THE AMERICAN ADVOCATE, PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WALTER DUNN, Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS:-Two Dollars per annuum, invariably in advance. \$1,25 for six months. ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the rate of \$1 00 per square of twelve lines (Brevier) or less, for the first per square of twelve lines (previer) or less, for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each succeeding insertion.

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

First. We shall maintain the doctrine that no for-

igner 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 interests 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 ach 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 appointment 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; mainfaining, 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, 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 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 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 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 "naion 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 foreign birth, and shall at all times oppose the slightest interference with Eighth. We shall oppose and protest against all abridgment of religious liberty, holding it as a cardi-

nal maxim, that religious faith is a question between each individual and his God, and over which no political government, or other human power, can rightfully exercise any supervision or control; at any time, in

by any other class of persons.

Eleventi. And lastly, we shall use our utmost exer-

AMPRICANS SHALL RULE THEIR COUNTRY!

JOHN C. CALHOUN'S VIEWS. Extract from a speech made by Mr. Calhoun on

the admission of the State of Michigan : "In conferring the power to pass uniform laws of have had two objects in view: one to prevent competition between the States in holding out inducements for the emigration of foreigners, and in order to prerent their improper influence over the General Government, through such States as might naturalize foreigners, and could confer on them the right of exercising the elective franchise, before they could be sufficiently informed of the nature of our institutions, or were interested in their preservation. Both of these objects would be defeated, if the States may confer on aliens the right of voting and the other privileges belonging to citizens. On that supposition, it would be almost impossible to conceive what good could be obtained, or evil prevented by conferring the power on Congress. The power would be perfectly nugatory. A State might hold out every improper inducement to emigration, as freely as if the power did not exist; and might confer on the alien all the political privileges belonging to the native born citiof the State, but to an improper control over the Government of the Union. To illustrate what I have said-suppose the dominant party in New York. finding political power about to depart from them, should, to maintain their ascendency, extend the right of suffrage to the thousands of ALLIENS of every lanmight the destiny of the whole Union be affected by such a measure. IT MIGHT, IN FACT, PLACE THE CONTROL ARE INDIFFERENT AS TO THE INTERESTS OF OUR COUN- measure of his country's glory. TRY. New York gives about one-sixth of the electoral votes in the choice of President and Vice President: keep the State nearly equally divided into two great political parties. The addition of a few thousand might turn, in fact, owe their election, on the supposition, to the votes of unnaturalized foreigners. The

WHO IS HE?

ARRIVAL OF SAG NICHTS The number of emigrants that arrived at New York on Saturday last was two thousand six hundred. They are

An irascible old gentleman was taken with sneezing

a cheap article, costing only three cents per pound, and can be found at the druggists, and many of the dissolved in ten quarts of hot water, and the solution poured into sinks, gutters, cess-pools, and all other filthy places, with good effect. We advise all house-keepers to purchase five, tell or fifteen pounds, and make a free use of it as above recommended. Cholera or no cholera, their dwellings and out-buildings will the free use of copperas as a disinfecting agent. It is

AMERICAN ADVOCATE

An American Policy for an American People.

VOL. 1.

KINSTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1855.

POETRY.

From the Knickerbocker CADIES! STOCKINGS.

A clothes line in yonder garden Goes wandering among the trees, And on it two very long stockings Are kicking the evening breeze; And a lot of fancy dry goods Whose nature I cannot define, Are wildly and merrily flopping About that same old line.

And a very sly young lady At the parlor window sews; And I rather conclude, if you tried it, You'd find she'd fit into them hose, She's only a half-length picture, Foreshortened below the breast; But the dry goods which dance on the tight rope Out yonder, just make up the rest.

So dream-like, she seems, so gentle, . You'd think her too good for earth; And I feel that a holier spirit Is banishing vulgar mirth To its worldly home-by jingo! "What a flourish that muslin throws, And how uncommonly taper Those stockings go off at the toes.

O, eyes! like the sky when it's bluest! O. hair! like the night without star! O, muslin and hose! I can't help it! Ye still draw my thoughts over "thar!" The lady alone is substantial, The clothes but a fancy ideal, Yet, somehow or other, confound it, I've nixed up the sham and the real.

