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Court Orders and Judicial advertisements will be charged 33 1-3 per cent, higher than the foregoing rates.

our 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 be come 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 appointctition thereof. ment of any foreign-born citizen to any office of trust honor or emolument, under the Federal or State governments, 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. izens 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, inster our institutions, without seeking to participate in the emetion, administration,

r execution of our laws,

Fourth, Stand advocate and arge the adoption of such an amended form of an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and to be administered to all persons elected or appointed to any office of trust, honor or emolument, under the Federal or State governments, as will effectually exclude from such offices all persons, who shall not directly and explically 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 ciroumstances.

Fifth. We shall maintain the dectrine that no one of the States of this Union has the right to admit to the enjoyment of free suffrage any person of foreign birth, who has not been first made a citizen of the United States, according to the "uniform rule" of naturalization prescribed by Congress, under the pro-

visions of the Constitution. Sixth. We shall oppose, now and hereafter, any union of Church and State," no matter what class of religionists shall seek to bring about such union. Seventle. We shall vigorously maintain the rested rights of all persons, of native or foreign birth, and

shall at all times oppose the slightest interference with such vestedrights. Eighth. We shall oppose and protest against all abralgment of religious liberty, holding it as a cardimal maxim, that religious faith is a question between each individual and his God, and overwhich no political government, or other human power, can rightfully

exercise any supervision or control, at any time, in any place, or in any form. North. We shall oppose all v higher law" doctrines. by which the Constitution is to be set at nought, violated, or disregarded, whether by politicians, by religionists, or by the adherents or followers of either, or

by any other class of persons. Tenth. We shall maintain and defend the Constitution as it stands, the Union as it exists, and the rights of the States, without diminution as guaranteed thereby: opposing at all times, and to the extent of our 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 Guardian.

THE POWER OF THE POPE. The present Pope of Rome, Pius the Ninth, like his predecessors, claims for himself temporal supremacover the world. He claims to be the vicegerent of God on earth-the keeper of the keys of Heavenwho has power to save or destroy the souls of men He is the ('hief of the Roman Catholic Church which, as such, acknowledges his temporal authority over the acts of every government in existence. There are certain members of this Church who deny that the Pope of Rome has any more temporal power than any other man. But who cares for this? Who will place any confidence in what any man may say who believes that a Priest or any other man can pray off his sins? No confidence should be placed in any such professions so long as the man who makes them remain in the thurch that denies them. If any man denies the temnoral power of the Pope let his acts confirm his words by leaving the Catholic Church, and denouncing it as an enemy to freedom. When this is done then we shall believe that the man who does it is sincere in what he says. No man can deny that the Pope of Rome claims temporal power; nor can it be denied that the Church itself supports this claim. If any man does deny this claim or the allegation against the Romish Church then we call uponchim to sustain his dealal by documents that are approved by the Roman

Pope Gregory the VII deposed Henry IV; and in his "bull" he uses the following language "In this confidence, for the dignity und defence of

Father, Son. and Holy Ghost, I depose impedal and royal administration to King Henry, son of Henry, so actime Emperor, who too boldly and rashly hath baid his hands on Thy holy church. I absolve all Christian subjects to the Empire from that oath whereby they were want to plight there faith unto true kings; for it is right that he should be deprived of dig

These are the words of a Pope who not only calmed but even exercised temporal power over the affairs of a government. Where is the action of the Roman Catholic Church denouncing this most extraordinary step of the Pope ? Echo answers, where ?

The present Pope issued what he called an "Allocution." in 1852, against certain laws passed by the thority of this chair of blessed Peter. We, raising with apostolic liberty, our pastoral voice, in this your most illustrious assembly, do censure, condemn, and declare utterly null and void, all the aforesaid deand detriment of religion, and of the holy prelates, uitic ruse, enables you to avail yourself: been there enacted by the Civil Power.

the laws of a Republic "null and void," and that Republic lying upon American soil. Who can look up- tort, which the indecent personalities in which you on a Church that has for its head such a mun with have indulged, would seem to provoke. A far more anything blt feelings of contempt? Can any one look at the facts we have given and then feel willing to cast his vote for a Catholic or any man who would put a Catholic in office ? We hope not-that it should be so-God forbid!

political party, unless that party either favors or op- | in dispute. poses the temperance movement. We are independent on all questions, and we shall speak our opinions boldly just when we please and concerning what we please. In our present article we have uttered no sentiment anti-Democratic, anti-Whig, or anti-American. If we have we are ready to meet our opponent, let him be who he may ; for we have spoken our sentiments ,as an American freeman, which we would not give up even for our cherished principal of prohibitowe neither anticipate, court nor fear a controversys fear favor, or affection—undisturbed by the Bulls I most cheerfully accept your challenge. and Allocutions of Pope Pius the Ninth.

