TERMS:-Two Dollars per annuum, invariably in

adeance. \$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 the first insertion, and 25 cents for each succeeding insertion. Advertisements should be marked with the number of insertions desired; otherwise, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly. Favorable contracts will be made with yearly adver-

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 become acquainted with the principles, and imbued with the spirit of our institutions, and until he shall have become thoroughly identified with the greatest inter-

ests of our country.

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

Third. We shall oppose the election or 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; 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, 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 provisions of the Constitution.

Sixth. We shall oppose, now and hereafter, any "union of Church and State," po matter what class of religionists shall seek to bring about such union. Seventh. We shall vigorously maintain the vested rights of all persons, of native or forciga birth, and

shall at all times oppose the slightest interference with such vestedrights. Eighth. We shall oppose and protest against all abridgment of religious liberty, holding it as a cardinal 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 any place, or in any form. 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 religionists, or by the adherents or followers of either, or

by any other class of persons. tion as it stands, the Union as it exists, and the rights | as Secretaries. of the States, without diminution as guaranteed there-

AMERICANS SHALL RULE THEIR COUNTRY! Reported Murder of a Soldier.

BALTIMORE July 12 .- It was stated yesterday that an old soldier, named Louis Loup, was whipped to death by a man named Morrell, Sergeant of the Guard, at Fort McHenry, on Wednesday night, the particulars of which, if true, exhibit one of the most wanton and heartless murders ever recorded. It seems that he was intoxicated, and misbehaved in some manner, which excited the ire of the sergeant of the guard, who knocked him down and beat him severely, and then put him into the guard-house among the prisoners, where he beat him again most unmercifully, leaving him weltering in a large pool of his blood. About one o'clock, yesterday morning, he was taken from the guard-house, by the sergeant, dreadfully lacerated, and unable to stand, and tied up by his hands to the flag-staff. On having his hands tied, he cried most piteously to be let down, but his entreaties were of no avail, and, instead of softening, only increased the anger of the cruel sergeant, who gagged his mouth with a stick, and thus silenced his cries.— He was thus kept suspended for three hours, and when lowered down, life was totally extinct. Loup was a Swiss by birth, aged forty years, and has served seventeen years in the American army.

P. S.—Since writing the above, we have learned that high constable Herring yesterday afternoon proceeded to the Fort, and arested the sergeant, Morrell, under whose immediate direction the act which caused the death of the unfortunate man, was perpetrated .-Coroner Benson held an inquest over the body, and the jury rendered a verdict of death by intemperance and exposure. The examination into the case will be had at three o'clock, to-day, at the Central Police Station.—Clipper.

Swindling Operation.

CHARLESTON, July 13 .- We clip the following bit of interesting information from the Augusta Constitutionalist and Republic; of yesterday. Some of our own citizens may retain a lively recollection of some of the freaks of fortune played off in this city some time since by the same parties. We were pleased with "Little Benny," and are glad to learn that his drummership is about to change hands.

The case of the State vs. Andrew English, indicted as a common cheat and swindler, was tried yesterday, and after a few moments absence, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty. This is the individual, who, unfortunately for such a musical prodigy, has charge of the Infant Drummer. In the course of his exhibitions here during the spring, our readers will recollect (some of them will retain a very feeling recollection of the fact) a Gift Concert was advertised, which proved a perfect swindle. The matter underwent investigation at the time, and the defendant was committed for trial, which has resulted as stated above.

We are glad to learn that this gifted boy will hereafter be in the hands of a new exhibitor, who, we trust, will rely for success upon the intrinsic merits of the child's performance, unassisted either by genuine held the State's proxy, but did not use it.

JEFFERSON AND IMMIGRATION.

free principles of the English constitution, with others services of efficient and competent men; especially in derived from natural right and natural reason. To these nothing can be more opposed than the maxims

services of emclent and composed the Engineering Department.

At the called meeting last March, a resolution was pect the greatest number of emigrants. They (the foreigners) will bring with them the principles of the government they have imbibed in their early youth; the motion was made or, if able to throw them off, it will be in exchange for an unbounded licentiousness, passing as is usual, from one extreme to another. In proportion to their and also stated that he did not desire to be elected a numbers, they will share with us the legislation. They Director. will infuse their spirit-warp and bias its direction-What would be the condition of France, if Charles F. Fisher, of Sallsbury, President of the twenty millions of Americans were suddenly import- Road. into that Kingdom? If it would be more turbu-

AMERICAN ADVOCATE.