O, love! you're the same old sixpence, With the poet, the muff, or the brick : You go up with a rush, like a rocket, But come down at last like a stick! And let love-thoughts be lofty or lowly, Platonic, or flash, I opine, That they all, like new dry goods and stockings,

Belong to the very same line! L'ENVOYE. Be sure that no better a garden Was ever yet wanting in hose;" And Meister Karl thinks that a ballad Looks well when it ends with a-close.

MEISTER KARL.

Speech of Hon. A. J. Donelson.

The mention of my name on this important occasion, in connection with the Hermitage, and the hero Ninth. We shall oppose all "higher law" doctrines, by which the Constitution is to be set at nought, violated, or disregarded, whether by politicians, by religiously, or by the adherents or followers of either, or You desire to hear how I, an old friend and relative of Andrew Jaskson-his private secretary during his Touth. We shall maintain and defend the Constitution as it stands, the Union as it exists, and the rights last hours of his life, enjoying the freest access to all of the States, without diminution as guaranteed there- his papers, and maintaining the most intimate and by: opposing at all times, and to the extent of our confidential relations with him-can defend the prinability and influence, all who may assail them, or ci- ciples of the newly-organized American party. Listen to me, fellow-citizens, and I think I can satisfy you, not only that I am consistent, but that every motions to build up an "American party," whose maxim tive of patriotism and public duty demanded of me the abandonment of a party which no longer practices the old-fashioned democracy of Jeffeson, Madison and Jackson, but has done all that it could to bring into discredit the most essential and characteristic features of that democracy. Franklin Pierce came into powof that democracy. Franklin Pierce came into power, to use a sea-phrase, in the wake of the compromise of 1850. That measure, carried through by the united action of such statesmen as Clay, Webster, Cass, and Houston, enlisted the sympathies of the American people, and was welcomed in every corner of our From the time he betrayed Mr. Van Buren, when wide-spread Union as a rebuke to those factions which had labored, under the garb of State rights, to bring the Federal and State authorities in open conflict with

At several places in New England, Mr. Pierce stigmatized the opponents of that measure as mortal traitors. He went so far as to compliment me for my services in what he called a battle for the Union. He declared that in that battle he stood where General Jackson did. Now, call to mind what Gen. Jackson did-what he said-and what the Democratic party maintained when the country was in the crisis to which Mr. Pierce alluded. Do you remember the ordinance of South Carolina, arming her citizens, establishing test oaths, and declaring her determination to carry into execution her threat of nullification? The proclamation of Gen. Jackson, denouncing the whole zen ;-not only to the great injury of the government | proceeding as unauthorized, rebellious and traitorous -the force bill passed by Congress with great promptness, enabling the President to repel by force all the opposition to the execution of the laws? And then, gentlemen, do you remember the unanimity with which not only the Democratic party applauded its President, but how the great body of the American guage and from every portion of the world, that annually pour into her great emporium—how deeply good of the country, came forward by thousands and thousands to testify their respect for a statesman who faltered not in the performance of a high constitutional duty? Mr. Jefferson had said of General Jackson, THOSE WHO KNOW NOTHING OF OUR INSTITUTIONS AND after the victory of New Orleans, that he filled the

But the patriotic American people proclaimed, when the old hero carried the constitution unburt and it is well known that her political institutions through the struggles with nullification, that his name would hereafter stand by the side of Washington as political parties. The addition of a few thousand the preserver of the Union. Yes, gentlemen, it was votes either way might turn the scale, and the electors here, in New-York, that countless thousands came forward to greet the old hero, and New England not less than New York saluted with the acclamation of Presidential election might depend on the electoral vote joy and love the man who, when the safety of the conof the State, and a President be chosen in reality by stitution was threatened, declared fearlessly that he them; THAT IS, THEY MIGHT GIVE US A would not survive its fall, but would uphold it, come