AMERICAN ADVOCATE.

An American Policy for an American People.

VOL. 1.

KINSTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1855.

· POITRY.

MY DREAM.

BY J. G. WHITTIER. In my dream, methought I trod, Yesternight, a mountain road;

Narrow as Al Sirat's span,

High as eagle's flight, it ran. Overhead, a roof of cloud With its weight of thunder bowed; Underneath, to left and right Blankness and abysmal night.

Here and there a wild flower blushed, Now and then a bird-song gushed; Now and then, thro' ritts of shade, Stars shone out and sunbeams played.

But the goodly company, Walking in that path with me, One by one the brink o'erslid, One by one the darkness hid. Some with wailing and lament,

Some with cheerful courage, went: But, of all who smiled or mourned, Never one to us returned.

Anxiously, with eye and ear, Questioning that shadow drear, Never hand in token stirred, Never answering voice I heard! Steeper, darker !- lo! I felt

From my feet the pathway melt, Swallowed by the black despair, And the hungry jaws of air.

Past the stony-throated eaves, Strangled by the wash of waves. Past the splintered crags. I sank On a green and flowery bank-

Soft as fall of thistle down. Lightly as a cloud is blown, Soothingly as childhood pressed To the bosom of its rest.

Of the sharp-horned rocks instead, Green the grassy carpets spread, Bright with waters, singing by Trees that propped a golden sky.

Painless, trustful, sorrow-free, Old lost faces welcomed me, With whose sweetness of content, Still expectant hope was blent.

Waking while the dawning grey Pondering that vision fled, Thus unto myself I sa'd:

"Steep, and lung with clouds of strife, Is our narrow path of life ; And our death the dreadful fall Through the dark, awaiting all.

"So with painful steps we climb Up the dizzy ways of time, By the forecast of our dread.

"Dread of mystery solved alone, Of the untried and unknown: Yet the end thereof may seem Like the falling of my dream.

"And this heart-consuming care, All our fears of here or there, Change and absence, loss and death, Prove but simple lack of faith."

Thou, oh, Most Compassionate! Who did'st stoop to our estate, Drinking of the cup we drain, Treading in the path of pain-Through the doubt and mystery. Grant to us Thy steps to see, And the grace to draw from thence Larger hope and confidence. Show Thy vacant tomb, and let,

As of old, the angels sit, Whispering, by its open door; "Fear not! He hath gone before!"

From the Louisville Courier, Professor Morse's Reply to Bishop Spalding. POUGHKEEPSIE, (N. Y.,) May 2, 1855.
"If ever the liberties of the United States are destroyed they will be by the Romish Priests."-LAFAY-

To BISHOP M. J. SPALDING-SIR: Your remarks in the Courier of April 14th have been sent to me .-You will excuse the delay of my apparent neglect in noticing them, which, however, will be of no damage to the cause of truth, since, in the interim, I. have neither been unmindful of you nor remiss, nor unsuccessful in my search for the means of gratifying your important enquiries. In common with the rest of the Catholic Church. We will sustain our charges by intelligent public, whose object is to arrive at the just such documents. Reader, listen to our evidence, knowledge of an historic truth, I am under great obligations to you, sir, for bringing this subject so promptly and distinctly before the American people.

