers and our principles, the best immigrant who, from love of liberty, tired of oppression, seeks 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 retroactive operation, all acts of Congress making grants of land to unnaturalized 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 rulers and our principles, the best immigrant who, from love of liberty, tired of oppression, seeks an asylum in the United States, a friendly reception and protection. But unqualifiedly condemning the transmission to our shores, of felons and paupers.

It recommends that there can be no concealment of the places of meeting of subordinate councils.

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

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

JAS. M. STRAUSS, of Maryland,
Recording Secretary.

From the Louisville Journal.

THE PLATFORM OF THE AMERICAN PARTY.

It is with no ordinary feelings of satisfaction that we publish to-day the platform of the American party. Platform—nay, that's not the word, 'tis a splendid Temple of Liberty, at whose altar every true patriot may worship. Here is presented a common ground, and a comprehensive faith, where the Americans, the Democrats, and the Whigs may all unite. The native born American will here find the guarantee of his nationality, and the adopted citizen will also receive the assurance that his civil and religious liberty will be maintained and defended; and that all material rights and privileges consistent with the great cardinal principle, that "Americans shall rule America," will be secured to him. Against religion as an institution—a faith—the American party wage no war; but when that institution is perverted and moulded not only to inspire faith but also as a system to control political action; the Americans will resist the encroachment as one that is hostile to the spirit of our free institutions and the dangerous to the liberties of the country.

Never before since the inception of the government has any party taken more hold, and at the same time just and liberal grounds, on the slavery question, than the American party. On this subject, the American party is impregnable. Taken as a whole we regard this programme of principles put forth at Philadelphia as second only in importance to the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. Before this noble and patriotic proclamation treason hides its hideous head, and faction stands rebuked. It calls on all good men of all parties to rally under the banner of their country—to come forth like freemen in defence of freedom, and to regard the maintenance of the Union of the States as "the primary object of patriotic desire." And will you not respond to the call? Fancy that ye behold the guardian genius of our nation supporting in the air the spirits of the illustrious founders of our country's fame; fancy that you hear them cheering you and see them striving to rekindle in your bosoms the waning and patriotic fire of '76, and then say will ye not respond to the call? Will ye not show that you are worthy of the heritage of freedom which your ancestors transmitted to you, and that you intend to hand it down to your posterity, pure, perfect, and unimpaired? So mote it be.

From the North Carolina Times.

WASHINGTON, N. C., June 28, 1855.—We understood that at the convention of the American party in this Congressional District, held in this town on yesterday, THOMAS J. LATHAM, Esq., of Beaufort county, was chosen as the candidate of that party to represent the district in the next Congress, and that Mr. Latham has accepted the nomination.

Mr. Latham is a plain, modest, straight forward man, as different from the bluster and demagogic as he is from the dark, insidious, and crafty politician of the hour. His reputation is that of an honest, kind hearted, liberal-minded hospitable citizen—courteous to all men, but as firm as a rock in his purposes—a man of handsome literary acquirements, but of no pretensions—an upright, conscientious Christian gentleman. In this section of the country, where he is well known, he has the good will and esteem of the people of all parties and classes.

In politics, Mr. Latham was known as an old line Union Democrat, until the formation of the American party—a movement which, we learn, he hailed with a "glad speed," as fraught with blessings to the country in freeing it from the yoke of foreign and Roman Catholic influence. He is a thorough believer, in the doctrine that "Americans shall rule America," and fully endorses the platform adopted by the late meeting of the National Council.

But though a Democrat Mr. Latham never engaged in the sordid business of abusing and vilifying the Whigs; on the contrary he always treated them with courtesy and respect, and gave them the credit of being actuated by good motives; the welfare and prosperity of the country. Indeed, he rarely took an active part in political affairs except on extraordinary occasions, such as the attempt of South Carolina to break up the Union in 1822. The people in this region remember with gratitude the zeal and earnestness with which Mr. Latham stood by Gen'l Jackson and the Union on that occasion.

If what we heard be true, namely, that the American party received a number of their council members within a few hours of a majority of the voters of the district, and have constant accessions to their ranks from the flower of the old Democratic party, who like Mr. Latham, stood by General Jackson in the times of '22, and who are alarmed at the progress of the Republic towards destruction from Foreign Roman Catholic influence; why then the election of Mr. Latham may be regarded as a "fixed fact."