Now, gentlemen, this was Democratic practice in 1832. Let us now see how General Pierce has acted We learn that Mr. Louis F. Whitney, of one of the de- in a crisis which he has admitted to be full of similar partments, who was born in Canada, has been appointed by the President, a magistrate of Washington city! Is this the same man who was dismissed some time ago from the Marine corpse? Who recommended the appointment? Did any permanent citizen of Washington recommend him? any permanent citizen of Washington recommend him?—
We do not know the gentleman, and would be pleased if the nullifiers, who insisted that that measure was a base mendations, without thinking himself any the worse in 1856. The nullifier of the mediate blood-shed and civil war. This party at the South had an organ, whose columns teemed with the dirtiest abuse of every man who would not subscribe ventions in Tennessee proposes to give the public land to its schemes of holding a Southern Congress, with

An irascible old gentleman was taken with sneezing in the cars lately. After sneezing in the most spasmodic manner eight times he arrested the paroyxism for a moment, and extracting his handkerchief, he thus addressed his nasal organ, indignantly saying. "Oh! go on—go on—you'll blow your infernal brains out presently."

Use Copperas.—The papers are everywhere urging the corner stone of the new Capitol, the response of this Southern-rights Democratic sheet was that it was a vain ceremony—that the people of the South should be putting their arms in order, to attack the North, instead of indulging hopes for the preservation of the Union—Gentlemen, one of the first acts of Mr. Pierce was to give the editor of that disunion sheet an important When the great and lamented Webster delivered Use Copperas.—The papers are everywhere urging give the editor of that disunion sheet an important larger grocery stores. A couple of pounds may be dissolved in ten quarts of hot water, and the solution pound into sinks, gutters, cess-pools, and all other filthy places, with good effect. We advise all house keepers to purchase five, the or infection from any quarter, that the conduct of Preschengers to purchase five use of it as above recommended. Cholera or no cholera, their dwellings and out-buildings will enter the use of copperas.

Industry they have a common purpose to accomplish at the purchase five willions, (Mr. Singentermen, I assert without the fear of successful refutation from any quarter, that the conduct of Preschange of the Buildings and out-buildings will hove the conduct of Preschange of the States and the Federal Research of the Country they have a common purpose to accomplish at the purpose to accomplish at the purpose of the doctrines of the doctrine party. They have a common purpose to accomplish at the root as a friend of the doctrine party on one.

They have a common purpose to accomplish at the root as a friend of the doctrine and you are the following conversation took place:

They have a common purpose to accomplish at the procession one.

This great republic must forever lament that a proclamation from Mr. Pierce would be just such an affect of the common purpose to accomplish at the root as a friend of the doctrines of the doctrine party on one.

They have a common purpose to accomplish at the root was and one.

They have a republic must forever lament that a proclamation from Mr. Pierce would be just such an affect of the common purpose to accomplish at the root was an affect of the common purpose to accompon makes a free use of the landmarks of

and as insisted on by the Southern Convention assembled at Nashville.

You remember the celebrated letter of Mr. Madison, in which he thanks Mr. Webster for his able refutation of the absurd idea that a State could enforce her own construction of the constitutionality against the consent of the other States, and the decision of the Supreme Court. The records of Tammany Hall will also bear witness that the party supporting Messers. Jaded one.

Jefferson and Madison during the time of the embarBut, fel go, and up to the assemblage of the Hartford Convention maintained everywhere, in Congress and out of Congres, that the General Government possessed the power of removing any and every obstruction to the power of removing any and every obstruction to the constitution. I advert to these great and leading facts to remind you where I stood, and where Gen. Jackson, stood, and where the Democratic party stood on this doctrine of State rights. Suppose gentlemen, that in 1800, Mr. Jefferson had lavished his favors on those who passed the alien and sedition laws—or that the chief military commands, men who held out blue lights to the enemy; or that General Jackson, in carrying out, his measures against the Bank of the United States, or the system of internal improvements as advocated by Mr. Adams, should have given his high places of government to his opponents—would you not have called the policy of doing so suicidal and untaken the surrendered to the unitide econtry of that the country stands abashed at the enomy power of removing any and every obstruction to the places of government to his opponents—would you not have called the policy of doing so suicidal and unjust? Suppose that in 1832 a cabinet had been formed the foreign vote, and to enlist the Catholics as partizans in that cause. To counteract this coalisation, the American party propose to modify the natural and the sentiment of the country in respect to the and seward, that offices are small things when weighed in the balance with great measures. Let the South have its time to-day, ours will come to-morrow. It will be impossible for the chivalrous Davis, the self-section of our most estermed and valuable citizens, Professor Clark S. Brown.