The motto of Lafayette, which stands at the head of this letter, has been quoted to them for some twen. Thy holy church, in the name of Almighty God, the ty years without its authenticity having been questioned, unless, indeed, your assertion be correct that "some time ago," (which is a somewhat indefinite date.) it was so called in question by the Freeman's Journal. If so, it has never till now been brought to sertion of the fact. Whatever may be the nature of they will then, in that case, only have acquitted themnity who doth endeavor to dimini-h the majesty of that notice in the Freeman's Journal is a matter, at present, of very little consequence, since your denial of the authenticity of the motto has been distinctly brought to my knowledge, and I can settle the ques-

tion with you, once for all, and forever. My letter from Poughkeepsie of March 19th, was not, and could not be, the intended answer to your appeal," published in Louisville, March 19th. Still, for reasons best known to yourself, you choose to as-Republic of New Granade, in which he used the following the language of the la lowing the language: "We disapprove of all those things which have been done by the rules of that Rewritten and mailed four days distant from Louisville, pulic, against religion, the church, and her laws, could not be a consequent of an article published in pastors and ministers, and against the rights and au Louisville on the self-same day, whatever may have been the accidentel order of its publication. They will also duly appreciate this artifice by which you assume a triumph from my presumed default. I can, crees which have, so much to the contempt of ecclesinstical authority of this Holy Sec, and to the loss gratulation, of which the apparent success of this Jes-

My own strespect, as well as the respect due to Here we see the present Pope of Rome declaiming the shrewd and reflecting minds by which you are surimportant question than the comparative skill in per- writings of Lafavette, now in general circulation in sonal disparagement is involved in this discussion.

The question whether the illustrious companion of Washington, the consistent, long tried, ever vigilant In expressing the sentiments we have, we do not friend of the Republican liberties of the United States, wish to be understood as advocating the doctrines of ever gave this significant, faithful, just, and most imany political party. We neither favor nor oppose any portant warning, to the American people is the point

> After twenty year's circulation of this pregnant warning; no one, to my knowledge, in all that time presuming to call it in question, after being familiarly quoted in books and pamphlets, and placed in capitals as the perpetual motto of some journals, you, sir, at this late day have ventured to deny its authenticity.

In your denial you have chosen to assail my testimony in its favor, to cast a suspicion on my veracity ry legislatoin in regard to the liquor traffic. But and unequivocally to pronounce my statement unreliable. I am, therefore, no volunteer in this contest, we expect every man, to pursue the even tenor of his way, as heretofore, which we shall do without against your attacks. I do not complain of this, sir;

I have been for more than twenty years personally

are the sentiments of Lafayette, and when I first met ! the Emerald Isle. with it in print, I could vouch for its truth, because Now, sir, either your judgment or your honesty of "the letter which General Lafayette wrote to me at it perfectly embodies the sentiments of the illustrious suffers from your upholding of this double attempt to Havre," in which he "alluded to the whole subject of man, as often expressed to me.

At page 31, you say:

To awake suspicion against the Catholic priest- did. hood, the public prints have long been circulating among the people the extraordinary assertion that derived your facts. A single day-would suffice to both true and sign ficant. They are neither the one Response hood, the public prints have long been circulating Lafayette warned American patriots against priestly verify "the book in the library of the French gentle- nor the other. influence in the following language:

it will be by Romish priests."

who are prepared to devour any absurdity, provided it militate against Catholics! Now what will the im-

the opposite of what he did say! Here is the extract. To what extent you would presume to think yourself er to which I have paid a respectful attention. You from his letter to the Protestant gentleman in New- safe in concocting and sustaining it, in the enlightened have called upon me to PRODUCE THE TESTIMONY OF York, written from Paris, in 1829, shortly after his community which surrounds you, I did not know. I EVEN ONE to the declaration of Lafayette in the motto. be unnecessary to assure you that Mr. Lane is in every return from his visit to the United States, which only knew you had gone to the length of quoting a You have made a call which I am under no obligation respect worthy of the trust confided to him; and it is letter, no doubt, gave occasion for concocting the forged letter.