KEEP UP THE FIRE!—We learn that Mr. Shepard gained a complete triumph over Mr. Branch in the discussion they have had in Granville and Warren. Never was a man more effectively cornered than the Anti-American candidate was in the discussion preceding the one they had at Warrenton. In remarking on the charge that the Pope of Rome claimed power over temporal affairs, Mr. Branch proclaimed that he had at last received the proof from head quarters! He produced a letter. Every body began to pick up their ears expecting to hear a mission from Pope Pius himself! It turned out, however, to be a letter from the Editor of "Brownson's Review." Mr. Branch read a page or two from the first of the letter, which sounded much like a denial of the power attributed to the Pope. Mr. S. asked to see the epistle, and upon an examination of it, found that towards the close there was an open and bold avowal of the whole doctrine attributed to them by the American Party. Mr. S. read it to the crowd and most effectually turned Mr. Branch's witness against him. The next day when he spoke at Warrenton, Mr. B. kept his witness from the stand, but Mr. S. called for the letter and again read it most tellingly. Mr. B. could stand it no longer, and found himself denouncing both Brownson and his letter most furiously. The whole circumstance told powerfully for the American cause. Mr. S. desired to keep the letter, but Mr. B. said no! it must go to the gentleman to whom it was written. He wanted a copy, but this would not do as he had no authority to give one. Mr. S. then called for the publication of the letter! Will this be done?

We, too, in behalf of the voters of the District demand the publication of this letter just as it is! Let there be no Jesuitical concealment, gentlemen. Our WRN BROWNSON'S LETTER! The People want the truth and the whole truth!—*Rad. Star.*

The New Orleans Delta is an influential Democratic paper. It is edited by Major Heiss, who with Mr. Ruffin, several years ago, conducted the Washington Union, then as now the organ of the Democratic Administration. Major Heiss, having long since perceived that the conduct of affairs by Franklin Pierce is a failure, that error after error has characterized his course since his accession to the Presidency; does not hesitate to express the convictions of his mind.—The Delta therefore has been quite savage on the Administration for months past, and it wound up the other day, a scorching notice of New Hampshire's favorite son, by declaring that, in his opinion, "no safer officer could be made than a revival of \$500 for a single sentence Pierce met in the Democratic party." This is backing up one's friends with a vengeance!—*W. Herald.*

THE WAY THEY WILL DO IT.

We had issued the first No. of our paper, one of the central organs of the Anti-American party gave forth the edict that the term of our existence was three months. At that time we supposed he had referred only to what he presumed [in public] was the strength of the American party. But it seems that this bull from head-quarters has not gone altogether unheeded by the subordinates in various positions. It is not our purpose now to quote chapter and verse.—We could do so.

One of the means adopted to limit our circulation has been the withholding by Postmasters of our paper from subscribers and others to whom it has been sent. In several instances we have already been informed by persons that they have never received their papers, while they have been returned to us by Postmasters as refused. Several of these papers are returned without any mark showing the offices from which they were sent. This means of preventing our circulation, however censurable, is certainly destined to prove effectual to the extent practised. In some few instances this may result from carelessness; but in a majority of instances it is evidently by design.—The reason we say this is, that in some cases we have received low, dirty, vulgar, jesuitical messages written on the margin of the paper, not by subscribers, but, of course, by some one in or about the post office.

We took the liberty of sending the first Nos. of our paper to several persons in various localities, who had not become our subscribers. Some have been returned which excited our surprise. Many were returned, as the persons receiving them had a right to do. And we are happy to add, for the benefit of those who are interesting themselves to circumscribe our limits, that many, far more than we anticipated, have retained our papers and become subscribers.

There are many persons who are careless about taking a paper—will do so if insisted—not otherwise. If our paper is withheld from any such, we lose the subscriber, and he the benefits of one year's good reading. This, notwithstanding the injustice it inflicts on both parties, might be borne; but where papers are returned to us as refused by persons who are our subscribers, it is not simply a dereliction of duty, but outright corruption in public office, and should be visited with removal, at least.