An American Policy for an American People.

KINSTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1855.

POETRY

LIFE LESSONS.

BY MRS. A. D. BAILEY. Oft when lovelight shines the brightest, And my heart is beating lightest 'Neath its magic beam, Floats a little cloud of sadness, Half prophetic to my gladness,

O'er my fondest dream. Twas not ever thus: I mind me, When an opening blossom charmed me Into perfect bliss, And no undertone of sorrow,

Whispering, "it will fade to-morrow," Marred my happiness.

Song of bird, or streamlet glancing, Sent such thrills of pleasure dancing Through my childish heart, That the very memory gleaming, Through the tinted glass of feeling,

Still doth joy impart.

Lest the present joy is bearing

But since then, so oft hath pleasure Paled in pain-earth's richest treasure Dimmed in sorrow's night-That my heart is always fearing

With its bloom a blight. Once a little bud I cherished, In its early fragrance perished On my stricken heart; And as other jewels cluster Round my home, its missing lustre Bids the tear-drops start.

Thus my sunlight still is shaded By the thought of beauty faded From my earthly way-Though at times a brighter vision Tells my heart of joys Elysian, In love's perfect day.

" And again that fresh young feeling, Sweetly o'er my senses stealing, Comes like angel-guest, Whispering still of thornless roses-Skies where no dark cloud reposes-Ever, ever blest.

From the Greensboro' Patriot. RAIL ROAD MEETING.

The Stockholders of the North Carolina Rail Road Company assembled in annual meeting in this place on Thursday, July 12, 1855. They met in the Young Men's Hall at 11 o'clock, and was organized, on motion of the Hon. R. M. Saunders, by calling Dr. Frederick J. Hill to the Chair, and the appointment Tenth. We shall maintain and defend the Constitutof Dr. D. A. Montgomery and D. H. Starbuck, Esq.,

It appeared from the report of the Secretary of the by: opposing at all times, and to the extent of our Board of Directors, that a majority of stock was repability and influence, all who may assail them, or ei- resented. Upwards of one hundred stockholders were

Eleventi. And lastly, we shall use our utmost exer- J. M. Morehead, President of the Road, submitted tions to build up an "American party," whose maxim his annual Report, exhibiting a very favorable condition of the Company.

The present financial condition of the Company can be judged of, from the following statements .-From the Report of the Committee of Finances, it appears that there were received, during the year, \$1,852,904,66 the sum of 1,432,181,22 Expended,

420,723,44

1,109,00

420,723,44

Leaving an unexpended balance of Made up of the following items, viz: 400 State Bonds, Funds in New York, " C. F. Bank, Salisbury. Charlotte,

" State Bank, Raleigh, " Hands of Treasurer, Total There is also due from individual Stockholders, \$94,150.00 For transportation not yet

collected. 110,261,75 Making the present resources of the \$530.974,1

There appears to have been received on the Road since it first went into operation, September, 1854 the following sums: For transportation of freight; \$28,702,29

28,161,11 travel; 5,121,20 mails, Total receipts, Expenditures—on Transportation

\$18,678,07 Miscellaneous, 3,000,00

Net profits on the Road, Besides the above, the Road did a large amount of business for the Company, which is not taken into the account. From the beginning that this Road has made, as was remarked by the Chairman of the Finance Committee, we have grounds to hope the time is not far distant when the stock of this Company

will be a six per cent. paying stook. After organization, the appointment of a Commit tee on proxies, &c., the Company adjourned to 11-2 o'clock, P. M. In the afternoon, various matters of interest to the Company were discussed, when the meeting adjourned to meet again on Friday morning

at 9 o'clock: The Company met on Friday morning, 9 o'clock according to adjournment, and proceeded to the election of our Directors, which resulted as follows, viz: 6.259 votes

Charles F. Fisher, 4,936 Francis Fries. 4,424 R. M. Saunders: 4.844 Alexander McRae,

There appeared to be 7,229 shares of individual On motion of Mr. D. F. Caldwell, the following

resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That in justice to the Stockholders, Every species of government has its specific principles; ours, perhaps, are more peculiar than those of any other in the universe. It is a composition of the free principles of the English constitution with others