devotion and attachment to your country and institu- search, know of no such work, and they write me with saying uttered even in the presence of a large audience; tions, But I must be permitted to assure you that one accord that "no such work is to be found in Par- so that its authenticity is not so much dependent on the fears which, in your patriotic zeal, you seem to is!" I could hardly bring myself to believe, notwith- such a living witness, as on "its being conformable to entertain, that if ever the liberty of the United States standing the well known and avowed principles of all we know of the character and sentiments" of the is destroyed, it will be by Romish priests, are certainly your corporation warranted the extremest distrust, person of whom the saying is affirmed. By this rule, without any foundation whatever. An intimate acquaintance of more than half a century with the prominent and influential priests and members of that church, both in England and America, warrants me publication, a false date, a false number to you, but the absence of such a living witness is not on subjects connected with the advancement of the party, and to distribute to them documents, &c., for sign of days and in connexion with these, a purely ficti-

ever uttered such a sentiment, but, as I have said, you this pious fraud seems already to have reached. assert that he wrote a letter, which letter you quote, a Since writing to Paris, I find that it was not necesletter in which this very sentiment and motto are sary for me to have written there, in order to ascer- Dutch Reform Church, the Rev. Dr. V. I. Vanpelt, recorded, and recorded for the express purpose of tain whether such a work had been published even in still living and in vigorous health of body and mind, recorded, and recorded for the express purpose of daid whether said a work had been probably tell me will learn your duties and responsibilities from what adopting it without doubt; you denoerately announce that you "have re-published it in a second edition of your Miscellanes," and this after being distinctly apprized that its authenticity is more than doubted; prized that its authenticity is more than doubted; authors, and, 3d, a systematic table of the works:

This catalogue is so comprehensive as to include even when the charge of forgery is made against it.

This catalogue is so comprehensive as to include with General Lalayette, with Jeffvette one on the day of his arrival on Stephensine and with General Lalayette, with Jeffvette and with General Lalayette, with Jeffvette strong for all the works published it in a second edition of ments, arranged in three tables—1st, an alphabetical he visited this country in 1824, and if so, I requested he visited this country in 1824, and if so, I requested he visited this country in 1824, and if so, I requested he visited this country in 1824, and if so, I requested he visited this country in 1824, and if so, I requested he visited this country in 1824, and if so, I requested him to furnish me with his recollections. In his letter table of the works; authors, and, 3d, a systematic table of the works:

This catalogue is so comprehensive as to include with General Lalayette, with the department of the visited this country in 1824, and if so, I requested he visited this country in 1824, and if so, I requested he visited this country in 1824, and if so, I requested he visited this country in 1824, and if so, I requested he visited this country in 1824, and if so, I requested he visited this country in 1824, and if so, I requested he visited this country in 1824, and if so, I requested he visited this country in 1824, and if so, I requested he visited this country in 1824, and if so, I requested he visited this country in 1824, and if so, I requested he visited this country in 1824, and if so, I requested he visited this country in 1824, and if so, I requested he visited this country in 1824, and if so, I requested he visite from many respectable quarters. On the strength of everything that is published in Paris, down to a four ten Island, before he went to Boston, and the other that letter alone, you affirm that Lafayette actually paged ephemeral election address. that letter alone, you affirm that Lafavette actually said "directly the opposite of what he did say." You pronounce the motto a "calumny;" and you profess after the carry of the inclosed instructions. Relying on your zeal for pronounce the motto a "calumny;" and you profess at the carry of the inclosed instructions. Relying on your zeal for pronounce the motto a "calumny;" and you profess at the carry of the inclosed instructions. Relying on your zeal for pronounce the motto a "calumny;" and you profess at the carry of the inclosed instructions.

It is not necessary, sir, to charge upon you the forgery of that spurious letter. It is sufficient for me that you have endorsed the counterfeit as an historical fact, and passed it off upon the community as genuine. You have made yourself particeps criminis, by giving it your imprimatur, and this, after a warning that should have induced caution, that the letter was more than suspicious. You would evade the responsibility of such an act, because, forsooth, you could cite a Protestant source for that letter. This is a subterfuge of a Protestant paper, but from one who conceals trious man who uttered it, have but re-acted to its ton, I worshipped sitting by the side of his Excellenhimself under the mask of "OLD LINE," writing in a more complete confirmation. Protestant paper. I hazard little in saying he is no Protestant. Are you sure, sir, he is not a Jesuit, who baselessness of the negative side of the question. I am rated with paint, I wish to occupy the same seat in has taken advantage of an election excitement to yet to bring out the positive proofs of the authenticity that church on the Sabbath. He took it in great abuse the confidence of a Protestant editor, the more of the motto. easily to deceive a Protestant public? Can the public be fully assured, when they know the principles of allowed equivocation and perjury on which your entire corporation is known and proved to be based, and the systematized fraud and falsehood authorized by it, that there has not been a convenient collusion between you, sir, and this same Mr. "Old Line?"—

Sense of your own.) it was, therefore, impossible, that he should have thus spoken of Romish priests." It is a best a flimsy gloss which the sequel will expose.