importance can only be intrusted to those who are friendly to such measures, and when the measures change, the men to execute them must change accordingly. We have seen numerous illustrations of this fact in the recent conduct of the British, French, and German governments, and even in Turkey; but here defined beyond the assaults of tution; that men, tried men, are taking their posts, and that the cry "Americans shall rule America," will show the miserable jugglers, who, under the guise of Democracy, would sell the country to the feel surprise that the American mind looks with distrust and apprehension upon a hierarchy which in all other countries has sought to connect the Church all other countries has sought to connect the Church all other countries has sought to connect the Church all other countries has sought to connect the Church all other countries has sought to connect the Church all other countries has sought to connect the Church all other countries has sought to connect the Church and apprehension upon a hierarchy which in all other countries has sought to connect the Church and apprehension upon a hierarchy which in all other countries has sought to connect the Church and apprehension upon a hierarchy which in all other countries has sought to connect the Church and apprehension upon a hierarchy which in all other countries has sought to connect the Church and that the cry "Americans shall rule America," will show the theory "Americans shall rule America," will show the theory "Americans shall rule America," will show the cannot object to place them beyond the assaults of the cannot object to place them beyond the assaults of the cannot object to place them beyond the assaults of the cannot object to place them on and that the cry "Americans shall rule America," will show the cannot object to place them on and that the cry "Americans shall rule America," will show the cannot object to place them on the cannot object to place them of the cannot object to place them of the cannot object to place them in the United States, where public opinion is omnipotent, where discussion is as free as the air and where the statesman looks to the people for reward, elevation, and renown, when his labors and services entitle him to be considered the author of a system calculated to propose the countries has sought to connect the Church and State, and whose history has been one continual struggle for dominion in temporal as well as secular must and shall be preserved." "Americans shall rule matters. We are charged, gentlemen, with establishing a religious test, and assailing the great natural right of all human beings to worship Almighty God ed to aid the prosperity, preservation, and happiness."

Into the Church and State, and whose history has been one continual struggle for dominion in temporal as well as secular must and shall be preserved." "Americans shall rule matters. We are charged, gentlemen, with establishing a religious test, and assailing the great natural right of all human beings to worship Almighty God ed to aid the prosperity, preservation, and happiness."

Into the very insolent remark from John, an elder brother, who twice declared to Prof. Brown, that if he and State, and whose history has been one continual the matters. We are charged, gentlemen, with establishing a religious test, and assailing the great natural right of all human beings to worship Almighty God ed to aid the prosperity, preservation, and happiness." ed to aid the prosperity, preservation, and happiness of the country President Franklin Pierce undertakes to set up this doctrine that the patronage of office can

The position of the American party on this question the great principles of a virtuous administration.

The maxim has been to look to honesty, fidelity, and capacity; and, above all, not to bring the patronage of the Federal Government into conflict with the freedom of elections. Why, gentlemen, so far from looking to these conditions in the use of the appointing power, it seems to be the duty of the Attorney General to telegraph, or cause to be telegraphed, on the eye of important elections, just what is necessary to opposed with candor and frankness, and I trust with eve of important elections, just what is necessary to defeat candidates who have not given in their adhesion to this new-school doctrine about State rights. Look at Washington, and what do you see there that changes the view I have taken of President Pierce's helping anybody, because he took the true position in the great battle which Mr. Pierce declared was necessary to be fought in order to save the country from

he ever been known to risk a thought, or venture an any thing but invoke the people to survey once more act calculated to rescue the right from the wrong? the true character of this question, and apply to it the act, calculated to rescue the right from the wrong? Long and difficult persuasion induced him to preover some meeting where an effort was made to hear the party division in this State, by recognising acqui-escence in the compromise as the duty of all mem-bers of the party, no one ever heard of him when the measure remained for months and months the captive of malignant passions brought into action by the nullifiers of the North and South. Turn next to the War Department, filled by the chivalrous gentleman from Mississippi. After doing all he could to inflame the people of the South, he takes the back track when he finds they could not be induced to nullify or secede: and says he will follow the people. But he is as much a nullifier to-day as Mr. Wilson of Massachusetts, or any other Northern fanatic. But it is useless, gentlemen, to multiply instances of Mr. Pierce's infidelity to his pledges as a Jackson Democrat.