> offered and laid on the table, enquiring into the expediency of discontinuing Sunday service on this Road.
>
> A motion was made to take up this resolution but During the meeting on Thursday, Gov. Morehead

and render it a heterogeneous, distracted mass. I may appeal to experience for a verification of these conjectures. What would be the condition of France if

From the North Carolina Argus.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION. In these days we hear a great deal of silly chat upon this prolific theme. The North Carolina Standard and other prints of that ilk have raised the howl of religious persecution against the American party, and every cross-roads politician grows eloquent in his disquisitions upon the mighty topic. Those who occupy the American platform, say these interminable wranglers, will not vote for a Papist, because of his religious belief; the Constitution prescribes no religious test as a qualification for office; and, therefore, the American party, in refusing to vote for Papist, are guilty of religious persecution, and, consequently, of a violation of the Constitution.

This is the merest sophistry; yet it seems to have imposed on some—indeed upon many. One need only examine the argument to see that it has not a leg to stand on. Who proposes to persecute the Roman Catholic for opinion's sake? Who has asked that he should be punished for his religious belief? Has any one advised that he should be debarred from the privilege of worshipping his Maker according to the rites of his Church? Not at all. Let him cling to his eustoms. Let him tell his beads, and enjoy his seven sacraments, and his auricular confessions, and his transubstantiation, and his worship of reliques, and of all the saints in his calendar, and no one will molest or make him afraid. Let him enjoy the most perfect religious liberty; but if he want an office of profit and trust, this is quite another thing. The voter has a right to canvass his claims-to examine into his qualifications, and if upon such investigation it be found that he hold "religious principles incompatible with the freedom or safety of the State," to reject him entirely. "Is this persecution for opinion's sake? If it is, then it is just such persecution as is provided for by the Constitution of North Carolina? The thirtysecond section of that instrument declares that: "No person who shall deny the being of God, or the truth of the Christian Religion, or the Divine authority of the Old or New Testament, or who shall hold religious principles incompatible with the freedom or safety of the State, shall be capable of holding any office or place of trust or profit in the civil department within this State." Will the American party think that the religious principles of the Papist are incompatible with the freedom and safety of the State. They believe that those principles oblige him to hold his allegiance to the Pope of Rome as paramount to the allegiance which he bears to this State or to the United States: and thus believing, they cannot conscientiously vote for him to fill any office or place of trust or profit in any civil department in this State, or of the United States. But is this persecution? It is folly to contend

for any such position. The Standard is fond of quoting from the Debates in the Convention of 1835, on the 32d section of the Constitution already referred to and quoted. Copious extracts from the speeches of Judge Gaston and others have been recently given, to establish the proscriptive character of the American party and their principles. We can show extracts too in which those principles are discussed. Do the people of Cumberland county know such a man as the Hon. John D. Toomer. We presume they do. He dwelt among them. He abode with them long, and shared their confidence to the fullest extent; and they know that the whole State of North Carolina contains not a more accomplished

gentleman, or a more virtuous citizen. They know him to be a man of solid learning and unbending integrity, of liberal feelings and enlarged views. He was one of their delegates in the Convention of 1835; and while some quailed before the eloquence of a distinguished Roman Catholic who was in the Convention, and others yielded to the sickly sentimentality of the times, he had the nerve to stand up and defend the 32d section as it was, in a speech of great eloquence and power. Many, who then, perhaps, deemed him a visionary alarmist, may yet live to admire the wisdom of his counsels, and the far-seeing sagacity by which they were dictated. He conclusively shows that no man has a right to clamor for office as for a thing due to him from society. But here is his language:

"Let it be conceded, for the purpose of argument, that the 32d section establishes a religious test as a qualification for office, and is susceptible of a practical application; still it does not restrict freedom of conscience, nor does it interfere with religious liberty.-The people are the fountain of power-all authority flows from them-office is in their gift-they create it, and can grant or withhold it at pleasure. Possessing the power of creating and granting, they may prescribe the conditions of the grant. No man has a right to office; no person has a right to that which another can lawfully withhold. The qualification for office has nothing to do with any man's conscience; if he dislikes the conditions of the grant, he may decline its acceptance, and no violence is done to his conscience. To some men, this construction of the clause may check the unhallowed aspirations of unholy ambition; but does not interfere with the right of worship, or religious liberty. This consequence will not be deplored by the pious Christian, who too frequently sees that the Pagantry of the world estranges the affections from higher objects. Noble ends can be pursued by noble means, without making the 'pomp and circumstance' of office the reward of virtue, I cannot admit that office is the only incentive to patriotism, or the only prize of honor. Inculcate on the minds of the rising generation the sentiment, that office is the only reward of virtue and of honor, and officeholders and office-hunters will cover the country like a cloud, and blight the hopes of liberty. Should the Convention promulgate this sentiment, a population will arise, as desolating to our political institutions, as were the locusts, in the days of Pharoah, to the fields of Egypt. The constant strife for place and for power, between the sordid office-holder and the merenary office-seeker, will be as fatal to the temple of liberty as was the vindictive vengeance of the strong man of old to the house of the Philistines."

Thus spoke that good and great man, Judge Toomer, ipon the fatality and nothingness of the claims set up by brazen-faced office-seekers to the right in the offices of Government, whether the people like their principles or not. See Debates of the Convention, p. 315. But hear him farther on the rights of conscience:

"We have heard much in this discussion about the union of Church and State,' and about 'civil and religious liberty going hand in hand.' These are fine themes for declamation, and eloquence has introduced them, on this occasion, with such plausibility, as to induce some persons to believe that they are connected with the subject of debate. An impression is attempted to be made, by the use of these expressions, that our civil rights are unimpaired; but that our religious rights are not equally unrestricted. These ex- or the LAW or God, they are neither wronged nor depressions have been so adroitly used without this body, prive of liberty if the State refuses to grant them that a prejudice has been excited, which has blinded the eye of reason, and much delusion has been the consequence. Let it still be conceded, for the sake of argument, that the 32d section establishes a religious up his Cap, and shouting "All hail Democracy," test as a qualification for office, and is susceptible of a practical application. In its operation, there will be no abridgement of the right to worship, no restriction of the freedom of conscience. In all well regulated Governments, there are some restrictions of natural rights—some restraints on civil liberty. There must Judge." be some surrender of individual rights for the support of society and the protection of its members. To declare that neither the Atheist nor the Deist shall hold office, does not abridge his right to worship in any in in power, what he would do with you? That, we manner, does not restrict the freedom of his conscience, nor does it limit his religious liberty; he is still left or not to worship at all. This section does not prevent any man from manifesting his devotion, according to the dictates of his own conscience. Without any infrared for this section has a section by the dictates of this section has a section by the dictates of the section has a section by the section has a section by the section by the section has a section by the section by the section has a section by the section by the section does not prevent is a section of the section does not prevent is a section does not prevent in the free to worship, when, where, or how, he may please, fraction of this section, he may worship in the spirit of holiness at the altar of the living and eternal God; Brownson's Review again says:—"Wherever the or he may prostrate himself before the Idol of Jug- occasion occurred, the church asserted her power, not gernaut; or he may present burnt-offerings in the Temple of Dagon. It is said, with this construction Kings and Cæsars, to bestow or to take away crows, Existing Troops for the Crimea, to be in the British service.

The would be more turbuted by the best with this construction and the best will be the pending of the clause, disability to hold office will be the pending troops for the Crimea, to be in the British service.

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If it would be more turbuted in the British service in the British service in the British service.

Existing Troops for the Crimea, to be in the British service.

science; but disability to hold office cannot be considered a violation of right, and if so, it is an infraction bishop Hughes is to crush out Republicanism! Here of a civil right, and not an interence with religious is an extract from the letter of Pope Pius to † John liberty. Our Constitution contains many infractions Hughes, on his late departure from Rome to the Unitof civil rights, should exclusion from office be consided ed States: ered a violation of right. It prescribes age, property, and an oath, as qualifications for an office; but the Governments and States are tottering here. Every beardless boy, the idle pauper, and even he whose tender conscience is religiously scrupulous of taking an may have swept all away. My good Archbishop, Ilook oath, have here no advocate. The wildest enthusiast for the natural rights of man—the most visionary AMERICA. CRUSH OUT REPUBLICANISM. friend of licentions liberty make no complaint of these The Church may before a month flee to your shores?" restrictions; but should we enter the field of experiment and begin the work of innovation, let the operation be continued to the fullest extent. Disguise it as whom are sent to the United States, and settled as you will, this is not a contest for religious liberty; no man can say that he has been restricted in the right