The positive probabilities are now already so strong in favor of the motto as Lafavette's, that my own evidence of the motto as Lafavette's, that my own evidence of the motto as Lafavette's, that my own evidence of the motto as Lafavette's, that my own evidence of the motto as Lafavette's, that my own evidence of the motto as Lafavette's, that my own evidence of the motto as Lafavette's, that my own evidence of the motto as Lafavette's, that my own evidence of the motto as Lafavette's, that my own evidence of the motto as Lafavette's that my own Acts of this complexion, in the annals of your corporation, are not so common as to make it impossible.— May he not be a Jesuit? Listen to his style of defence of this apportyphal letter, after being called upon to produce his authority for that letter; let him give it in his own at the Catholic priest who quoted it in 1835: This letter is the case, and so also might the evidence of the control of this country—the United States of this country—the United States in his own style, (for even he has an authority to fall back upon, such as it is.) He had been gently told

"But even upon the supposition that they are capable of proving the letter which my authority attri-butes to Lafayerre to be a forgery, (but which is a moral impossibility.) and that no falsification has been perpetrated; still, if they are at the same time such cases is concise. He that is for us is right, and always to be believed; he that is against us is wrong. and can nowhere find it in the writings of LAFAYETTE, and never to be believed. It is a convenient rule, and selves of the charge of falsificatoin to prove upon that guides the opinions or judgment of the American themselves the more damnable crime of forgery.

"In the excitement consequent upon the discovery of the stupendous fraud, at the time I prepared the article for your press, the proper credit was inadvertently omitted. The work was obtained from the

knowing to the fact that the sentiments of the motto every line as sure as the brogue betrays a native of pretended to say.

deceive the public-the attempt to palm off upon an the interview" of which I had spoken, and you special-And pray, sir, what is your authority for denying intelligent community such a miserable apology of an ly call for the "exhibition of the ORIGINAL letter," with the authenticity of the motto? That strict justice may be done you, I quote your remarks from your pampllet, called "Intolerant Spirit of the Times."

At page 31, you say:

Intelligence ommunity such a miserable apology of an ly call for the "exhibition of the original letter," with authority for the support of anything and the attempt to practice upon the credulity of the profile with such letter. You charge upon me that I have taken "special called "Intolerant Spirit of the Times."

At page 31, you say:

"If ever the liberty of the United States is destroyed letter is said to be recorded. You have been called

partial public think, when it is ascertained that this years of careful study and observation of the governcharge, like most others, which have been lately circulated in the country to our disadvantage, is not only utterly groundless, but is directly the reverse of the truth!

"It makes the French patriot say, in fact, directly

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"The friendly expressions of regard for my health than the letter itself affords as quoted by you, espe- my own personal knowledge Lafayette's. I have nevand happiness conveyed in your kind letter to me of cially as it is made manifest in the light of my own ertheless taken some pains, for the sake of historic the 15th ultimo, I beg you to be assured, are grateful personal intercourse with Gen. Lafayette. My first truth, to trace it in its quoted shape. The motto was to my feelings; and I shall cherish the recollection of expectation, indeed, was that I should actually find the many services and kindnesses towards me, on the such a letter as you quote in the alleged book, and in than thirty years ago; "it had been quoted without part of both yourself and lady, while I was your gnest such connexion as would afford some clue to the cul- question, more than twenty years, and its author has in America, as among the most pleasing reminiscences | prit, and so I sent to Paris to procure the work. To | been in his grave more than twenty years. A period connected with my late visit to the United States. * my surprise, I learned from my correspondent that of twenty years, sir, is ordinarily sufficient to scatter bern, was appointed, which committee is authorized to appoint one corresponding member for each county; the most eminent bibliopolists of Paris, after diligent beyond the most dilligent search living witnesses to a

pamphlet is not omitted, and yet a work of so much me. In speaking of the interviews, he says: ted! With the facts before you, sir, you can draw lection is vivid and distinct. * * 'On the next inyour own conclusions, and the public will also draw terview and conversation with Lafayette,' says the the better organization of the party." It then goes