By way of exhibiting spleen and venom, several papers returned have contained what was deemed indignantly cutting missiles, expressing extremely execratory contempt that our "Damnable Papers" (as their peculiar taste prompted them to call our sheet), visited their offices. And in some instances these bombshells were thrown in upon us in this way, leaving the impression that they came from the individuals to whom we sent the papers. We can afford these indignities some pleasure, perhaps, by informing them, that several persons thus imposed upon have become our subscribers in consequence of their exhibition of wrath.

We desire here to return our thanks to those postmasters, by the larger portion of them, who have properly returned our papers or the names of those refusing them. To those who have endeavored to muzzle the press by withholding our paper, and their friends in that cause, we would say, that if that is the process by which they propose to suppress the spread of the truth of the principles of the American party, or the overwhelming testimony in its favor, we cannot afford them much comfort as to the chances of success. We are pleased to know that our efforts in behalf of that party are felt even by opponents. This is conclusive evidence to us that we are rendering service to our country. In this glorious cause it shall be our pleasure to battle, seeking to emancipate the country from the secret and stealthy marches of political Romanism, and, in the language of Washington, from "the insidious wiles of foreign influence." Shall we not be sustained in our effort?

A LENIENT GOVERNOR.

We have counted, from a list of names in the Shelbyville [Tenn.] Expositor, forty-two pardons of convicts and criminals in that State, for the various grades of crime, from petit larceny to murder and rape, by Governor Johnson, of Tennessee. The vote in that State even for Governor, is very close sometimes. Clay beat Polk there only 112 votes.

We charitably suppose, however, that Gov. J. has recently become spiritual in his interpretations and in exceeding mercy [under the circumstances] graciously condescends to practice his clemency by saying to these criminals "To-day shall thou be with me in paradise," which being literally translated would, perhaps, run thus: "On the election day thou [those criminals] shall be with my supporters, at the ballot box."

Col. Percy Walker (who, we believe, is a native of our State) is the American candidate for Congress in the Mobile District, Alabama. He is opposed by one Col. Stallworth.

In the Tuscaloosa District the Hon. W. R. Smith, whose able, unanswerable and unanswerable speech we have recently published, is the American candidate, and is opposed by Sidney Moore, Esq.

If Mr. S. be as successful at the ballot box, as he has been in defence of American principles, he will lead his opponent by several thousands. We heartily wish he may.

THE EASTERN TERMINUS.—It is with extreme regret that we learn that the town of Beaufort has refused to subscribe the amount proposed to the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad. This will render new arrangements, as to the location of the terminus, necessary. This was too important a matter to have been viewed lightly, or to have been acted upon hastily.

An incident, said to have occurred in some southern court, wherein "Father Shehane" and a judge of some court were "the characters," is denied by the Nottulough Herald. We saw it as it was going the rounds of the papers, and copied it.

Good.—We see it stated that speculators in breadstuffs in New York have recently been bitten very sharply, by the fall in the price, after having bought in large quantities. We heartily rejoice when soulless speculators on the necessities of the times, who are willing to oppress the community for their individual pockets, get sufficiently bit at least to bring them to true repentance—that is, to a disposition to live and let live.

EDITORIAL CHANGE.—Vosposian Ellis, Esq. has retired in consequence of impaired health, from the editorial chair of the American Organ at Washington city. William M. Burwell, Esq. of Bedford County Virginia, is his successor. Mr. B. has had much experience in the editorial profession; is a well informed, ready and polished writer; is a sound, conservative Union, States Rights politician, and will be a great acquisition to the Organ.

We promised and intended to publish Col. Ruffin's letter of acceptance this week. We have lost it, but will insert it next week if we can find it.

The 4th of July is the occasion for our delay a day or two.

THE GENTLEMEN are requested to look at Mr. SCUDDER'S card—they will find it interesting to them.

THE AMERICAN ADVOCATE.

"Pat none but Americans on Guard!"

KINGSTON, N. C.

THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1855.

JOHN COLLINS, Warrenton, N. C., is our authorized Agent for the American Advocate.