OATH OF THE PRIESTS of worship, or that he has been persecuted for opinion's sake; but it is a struggle for civil power by those who have been alarmed by a phantom, and ambition has nerved the assailants for the onset. Some political knight-errant, considering this section a stumblingblock in the road to preferment, has conceived, in the spirit of Quixotism, that it concealed an ambushed foe; and rushing to the attack with an ardor of chivalry, he finds, instead of an enemy, a flock of harmless sheep. But it is said, exclusion from office, for such a cause, may present a temptation to the practice of hypocrisy. The conscience that will palter for the bauble of office, can feel no interest in the right of worship, cannot appreciate the value of religious liberty, and is unworthy the consideration of the or-

We trust that the length of the above extracts will not deter any one from reading them. They are worthy of the careful perusal of every citizen having a voice in the decision of the important questions now agitating the public mind: and we have made them for the purpose of showing that the American party, in determening, so far as they may have any agency in the matter, not to assist in the elevation of Roman Catholics to office, are neither bigoted, nor intolerant, nor proscriptive. No: they are doing what every

free man has a perfect and unimpeachable right to do. It has never been held, either under the new Constitution or the old, that Roman Catholics are excluded from office by the letter of that instrument: nor did the distinguished speaker so contend. He said the contrary was the case; but admitting, for the sake of argument, that the 32d section of the Constitution did contain a religious test capable of a practi cal application, the application of that test-would not be an interference with the rights of conscience. To the same effect were the remarks of Charles Fisher, Esq., an eminent Democrat, and a member of the Convention, from Rowan-though he voted for changing the word "Protestant" to "Christian." were for striking out the whele section. He was for re- ed by me on the 4th inst., to-wit: taining it. It might exclude some persons from office; but it interfered with no man's civil or religious rights."

The Higher Law.

Much has been said about the "higher law" docobligations, at the shrine of Fanaticism, under the plea that the Bible teacheth such destraction. But we have a much more dangerous higher law doctrine prevailing in the United States, than this-the docrine that the Pope of Rome has all temporal as well as spiritual power over the minds of his subjects, no as a stupid and senseless falsehood." matter in what land they may live or what other allegiance they may promise to pay. This we are aware of the allegation as follows:

It is denied by some Catholics. The Hon. Mr. Chandler, of Philadelphia, denied it, in his place in Congress, but that denied has been promptly met by one in authority in Dublin, and emphatically contradicted. It has also been denied by our correspondent "Hibernicus," of whose honesty of belief, we have no question. Nevertheless the burden of proof is against him and those who think with him, as we shall proceed to show, the leading Cathlic writers and Bishops themselves beings judges:

Brownson in his Catholic Review says, "I never think of publishing any thing in regard to the Church, without first submitting my articles to the Bishop for inspection, approval and endorsement."

He further says: alike in things temporal and in things spiritual .-Whose denies this, denies not merely the sounder opinion, BUT THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION ITSELF,"

"This established, we demand to whom under God it belongs to keep, interpret, and declare, the law of Christ? Whom hath our Lord constituted the depository, the guardian, and the judge of his law?-Certainly the Holy Roman Catholic and Apostolic Church, and the successor to Peter, as the visible head or supreme chief of the Church." "It will not do to say here that she is its guardian and judge in SPIRIT-ALS. The commission is to the Church, not the State; and nowhere can it be found that our Lord has made princes as such guardians and judges of his law, even in the temporal order. He only gives them authority to execute it when declared to them."

The Catholic Bishop of St. Louis, Missouri has declared as follows: countries as in Italy and Spain, for instance, where all the people are Catholics, and where the Catholic

they are punished as other crimes." The Pope himself has said:
"The absurd and erroneous doctrines or ravings in

defence of liberty of conscience, is a most pestilential error-a pest of all others most to be dreaded in a State."-Encyclical letter of Pope Pius IX, Aug.