which your own reputation, sir, is compromised, as you something that occurred when I was in Boston.' well as that of your accomplice, "Old Line," I might I received a polite invitation from the chief Catholic safely leave the motto of Lafayette to stand (unscathed | priest or Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church in as it is by your attacks) in history as a truth; for the Boston to attend his church on the Sabbath. I wrote cular! your retreat for your "Protestant authority." You have so unscrupulously used to destroy him one apology, saying as I never expected to be in Boston again, as during the Revolution when its influence, as manifesting the sentiments of the illus-

gravely and carnestly exalted as an argument, that my friend, I must tell you, that I was brought up in Lafayette, being a Catholic, (which you assume, in a France a Roman Catholic, and believed that the Rosecret circulars fall into hands they were not intended sense of your own,) it was, therefore, impossible, that man Catholic Church was the only true and Mother for, and hence it is that their proceedings are kept

in favor of the motto as Lafayette's, that my own evi- different churches. that his letter had the suspicious look of forgery ple as to suppose, would have any weight with you. I did not enact the folly of presenting it to the public, through my correspondent, with any expectation of public. From certain ambiguous hintings in your article, you are preparing to apply this rule to La-

The significant fact that the work is rare, may, in all probability, have been the very circumstances which first suggested the idea of perpetrating the falsification; for if the sentence had occurred in the published and gave currency to the first suggested the idea of perpetrating the falsification; for if the sentence had occurred in the published and gave currency to the first suggested the idea of perpetrating the falsification; for if the sentence had occurred in the published and gave currency to the first who published and gave currency to the first suggested the idea of perpetrating the falsification; for if the sentence had occurred in the published in the published in the published of the first sentence had occurred in the published in the published in the published in the motion of the fair fame and sacred and mamhale desceration of the fair fame and sacred the motion of the fair fame and sacred the motion of the fair fame and sacred the motion of the fair fame and sacred the mot

You have been very importunate for the production capitals to attract a marked attention, are flaunted

The original letter I hold in my possession. I have been in the habit of showing it to my friends and viswill be by Romish priests."

on for months to produce that book, and the call has itors for more than twenty years. Thousands have been in vain. And, let me say, sir, it is likely to be seen it, and as many more are free to see it any time. who was a Catholic himself, if he was anything, bears in vain, since no such book can be found in Paris! nor This letter, sir, which I have taken "special care not the stamp of improbability, if not of downright ab- is there any evidence that such a book was ever pub- to publish," was published extensively in the newspasurdity on its face; yet it passed current for truth, lished there; on the contrary, the evidence amounts pers throughout the country in 1832 and '33. Since and was, we think, generally believed by the masses, almost to certainty that no such work is in existence, General Lafayette, in his letter to me dated Paris,

> to answer further than I have already answered it by For myself I needed no other evidence of its forgery testifying that the sentiments of the motto were, of

Lafayette had used the words of the motto, I casually portunity to vote, and to learned that a venerable and excellent minister of the Lafayette. You quote that letter as genuine: you York, is the "Bibliographie de la France, ou Journal something of interest on the subject of my inquiry. [has] been already stated. rely upon it as genuine; you hint not the slightest. General de l'Imprimiere, et de la Libraire," which is I accordingly addressed him a note on my return home peradventure of its spuriousness; you even persist in a weekly periodical, containing a complete catalogue on the 24th ult,, asking him if he had any recollection adopting it without doubt; you deliberately amounce of all the works published in Paris, or in the depart-

to have "no doubt" that this letter "gave occasion for concocting it," that is, of inventing the motto.

I definity a catalogue and tables for the years 1834—'35—'36, and no such work, nor anything that could be mistaken for it, is this place, but give an extract from the close of Dr. sist us in this matter. therein to be found. The most insignificant four-paged | Vanpelt's letter, as to the point, sir, between you and " Of the conversations at both interviews my recol-

> venerable Dr. Vanpelt, 'after his visit and return from With this exposure of the "stupendous fraud," in Boston,' he said to me, 'my dear friend, I must tell I have as yet, however, only exposed the essential and the pews are the same, except as they are deco-I can glance only at the sophism which you have could not help that, I follow my inclination. Now,

most crafty and dangerous enemies to civil and religious liberty. They have instigated most of the wars in

Europe. He further said, 'I wish my country, France, had such government and national liberty as you have in this country.' To which I repled, as my opinion, with closed doors and in secret. So did the Congress that neither France nor any other country could have national liberty without the free circulation and knowl- Senate of the United States always sits in secret when edge of the Bible. To which he gave ready and cor- in executive session. A portion of the United States dial consent.