I suppose there is not a man in our whole country, conversant with the politics of the day, but what will admit that he has failed, signally failed, as a President and statesman. And the results of his administration. what are they but the natural consequences of his abandonments of the old maxims of Democracy, for the new-fangled notions of such men as Davis of Mississippi, Seward of this State, and Wilson of Massachusetts? One has as much right to nullify as the other : that is no right at all. The principle on which they stand has been repudiated by all true Democrats, ever since the foundation of the government. But there are conventions in the South, and perhaps in the North, where men, calling themselves Democrats, speak of supporting Mr. Pierce's measures. Now, I should like to know what he has done, except turn

out a few good men who were true to the principles

to the foreign immigrants, to change the constitution, expected to be prepared to show themselves good Sag Nichts at the polis against the Know Nothings next fall.

An impedible all services of holding a Southern Congress, with the foreign inhingrants, to the foreign inhingrants, and is known as a Jacob's ladder man; that is he is a man who gets power by ascending a ladder which say the foreign inhingrants, to the foreign inhingrants, to the foreign inhingrants, to the foreign inhingrants, to the foreign inhingrants, the same and is known as a Jacob's ladder man; that is he is south Carolina had done in 1832. Georgia Convention you will observe that nullification is the leading idea. The talk is there about retaliatory measures-about making hostages out of individuals, and property belonging to citizens of Massachusetts. They forget that two wrongs never make a right. They never think of respecting the old sentiment of Democracy, that the constitution and laws of the United States, in pursuance thereof, are supreme, and must be executed. And if we had a President, gentlemen, such as old Jackson, you would

State rights. Mr. Madison has told us, over and over again, that his party in 1798 repudiated the doctrine of nullification as claimed by South Carolina in 1832 cation, and an Attorney General who is known only again, that his party in 1798 repudiated the doctrine to the nation as an abolitionist, ahead even of Gidnet that he was determined to fall back on General a fable.)

The commenced to govern the Jackson's doctrine in 1832, they would fly off as "We see the commence of the commence o country by a union of these two elements of disunion, wolves do when the huntsman sounds the note of atand he can do nothing to save it that will not involve him still deeper in disgrace. Why, gentlemen, it ought not to surprise us if we hear to-morrow that this Mr. Wilson, who preaches so furiously against the fugitive slave law, has influence enough to turn out Cushing and take his place in the Cabinet, on the reprinciple that a first here can travel factor than a first here a can travel factor than a can travel principle that a fresh horse can travel faster than a of introducing a corrupt foreign influence into our

> pictures to the platform on which I have thought an that whilst we respect all the rights of religious freeold Jackson man could stand with consistency and honor. You have seen that Mr. Pierce and the newschool Democrats have surrendered to the nullifiers. States subordinate to that which is due to a foreign

supercede the relation between a measure and its supporter, and that the true way to govern a people is to Catholic bishops, that if they possess the power to orconciliate parties by giving place to leaders without ganize their communicants with political train bands reference to their agency in defeating or advancing to support a system dangerous to liberty and subverhe great principles of a virtuous administration.

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You have had the evidence had trine in your own city, when you saw the hoble and votes, at least—until they can show that their allegihonest Bronson thrown down and crushed because he would not become the instrument of a miserable attempt to conciliate abolitionists and free-soilers, by selling out the custom-house offices to them, as the huckster does his beef and his corn. And the spec- followers satisfy us that these pretentions are not cacle which you have witnessed has been felt in every claimed by them, and they will find the American quarter of this wide Union. Now, compare the prac- party as willing to meet them in the bonds of common tice of this administration on this subject with that of and equal citizenship as any other class of churchclaration, that the idea incorporated into the platform, that Americans must rule America, is as old as the constitution, and has been maintained by all the early statesmen of the land. It is not the proscription of the Catholic, but a timely and salutary starning to him that if the influence of his church is brought into