A. G. EUBANK, Esq., Pollocksville, is our agent who will collect and receipt for us.

FOR CONGRESS,

THOS. J. LATHAM.

THOMAS J. LATHAM.

We this week unfurl our banner to the breeze, inscribed thereon, for Congress, THOS. J. LATHAM. We think the American party have been fortunate in procuring the consent of Mr. L. to become a candidate. We regret, however, that his ill-health, added to the imperative necessity of remaining at home to attend to the wants of a family dependent upon his own exertions, will not permit him to canvass the district thoroughly. His ability to do this satisfactorily, we presume his most reckless opponents will not question. He will not however conceal his opinions on public questions now under discussion. In a few days we shall place in possession of our readers his views in the form of a circular, which we venture, will be as candid, clear, and satisfactory as the public will require.

Mr. L. has always been a Democrat of the Jefferson and Jackson stamp—firm and unwavering, in the advocacy of those principles, as laid down and taught by them, ever sustaining them to the best of his skill and ability, at all proper times, and never on any occasion whatever, having abandoned or renounced those principles, believing now, as he does, that upon them depend the property of the country. But these are questions which, it is well known, are not now before the country. These old issues are now obsolete. It is true, the probability is that those who will scruple little to deny or charge any thing however disreputable, will misrepresent him in this particular, for the purpose of defeating his election. We warn the people against these misrepresentations.

We presume Mr. Latham, as has Andrew J. Danson, Gen. Jackson's adopted son, Hon. William H. Polk, of Tennessee, a brother of the President, David Reid, James B. Shepard and other Democrats, who never gave Whig votes, will have no hesitation in condemning this "imported" new fangled Franklin Pierce, and Governor Reeder Democracy which has sought to barter the party off to foreign and Catholic influence. The wholesale appointment of foreigners, free soilers, and Roman Catholics to offices of high importance at home and abroad, is no where found as a distinguishing feature in the Democratic creed—no where, we repeat, even in the fabled. We understand that the most active interference in politics which elicited Mr. Latham's exertions, was during the times when the monstrous doctrines of secession and nullification were stalking through the land, which Gen. Jackson, by the aid of his friends, nobly combated and subdued. During these frightful times Mr. L. did act a conspicuous part in behalf of the Union and the rights of the States, against the machinations of those who sought to "render feeble the tie which bound them together."

Foulmouthed, irresponsible men may, and no doubt will assume the liberty of endeavoring to cater to a vulgar taste by irreverent and unbecoming allusions to his religious obligations. These it is presumed he knows well, having always enjoyed the unlimited confidence of the church to which he is attached. Such allusions ought and will recoil with double force upon the heads of his opponents, among the decent and respectable portion of the community.

As a circumstance of more recent occurrence in Mr. L's political history, we will state, that during the Administration of Mr. Fillmore, he (F.) was not always governed by party preference in his appointments to office. Indeed it is known that this conservative principle of his aided in defeating his nomination in 1852. Before his term of office expired the Postmaster at Washington resigned. Mr. Latham being a man of liberal means and a large family, was recommended by his friends to the P. O. Department for appointment. The appointment was conferred and accepted. He entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office and no complaint was ever heard as to the manner in which these duties were discharged. In 1853 he was suddenly and unceremoniously thrust out of office without a murmur of previous complaint from the people of Washington; they resisted with all their power. The people of Washington desired to continue him. But a few politicians, we learn, consented a plan for his dismissal which was unfortunately heard at Washington City, and he was proscribed. And for what? Aye, for what? His only crime had been, not that he had renounced Democratic principles, for no man in Beaufort county was base enough to say so; not that he had failed to sustain the Democratic party, for that was not so, but he had accepted the office at the hands of Mr. Fillmore. Mr. Fillmore had at all times while president stood by the rights of all sections, the South was unanimous in a few individual exceptions only in awarding him credit for this. Thos. J. Latham had accepted the office of Postmaster under his appointment, and off came his head! Was that right? We appeal to the just sense of the people of this district to say whether this treatment of Mr. Latham was not only too harshly, but outrageously proscriptive. It was an act of tyranny unparalleled in party history.