"With sincrere respect and esteem, Your obedient servant, P. J. VANPELT:

You have now, sir, what you so loudly called for, a solemn oath to keep their counsels secret. Bank Directors that he was not "for you." Take care how you pre- to wit : the concurrent testimony of one American hold their meetings in secret, and keep their proceedsume on such an experiment as that with the Amerito to the uttering of the sentiments of the motto by Lafayette, and nearly ipsissimis verbis. The character and Sons of Temperance are all scoret. The lawyer You have made a peremptory call upon me for a of the witness, sir, is unimpeached and unimpeachable. and his client keep their secrets, and there is no power than the contraction?" tently omitted. The work was obtained from the private library of a French gentleman residing near this city, and is entitled "Essai sur la Republique des Land and experiment, with his correspondence, &c., which he published on his return to Paris, and experiment, with his correspondence, &c., which he published on his return to Paris, and the first using and circulation of the mottoned dence, &c., which he published on his return to Paris, a for the benefit of his friends, the Liberals and Republic licans of France. The work I presume, has never been translated and published in this country, for the reason that it does not possess sufficient merit to prove its truth or to retreat it, like an honorable man."

Were your premises correct, sir, (which happens not be the case,) I should prefer of the two courses of lived some years in New York city, but was not, perhaps, very generally known as an author in the literary circles of either this country or of Europe. I literary circles of either this country or of Europe. I literary circles of either this country or of Europe. I literary circles of either this country in all probability, have been the very circumstances which reprehenses a proposability, have been the very circumstances which searches and there is no power of the witness, sir, is unimpeached and unimpeached and

clamatory preamble swollen with the verbiage of the same bombastic and scurrilous phraseology, a phrase-ology which a disturbed conscience would be apt to ology which a disturbed conscience would be apt to select to vent in characteristic epithets, the torment select to vent in characteristic epithets, the torment select to vent in characteristic epithets, the torment the Levil in the foreign dens of a decaying and select to vent in characteristic epithets, the torment in the foreign dens of a decaying and select to vent in characteristic epithets, the torment in the foreign dens of a decaying and select to vent in characteristic epithets, the torment in the foreign dens of a decaying and select to vent in characteristic epithets. select to vent in characteristic epithets, the torment of persistent guilt. Its dialect betrays the Jesuit in the foreign dens of a decaying and select to vent in characteristic epithets, the torment of persistent guilt. Its dialect betrays the Jesuit in the foreign dens of a decaying and select to vent in characteristic epithets, the torment of persistent guilt. Its dialect betrays the Jesuit in East Tennessee, excepting cats and hay, will be seen that no publisher is ventured to be intercourse with him. At what time they first as intercourse with him. At what time they first as intercourse with him. At what time they first as intercourse with him. At what time they first as intercourse with him. At what time they first as intercourse with him. At what time they first as intercourse with him. At what time they first as intercourse with him or all control of the motto, I have nowhere as yet in East Tennessee, excepting cats and hay, will be comprehension to solve on any ordinary principles of intercourse with him. At what time they first as intercourse with him or all control of the motto, I have nowhere as yet in East Tennessee, excepting cats and hay, will be very abundant. Wheat is very promising indeed, and will be gathered in two or three times larger than ever before."

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.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers 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 leaving it uncalled for, is "prima facie" evidence of intentional fraud. intentional fraud.

who "love darkness rather than light," and Scripture

supplies the ready solution of the moral enigma. You have ventured, in your denunciations of the French Catholic Priest, a convert from Popery, to speak of Abnold and of Judas. I thank you for the suggestion. They are proper names that respectfully

did not suspect the fabrication, your honesty if you yours, sir,) and these calls thus emblazoned in staring give another proper noun to the vocabulary that shall more conveniently impersonate the double treason in

Respectfully, your obedient servant, SAMUEL F. B. MORSE.