I come now, gentlemen, to that portion of the platform which disposes of the question of slavery. We have met it with firmness. We declare that Congress has nothing to do with it. That the constitution recognizes it in three instances, and that beyond this recognition it is a local thing. We are not insensible to the fact that the bill erecting governments in Kansas and Nebraska has caused great agitation, and has rendered the interposition of the conservative men of all sections necessary to tranquilize the country. But the scheme of the sub-treasury was first started, has how can these conservative men act? Can they do

old doctrines of our fathers, that slavery is a local institution, and must be regulated by the authorities would only widen the breach between the North and

Under the treaty by which we acquired Louisiana, slavery within its limits was placed on the same footing that it was in other territories of the United States. But the South, in 1850; for the sake of peace, consented that it might be extended from the country north of 36 30. Mr. Pierce and his nullifying friends, north Nothing would satisfy them but to re-open the question, and to do so under the pretence that the Compromise of 1850 required the course they pursued.—
Now, I put it to you, fellow-citizens, and to all intelligent men in our country, if I am not speaking to ligent men in our country, if I am not speaking to you, according to the facts, when I assert that if the proposition to repeal the Missouri Compromise had been made a part of the Compromise of 1850, the whole measure would have been lost. Nobody eyer dreamed that the final settlement of the slavery ques tion at that period had reference to other objects than those proposed in the bill of compromise, But it was necessary for Mr. Pierce and his adjuncts, North and South, to get up another agitation and they accord-

But, fellow-citizens, I turn from these unpleasant seek to use the Catholic vote as a political monopoly,

AGRICULTURAL

A MODEL FARM—A CHALLENGE. John Singerson and brothers, of Mis-

tion and extent of surface cultivated .-Their farm is located about seven miles inquiry, what he wanted of them, he replied-"Give south of the city of St. Louis, and has been them to me, and you will soon see;"—using Brown's name in connection. Failing for some reason to ob-All persons who think they can excel the

Singerson farm, and desire to enter the lists for a "sweep stake" prize, are required and a htlf inches in the blade, and a six-barrel pistol, General Jackson, or every and all of his predecessors, men. I dismiss this part of the subject with the de- to deposit \$500, and the award is to be a which was then charged for the occasion. service of plate, of the value of the deposit of the competitors, after ideducting the necessary expenses of the Commissioners making the award, who are to consist of one from each State appointed by the Gov, ernor thereof, of such States only, however as have competitors for the prize. The Commissioners are to visit the farms, and Commissioners are to visit the farms, and decide the matter in the months of September and October next:

State produce? What say our farmers of desired "to see him, and settle the difficulty now." the Mohawk valley-" the heart of the readers, we subjoin a description of the Singerson farm which we find in the St. Louis Democrat: Louis Democrat:

"Statistics will better show its propernaving competent jurisdiction over it? It is impossible to restore the Missouri Compromise, because the people of those Territories have, under existing laws, rights which Congress cannot touch. No matter what may be thought of the folly and recklessness of Mr. Pierce and his cabinet, in re-opening the slavery question, by the passage of the bills in question, all much of it large enough to turn cattle, adds hundred yards from the academy, about half way dispassionate men must admit that their repeal is now an impossibility, or, if practicable, that the repeal an impossibility, or, if practicable, that the repeal rolling prairie; enclosing pastures, or chards, who had stationed himself in partial concealment by the way-side, and rudely addressed him in the follownurseries, flower gardens and fields-a verdant neck-work binding all together, protecting and ornamenting at the same time. There are two hundred acres of orchard just coming into vigorous usefulness-eight thousand peach and apricot trees, and; from will explain the matter to you," said he. and south, were not satisfied to let well enough alone. present appearances, some of them will give But before time was given for explanation, Wray, Nothing would satisfy them but to re-open the ques- many a rich treat ere the wintry winds regardless of the advice of his friends to "keep the

already given our St. Louisans a foretaste of the future, and dozens of men are now blow strike his antagonist to the earth. Drawing his engaged replacing the old beds, and enlarging them by the acre. Three hundred thousand grape cuttings have been set out this spring, and most of them are doing well—spring, and most of them are doing well—forty thousand evergreens in fine and fresh forty thousand evergreens in fine and fresh themselved and ten thousand on which he came into power, and to put in their places men of nullifying sympathies. This may be called the distinguishing measures of his administration. The next in importance are the attack on Greytown, the Ostend Conference, and the recent display of our naval force before Havana.