We will remember that act was denounced by supporters of Col. Ruffin in 1853; but it was contended Mr. Latham was not a candidate against him, and therefore Mr. Loftin could not avail himself of it.—That was the ground of defence then.

On all the issues which divided the parties, Mr. L. is as thorough a Democrat as ever. But on the new question which has been forced on the people by Pierce, Reeder & Co., whether "Americans shall rule America," or whether political Romanism shall be fostered by this Government, as a matter of policy, Mr. Latham unquestionably assumes the AMERICAN ground. Thoroughly qualified by age, talents, literary attainments and patriotism, to discharge the duties of the position for which he is a candidate, will not a generous and patriotic constituency entrust him?

We had the pleasure of listening, on yesterday, to an able and entertaining lecture on Female Education, by Rev. John T. Walsh. We are pleased to state that Mr. W. has consented to submit a copy of it for publication.

The Committee on location for the Female College have selected four acres on town Commons, south of the Odd Fellow's Hall, between King and Bright Streets. A good selection.

COURT FOR this county was in session the other day, after making arrangements for the transferring of the County bonds.

J. F. POLKS LETTERS.

We publish this week two letters from Joseph F. Polk, the first setting forth the causes of his expulsion from office, the second in reply to an attack upon him by the Washington Star.

Mr. Polk has been a faithful officer for twenty years and has always promptly discharged the duties incumbent upon him. He has been an ardent Democrat, continuously, unwaveringly. He has been retained under all sorts of administrations, Whig, Tylerite, Democratic, and all. He has persistently opposed the tyrannous doctrines of the Romish church, writing and preparing articles when not engaged in official duties, for the press. This had never been deemed a sufficient cause of removal from office. He himself significantly expresses it "None so shameless and recent to the cause of Democracy as to attempt to identify the party with the church of Rome."

Appointed to office by Gen. Jackson, he early commenced his resistance to the Catholic dogmas as promulgated by the Pope's agents, for which offense Gen. J. did not think he deserved removal. Mr. P. very plainly points out the cause of his removal at this time. He says:

As hinted at above, the reason is this: This administration is making an attempt, never made before, to combine with the three political organs of the Jesuits in this city, the Union, the News and the Little Star, and a few papers and old political tricksters and papistal demagogues elsewhere, to unite and identify the Democratic party with that organization of a foreign priesthood sent here by the Pope of Rome, and sustained by other European despots, for the purpose of undermining the liberty of this country, and subjecting Americans to the domination of that tyrant of tyrants.

Old and well established in the Democratic faith, he would never condemn an administration elected by his own party, were it not for the painful fact above mentioned by him. But, however painful he would not shut his eyes to the fact that 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 departments as tools to gratify a low revenge. Under the circumstances, my deputation was not to be avoided. It came to this; they must remove me or lose their allies.

Old Hickory would have had the nerve to tell these minions of papal inquisition, that their insidious machinations must be resisted—their efforts for power here could not receive the encouragement of a Republican executive.

Read the letters, both of them.

PATRIOTIC LETTERS.

In our first issue, we published two letters from patriotic foreigners who have emigrated to this country, showing up the demagogical influence to which the foreign vote had been subjected, by corrupt politicians. One of these was from an Irishman in Frankfort, Kentucky, the other a German. To-day we give one from Mr. Joseph Fletcher, an Englishman, which will be found on our first page, outside. These are intelligent gentlemen, and see the base influence which their brethren are made to subscribe, for the miserable purpose of party promotion. The intelligent class of foreigners who come among us see and acknowledge these practices, and are pained to be compelled to witness it, but they cannot avoid it. They know that it must create feelings in the breasts of Native Americans, of aversion to a promiscuous importation. Mr. F. lays down this general proposition:

"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 trodden—how much he may have suffered, there is that love of country, there is that instinctive fondness and attachment for the place where he first saw the light, that he cannot, under any circumstances, get rid of. Immigration, or perhaps other circumstances, may prevent its further growth, but cannot and does not destroy it, they may love the land of their adoption, but they cannot look with an eye single to its interests, at least not as a native; and therefore I say that liberty for which their 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."