From the North Carolina Times: SECRECY.

The Pemecratic leaders, their crators and papers in this district, are much exercised just at this time on the subject of the secrecy with which they charge that the American Party (whom they nick-name Know Nothings) conduct their affairs. For the benefit of these leaders and the people at large, we wish to introduce to them the following document, and trust they will

give it a careful perusal: [PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.]

NEWBERN, JUNE 24th, 1847 .- Dear Sir :- You are, loubtless, aware that a Convention to nominate a Democratic candidate for the Eighth Congressional District of our State, was held in Newbern on the 6th instant, and that William K. Lane, Esq., of Wayne county, received the unanimous vote of the Convention to fill that important and honorable post. It may expected that he will receive the unanimous and enthusiastic support of the party of which he is so worthy a member-should this be the case, we may enter ain the hope that we shall triumph over the odds which our opponents, by their legislative folly

and injustice, have placed against us. In addition to nomination of our caudidate, the Convention adopted some secret measures for the better organization of the party in the District. They are these: A central committee of three persons, at Newthe corresponding committee-man of each county is to appoint one assistant in each election precinct of his county, who shall associate with himself four other assistants. The duty of the central committee is to forward to its corresponding members all necessary instruction, and to collect and circulate documents sion of danger to your republican institutions from that quarter."

You here, sir, not merely deny that Gen. Lafayette

You here, sir, not merely deny that Gen. Lafayette

So pages, and in connexion with these, a purely neuron of the imaginary author, and all the other fabulous circumstances of its ideal existence!—

You here, sir, not merely deny that Gen. Lafayette

But to this extent, in the present state of the research, and the research, and the research, and the research of the research, and the research of the research, and the research of the r to elect our candidate.

In compliance with one of the duties assigned to us, as the central commuttee, we appoint you to fill the post of committee-man for your county, and you

We have delayed this communication longer than we should have done; but let us all wake up and ther, and we may be permitted to rejoice over the

Central Committee.

man of the secre! Democratic Central Committee. The Convention, says the circular, besides nominating Mr.

secret central committe at Newbern-the secret corresponding member for each county-the secret assistants in each precint-frequent secret conferences between the committee-men and assistants- and then the secret instructions to the assistants inclosed in this secret cur-

And now we see the very men who got up and managed that Convention, raising their hands, and rolling up their eyes in holy horror, and warning the people against the dangers of secret societies, because the Know Nothings will not admit them as spies into

their councils! The above is only a specimen of the secret measures of the Democratic party; but it is not often that their dence, from my personal knowledge of the sentiments "My eyes were opened, I see men can be of differ- ame remark may be made of the Whigs. We have tec-men, headed "Secret and Confidential." But the Whigs do not make asses of themselves by braying against the Know Nothings, as "Midnight Cabals,"
"Dark Lanterns," "Bloody Assassins," &c., &c., because the Know Nothings admit only their own mem-

bers into their councils. The truth is, there is a great deal of secreey in the affairs of the world. The Convention which framed the United States Constitution, sat a part of the time Treasury is set apart to the "secret service fund," and no member of the Government is permitted to make public how that fund is used. The secret orders to commanders in the army and navy would annually "Prof. Samuel F. B. Morse, Poughkeepsie, N. Y." fill volumes if published. Grand Juries not only sit in secret, the door guarded by an officer, but they take

poses and principles, come and join us." But to the sneaking spy and to him who reviles and slanders them, their doors are closed. And who blames them?

GUANO.-In the prosecution of its useful labors, the Agricultural Bureau of the Patent Office has published

the following instructions for using guano: "In the application of this valuable manure, it is necessary to keep in view its powerful properties, and to exercise great care to prevent its coming into immediate contact with the newly sown seed, or the foliage of the plants or flowers. It never should be placed in contact with seeds; for all seeds in the process of germination give off a greater or less quantity of carbonic acid and vinegar; and these acids having strong affinities, for the ammoniacal portion of the guano, are apt to attract it so powerfully as to check, and even destroy vegetation.'

Chops in Tennessez. - Extract of a letter from Knox-

ville, dated May 6: "We have recently had copious rains, and our crops