No one, I believe, has ventured to characterize his vetoes as measures, any more than he would advert to the essay of some school-boy on morals or metaphysics, as philosophy. He has quoted a little from one President, and a little from another, but even the most rabid of his party have voted against his recommendations, without thinking himself any the worse or better new-school Democrat thereafter. No, gentlemen, if you examine closely these conventions, you will find that they are not Democratic in the old one stitutional sense. The nominee of one of these constitutional sense. The nominee of one of these constitutional sense.

South was to have him in 1860. But, gentiemen, this American party puts its veto on this unhallowed attempt to convert sectional jealousy into a permanent source of political power. It tells this new school of Democrats that it prefers to stick to the is—"Got Federal Union must be preserved." Are we not authorized to say that this is the tree American sentiment, and that if we adhere to it, we shall conquer and put an end to this corriest about slavery for I think we are. In hurrying my remarks to a close, if I think we are. In hurrying my remarks to a close, if I think we are. In hurrying my remarks to a close, if I think we are. In hurrying my remarks to a close, if I think we are. In hurrying my remarks to a close, if I think we are. In hurrying my remarks to a close, if I think we are. In hurrying my remarks to a close, if I think we are. In hurrying my remarks to a close, if I think we are. In hurrying my remarks to a close, if I think we are. In hurrying my remarks to a close, if I think we are. In hurrying my remarks to a close, if I think you will agree with me when I say that it was no longer possible for an old Jackson Democrat to act with Pierce and his friends. He could not do so without acknowledging the lead of such men as Wise in Virginia, Davis in Mississippi, Douglass in Illinois and Atchison in Missouri. These men are all acting as a unit, in support of the modern theory of State rights, allowing that a State may nullify an act of Congress, and go out of the Union when she pleases.

They may call themselves slavery or anti-slavery men.

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

scription 2. If the subscribers order the discontinuance of their

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

8. 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.

ness of number, and set the whole down as

"We spent two and a half hours riding Madame Poland cackle and returned convinced that we have not seen all, and that no one can truly realize the extent of the labor and expense necessary to keep it in progress, who has not taken a ride through its shady drives, its bordered avenues and

Correspondence of N. Y. Evening Post. ANOTHER MATT. WARD MURDER.

Professor Clark S. Brown killed by J. Keith Wray, a youth of eighteen, for having chastived a younger brother Circumstancei detailed, &c.

Pontotoc, (Miss.) June 16, 1855. Never, in the history of this town, has this orderly and peace-loving community been so shocked and hor-rified by the sad event which occurred on Monday;

doctrine of nullification and secession, what would the people have thought of it?

To ask such a question seems to almost insult the common intelligence, for even in the worst government in Europe it is admitted that public measures of importance can only be intrusted to those who are importance can only be intrusted to those only in the importance can only in the importan

sentence of expulsion was pronounced upon him by Mr. Feemster, to whose department he belonged. The expelled student soon communicated what had

happened to his friends at home. What plans were discussed, or what advice given, in the councils of his friends, we know not, but from what quickly followed it is not difficult to conjecture.

souri, challenge the farmers of the whole Keith Wray, a young man about eighteen years of preceptors between ten and eleven o'clock, A. M., and in a fit of great excitement, asked for pistols. To the tain weapons here, he next went to the printing office. where he found three or four of his more intimate as-

lecide the matter in the months of Sepsember and October next.

How many competitors can the Empire

Mr. Feemster observing the state of excitement world?" As a matter of interest to our might act rashly, advised him "to go away, become way home, and settle the matter with him then." Af-"Statistics will better show its properties than elaborate descriptions of scenery." ter the close of the school, Wray's request was continuous than elaborate descriptions of scenery. Four hundred acres of pasture, grove and tion between the teachers, as to the probable design having competent jurisdiction over it? It is impos- lawn-one hundred and fifty acres of meads of the young man, they, conscious of having done no

> ing language: "You have been imposing on my brother." To which Brown, with great mildness, in substance replied, "That in what had been done, he had acted in the consciousness and fearless discharge of his duty, and for the justice of his conduct, he was willing to leave it to any reasonable man in town. I

"Twenty-five acres of strawberries have struments of death now for the first time revealed to