The partition would deny this almost self-evident proposition would reject the promptings of reason. Yet there are men among us who absolutely insist, for partisan purposes only, that foreigners generally, are as competent to administer the affairs of this government, as those born and reared under our institutions. That there are those born on foreign soil competent to discharge the duties of some of the public offices we would not deny, but as Mr. F. says, "Imagine the reins of government in the hands of such men as Soule, Kossovitz, John Mitchell, Francis Douglas, and where should we Americans find our defenders, altogether, go! I don't know, but I, for one, should be for shutting my eyes, that I might not see "my own destruction."

We believe that Mr. F. and others like him from abroad, who look upon these and other political questions with reference to the internal policy of this country, even at the dread hazard of being stigmatized as "rebels" and "traitors" to foreign tastes and opinions, as the Tories did the patriots of the revolution, would form exceptions to the general rule above.

The letter challenges the attention of every American patriot.

THE N. Y. "HARDS" AND THE ADMINISTRATION.

The sound conservative portion of the Democratic party view with their old opponents, in opposition to the administration of Franklin Pierce. But a short time ago we published an article from the Sentinel, one of the Democratic organs in Washington City, exhorting its party to cut loose from this corrupt administration. Last week we published the patriotic speech of Andrew Jackson Donalson, the adopted son of Gen. Jackson who has always been and is yet, a free Democrat, utterly condemning the Foreign and free soil affiliations of this administration. We now present the resolutions of the Hunter or hard wing of the Democracy of New York. We beg the attention of every man who is called upon now to support Franklin Pierce and Governor Reeder. Here are the resolutions.

Resolved, That we reiterate our opinion formerly expressed, that to the course of the present administration are due all the disasters and defeats which the Democratic party has experienced for the past two years; that the administration has insulted and outraged the great national sentiment of the American people, and that, the only safety of the democracy and of the whole country now lies in an unconditional repudiation of the administration, in the nomination for President by the next National Democratic Convention of some sound national man well known and confided in by the country as such, and in the adoption of a platform which shall furnish further guarantees of the rights and interests of every portion of the Union, and which shall resist the aggressions of Northern sectionalism upon the rights of the South, and restore tranquility to the whole nation.

Resolved, That we congratulate the democracy of Virginia upon their late victory over the secret and proscriptive array of their opponents, and attribute their success to the absence of any endorsement by them of the administration; the contrary course having produced the absolute overthrow of our party in other States in the late contests; and we recommend that in our own State, with a view to future success, a repudiation of the Administration be insisted upon, by which means and by a union upon the true non-intervention platform can a consolidation of democrats be secured, and a triumph obtained for our cause.

Saleigh Star.

GEN. WASHINGTON AND FOREIGNERS.

Will the Raleigh Standard, professing to give correct political information that the people may form correct opinions, publish the letter of Gen. Washington to Governor Morris, wherein he rejects the policy of appointing foreigners to office, in this country—and publish it too as conspicuously as he has done minor documents against the American party? Do you not think Mr. Standard, that justice to ourselves, after your denial and our proof of the genuineness of that letter, requires that you lay it before your readers,—in a word, under ALL the circumstances, do you not feel under obligation to "PUBLISH IT" as conspicuously so that the people may have light in open day and judge for themselves how far it is evidence in favor of the American party.

You are the acknowledged head of your party in this State. That you deemed it so strong against you, as to elicit a positive denial, is of itself proof beyond all sort of cavil or quibble, that it is conclusive in favor of the American party and against your party.

THE AMERICAN PARTY IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Columbia (S. C.) Times approves of the platform adopted by the National American Council at Philadelphia, and adds:

"Our friends abroad throughout the South will be pleased to learn that, in South Carolina, from the seaboard to the mountains, the American party are alive to the interests of the South, and are organized to battle for their rights under the Constitution. In Richland there are at least seven hundred good and true men who have united upon the American platform, and will push forward the noble work until their hands are purged of the stain of bribery and corruption, and the principles of the party shall rule triumphant throughout the district.

"The same heaven is working in almost every district in the State, and it will not be long before the people will rise and throw off the manacles which have bound them so long to party and party schemes which have conferred no real benefit."