15, 1852. The Boston Pilot has uttered this Church and State sentiment: "No good government can exist without religion and there can be no religion without an inquisition,

which is wisely designed for the promotion and protection of of the TRUE FAITH." The St. Louis Shepherd of the Valley says: "The Church is of necessity INTOLERANT. Heresy she endures when and where she Must; but she hates it, and directs all her energies to its destruction. If

religious liberty in this country is AT AN AND-so say our enemies-so SAY WE." Brownson's Review of October, 1852, says: "The liberty of heresy and unbelief is not a natural right. All the rights the sect have, or can have. are derived from the State, and rest on expediency .-As they have, in their character of sects, no title to the true religion; no rights under the LAW OF NATURE

Again, it says, October, 1851: "The sorriest, sight to us, is a Catholic throwing

Again, it said: "Let us dare to assert the truth in the face of the lying world, and instead of pleading for our Church

at the bar of the State, summon the State itself to plead at the bar of the Church, its divinely constituted The Rambler says:
"You ask if he (the Pope) were lord in the land,

and you were in the minority, if not in numbers, yet say, would entirely depend on circumstances. If it would benefit the cause of Catholicism, he would tolerate you—if expedient, he would imprison you, ban-ish you, fine you, probably he might even hang you; ish you, fine you, probably he would never tolerate. If it would benefit the cause of Catholicism, he would tolerate of the allegation, and establish the fact beyond controversy, that the Romish hierarcy knew of the selecsay, would entirely depend on circumstances. If it

Add to all this the Oath which is taken by those

OATH OF THE PRIESTS. "I, A. B., do acknowledge the ecclesiastical power the chief head and matron above all pretended churchthe chief head and matron above all pretended churches throughout the whole earth; and that zeal shall be for St. Peter and his successors, as the founder of South, without impairing those of any other section tical kings, princes, states or powers, repugnant to desire to every American patriot and statesman. the same; and although I, A. B., further do declare not to act or control any matter or thing prejudical then to act, and further her interests, more than my own earthly good and earthly pleasures, as she and her head, his holiness and his successors have, or ought to have, the supremacy over all kings, princes, estates,

the position assumed, that the Catholic people and Priests do owe temporal allegiance as well as spirmay not much exceed forty shillings per aunum. itual to the Pope, and that their allegiance to the latter is paramount to and over-rides their allegiance to any Protestant State, It is, indeed, the worst de- contract to the smallest dimensions the mind employed scription of "higher law" doctrine and alarmingly dan- in such ignoble pursuits. ... zerous to the liberties of the Republic.

At a future time, we will give the Jesuit's oath, and that of other dignitaries of the Church, to further establish the fact that Political Catholicism, as used by Demagogues, in this free land, is incompatible with antagonistic to our Republican Institutions.

From the American Organ.

published in the Washington Union, denunciatory of proud; and from the remotest quarter of the Globe, the following extract, copied from an oration deliver-

of the President was known to be public here, declar- on his country's flag. ed in Madrid, that the present Post-Master General, a Catholic would be a member of the Cabinet of General with equal or greater devotion and affection? Be-Pierce! There is other and abundant proof to con- cause it has, of late years, been huckstered and hawked tines of the abolitionists of the North, which at one firm the opinion that this appointment was secured to about, and made an article of trade in party politics, fell swoop, immolate Laws, Constitutions and Treaty the Romish hierarchy before the Catholic vote for the until it has become so cheap, that every renegade and present incumbent."

extract as " a distinct version of a current calumny," and says, that the Baltimore Republican "is right in denouncing this allegation (contained in the extract)

The Washington Union proceeds further to say "We know, of our own knowledge, and from sour-

How the editors of the Union know anything on this subject, "their own knowledge," they have not honor and of trust with native citizens, by appointing

thought fit to explain.

I saw, a few days since, the article referred to by the Washington Union, and published in the Balti-more Republican, in which this last-named press indulged in its accustomed blackguardism, and defied the author of the allegation " to bring forward the least particle of proof ta sustain him in his charge;" but I did not choose to notice any unauthorized depi-

There is but one fact in the history of the Washngton Union, which entitles everything it may say to even a passing notice, and that fact is, that it is the mouth-piece of the President and of his Cabinet. Whatever humiliation an American citizen may feel in the admission, we are all nevertheless, compelled to to admit that Frankling Pierce is, at present, the Chief Magistrate of this Nation, and that the Washcontained in the quoted extract from my oration, was ated from the base and dishonest, and that he should made both distinctly and deliberately reiterated, in have the benefit of his character !

the firm conviction of its truth. I acknowledge my responsibility to the country, to state the grounds on which I made the allegation. In relation to the first branch of the allegation, purporting "that the Pope's Nuncio in Spain, declared in "Heresy and unbelief are crimes; and Christian Madrid, before the Cabinet of the President was known to the public here, that the present Postmaster General, a Catholic would be a member of the Cabinet religion is an ESSENTIAL PART of the law of the land, of General Pierce," I have to say, that the Hon. Kenneth Rayner, of North Carolina, declared substantially, and upon the anthority of the Hon. Mr. Barringer, late United States Minister to Spain, what is contained in this branch of the extract. Mr. Barringer is the witness to prove the substance of this allegation, and his response will settle that point .-The publication of this card, will I trust, produce that response from Mr. Barringer. Mr. Rayner, I

know, will admit his declaration, made publicly and repeatedly in this city. In relation to the second branch of the allegation which was "that there is other and abundant proof to confirm the opinion, that this appointment (of the Postmaster General) was secured to the Romish hierarch before the Catholic vote was cast for the present incumbent," these proofs are necessarily circum-stantial, it being obvious that the contracting parties would not publish their own infamy. These circum-Catholics ever get an immense numerical majority, stantial proofs are not unknown to the reading community, but have been the subjects of comment at

monstrated by facts and figures, that he had not the confidence of the Democracy of Pennsylvania—and that General Pierce responded substantially as follows, to-wit: "Gentlemen, it is too late—that matter

was arranged before I was made President."

There are hundreds in this city who can testify that such was the response of General Pierce, as publicly

states at the time.

I know nothing personally of this occurrence, but as editor of the American Organ, I gave it months ago to the country, and I am not aware that it has been authoritatively contradicted.

Other circumstantial proofs to the same end, may

tion of a Catholic for a post in the Cabinet, before the American public were mortified and astounded by the official announcement of this calamity.

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.

RALEIGH, July 10th, 1855.

Gentlemen:—I received your note of yesterday, by which I am invited to address a Mass Meeting of citizens, to be held here on the 19th inst., for the purpose of ratifying the platform of principles recently adopted at Philadelphia by the American party.

I have been so long withdrawn from the tumoil of public life, and so little accustomed, of late, to swallow

the dust (not always Olympic,) of the political arena, that I must decline making a public address on the occasion you mention. Besides, I should doubt very much my physical ability to address a large crowd in the open air, at this very not season of the year, for a time long enough to express my views satisfactorily to them or to myself.

Among the great objects of this party, are (as I understand) to redeem and exalt the National character,-to secure to the native American the predominance and control in the government of his country,his holiness, and the mother Church of Rome, as to preserve the Constitution inviolate,-to secure the the true and ancient Catholic Faith, against all here- of the Union. These are certainly objects of ardent

The great questions of foreign influence and South-ern domestic institutions are those which now agitate unto her, in her secret orders, doctrines, tenets or commands, without leave of its supreme power or its authority, under her appointed; and being so permitted, United States, and our own rights and safety.

With respect to the foreign influence which has prevailed for several years, and is now prevailing, and has been attended with such pernicious results to our or powers whatsoever, either to deprive them of their national character and peace, 1 am, and have long crowns, sceptres, powers, privileges, realms, countries been, sincerely opposed to it, in all its various pleases or governments, or to set up others in lieu thereof, they dissenting from the mother church and her commands." employment of foreigners in high diplomatic stations, We here rest, for the present, being satisfied that or in the persecution of poor clerks, and in the sum-

I think this is a game utterly unworthy of a successor of the illustrious Washington, and must needs

The rights of citizenship have always been regarded by all enlightened States as of great value and importance. To be a Roman citizen was highly prized by the great apostle of the Gentiles, and he did not hesitate, with a just pride, to claim his rights, and invoke the majesty of Rome as his shield and safeguard.