Under the head of "Local Intelligence" the Montgomery (Ala.) Mail has the following:

AN OBJECT OF PRY!—Yesterday afternoon, a rather good-looking, well-dressed and gentlemanly man, about thirty-eight years of age, was discovered in a state of exhaustion, in a chair under one of the fine shade trees, on Perry street. A glass of iced water was given him, when, being somewhat revived, he spoke rather incoherently about having "defend a d--d freesoil administration, this hot weather!" A great deal of sympathy was excited by the case. He was, however, more collected at the last accounts, and spoke rationally of a visit to the springs.

COMMUNICATION.

For the Advocate.

KINGSTON, N. C., July 5th, 1855.

MR. EDITOR:—Upon Tuesday, of the present week, the candidate of the Foreign Catholic party for Congress, in this District, addressed the people of Lenoir, in this place. I would not attempt to give you even a synopsis of his speech, for it would be tedious, from beginning to end with language which would render any paper in which it might be published, unfit to be handled by any one having the slightest claims to decency.

The Colonel, as usual, pitched into "Sam" like a thousand of brick, and called him all the hard names he could think of—denouncing the American Platform adopted by the National Council at Philadelphia, as a milk and cider establishment. In short, he spoke as if he thought that no one else could be so stupid. To have listened to him, you would have concluded that he was addressing a parcel of unintelligent fools, who had never thought for themselves. But the great question before the American people now, is "shall Americans rule their country?"—is it which every man can understand, be he rich or poor, high or low, educated or uneducated.

In the course of the Colonel's speech, he was asked a question by a very worthy citizen, which question he was asked for information, and instead of answering in a gentlemanly manner, he took particular pains to use the most insulting language to that citizen, in his power to use. He didn't know to whom he was speaking. He didn't know that he was addressing one who has always adhered to the principles of the Democratic party. He didn't know that he was addressing one who has more than once been a standard bearer of the democracy of Lenoir, and who has led the van more than once to victory. He didn't know that he was addressing Jesse Jackson, who has been a Democratic representative in the Legislature of North Carolina, from the county of Lenoir. By that unfortunate mistake, he has lost at least fifty votes. Of this there is no sort of doubt. "Sam" boys were in the ground, and seemed to take all the Colonel said with very good grace. Had "Sam" been summoned to show himself upon that occasion, we doubt not that the Colonel would have fallen back in his seat, and exclaim, "Oh, I have done it! I have done it! I have done it! I have done it!"

"Imagine the reins of government in the hands of such men as Soule, Kossovitz, John Mitchell, Francis Douglas, and where should we Americans find our defenders, altogether, go! I don't know, but I, for one, should be for shutting my eyes, that I might not see "my own destruction."

We believe that Mr. F. and others like him from abroad, who look upon these and other political questions with reference to the internal policy of this country, even at the dread hazard of being stigmatized as "rebels" and "traitors" to foreign tastes and opinions, as the Tories did the patriots of the revolution, would form exceptions to the general rule above.

The letter challenges the attention of every American patriot.

CORRECTED AGAIN!—In Warren, Mr. Branch read out the aid of the name of Mr. Macon. He went from page 246 of the Debates of the Convention of 1835 to show that Mr. M. was so very tolerant that he said "if a Hindoo were to come amongst us qualified for office, his religion would in his estimation be no objection to him." Mr. Shepard demanded to know if that was Mr. B's doctrine, whether he was for so amending the Constitution as to prevent a Hindoo to hold office? "It depends on whether he believe in a God" said Mr. B. "Don't you know he worships stocks and stones?" inquired Mr. S. "I do not" said Mr. B. "but if he does I would not be for his holding office?" "Hear that!" exclaimed Mr. S. he wants the use of Mr. Macon's name—the benefit of his authority, whilst he openly repudiated his doctrines! Cannot the people see into all this? The effect on the crowd was indescribable. Mr. B. was most effectively cornered, and he will not say "Hindoo" again during the Campaign!

CAPT. PIKE.—Among other distinguished patriots who attended the American Convention in Philadelphia, was Capt. Albert Pike, of this State. There are few citizens of the Republic who enjoy a more enviable reputation than Capt. Pike. That he will receive the nomination of the American party for the second office in the gift of the nation, we feel great confidence.—*Helena (Ark.) Shield*