This right was frequently bought at a great price,

and bestowed for eminent services; and so jealously was it regarded, that he, who falsely claimed it, incur-A CARD.

red the penalty of death. In England it is treasured as a rich inheritance, of which its possessor is justly whether from Libyan sands or Siberian snows, the Briton turns his expiring gaze "to the fast anchored "The Pope's Nuncio to Spain, before the Cabinet Isle," and dies the more content, if his head is pillowed

Why should not American citizenship be regarded resent incumbent."

outcast of a European jail, or poor house, has had it thrust upon him to qualify him to do some vile party

It is said that when Napolean Bonaparte was about embarking for Egypt he met some young Americans, and congratulated them upon being citizens of the Republic, and countrymen of Washington; and no doubt their hearts leaped with joy and swelled with honest pride at such a salutation. Now who so poor ces which put the duestion beyond the possibility of as to reverence this once honored name? The Goths controversy, that the above allegation (contained in have seized the capitol. Native citizens are thrust the extract) must be false in form, false in substance, out of office, and the newly manufactured gentry are false in general, and false in detail." we impliedly admit our inability to fill the posts of foreigners who misrepresent our country, because they do not understand and cannot appreciate the spirit of

our institutions. Our flourishing cities are filled and controlled by immense hordes of this kind of population, and infidelity and agrarianism boldly show their hideous visages. I complain of no man on account of his religion; that is a matter between his god and his con-Kings and lords, magistrates and rules, sovereigns al of the allegation, and especially when couched in terms which rendered the denial wholly worthless. others, and in subordination to the laws of the land. I should very much regret that an assylum should be denied in our country to all who are oppressed by political or religious tyranny; who suffer either for the sake of religion or liberty. All who seek our shores from proper motives, and who will respect our institutions, I should willingly take on probation. I would extend the term required for their residence, ing Union is the recognised organ of his administra- and require such guaranties as would exclude vagrants tion. Under this state of things I have to say, in re- and convicts. The well meaning and worthy foreignsponse to the Washington Union, that the allegation | cr should himself prefer, that he should be discrimin

> With regard to the other question the domestic institutions of the South, I think the political sky is lowering and threatening. For myself, I do not hesitate to say, I regret that matters did not rest upon

the great compromise of 1850.

Being a whig of the original panel, I hope the American party will not be held responsible for these hasty remarks, which are prompted rather by a dedesire to treat your invitation with respect, than by any belief that they are worthy of much consideration. Very truly and respectfully,

I am your fellow-citizens JNO. H. BRYAN. To Messrs. Little, Miller and Harrison, Commit-

RALEIGH, July 18, 1855.

Gentlemen: I feel obliged and honored by your invitation to attend and address a meeting, to be held to-morrow, of the friends of the American party, to ratify the platform of principles recently adopted by the National Council at Philadelphia. I cannot, for reasons not necessary to be stated, comply with your request, although it pains me to feel obliged, for any reason, to refuse what is desired at my hands by so many fellow-citizens, who have strong claims to my respectful regard

One thing, however, it is due to you and to myself various times and by numerous presses within the last twelve months. One important circumstance was published in the American Organ some months ago and has not, to my knowledge, been been contradicted.

That circumstance, as publicly stated at the time, was, that a committee of the Democoracy of Pennsylvania waited upon General Pierce, on hearing that Judge Campbell was to have a seat in his Cabinet, and remonstrated against such a selection, demonstrated by facts and figures, that he had not the to say, and that is, that I am influenced by no hostili-

Your friend and fellow- citizen, GEO. E. BADGER. To H: W. MILLER and others, Committee.

By Authority.

Senator Brown affirms that Secretary Davis, in a recent speech in Mississippi, "admitted the appointment of Reeder to have been a mistake, and intimated clearly that it would be speedily corrected by the appointment of his successor. The convention gave emphatic testimony that it thought Reeder's an appointment 'not fit to have been made,' by loudly applauding the Secretary's intimation that he would be speedily removed."

This concession appeares Senator Brown, who says that "if the President removes Reeder, I will freely forget his appointment." In the meantime Reeder returns to Kansas, where he reigns over everybody VESPASIAN ELLIS.

At a recent election in Louisville Ky., the Know

Nothings, were triumphant, by an everyhelming were triumphant by an everyhelming wer Nothings were triumphant, by an overwhelming mathority. Let us see whether it will be complied with direction Organ.