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

TERMS :- Two Dollars per annuum, invariably in oleance. \$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 usertion, and 25 cents for each succeeding insertion. Advertisements should be marked with the humber of insertions desired ; otherwise, they will be contianed until ordered out, and charged accordingly .---Favorable contracts will be made with yearly adver-

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

Gur Principies.

First. We shall maintain the doctrine that no for-First. We shall maintain the doctrine that elective rulers of party have hithe eigner ought to be allowed to exercise the elective rulers and our political creeds. 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 the spirit of our institutions, and until he shall have franchise, till he shall have resided within the United 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 bither of such foreigners of these classes as may, in the require fitness for office is the capability, the faithfulness and the house the house the house the capability is a such law, hereafter reach our ports; and to require the house such law, hereafter reach our ports, and to demand from the honesty of the incumbent or candidate. 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 appointetition thereof. ment of any foreign-born citizen to any office of trust honor or emplument, under the Federal or State goveraments, 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 trast, honor or emolument, under the Federal or State governments, as will effectually exclude from State governments, as while the directly and ex- tional Legislature, by elevating to the dignified and 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 foreipn 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," no matter what class of religionists shall seek to bring about such union. Seventh. We shall vigorously maintain the vested

interference with shall at all times opp 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 politexercise any supervision or control, at any time, in any place, or in any form.



An American Policy for an American People.

KINSTON, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1855.

VII .- Hostility to the corrupt means by which will cease, for the future, to squander the the leaders of party have hitherto forced upon us our

These on the one hand. On the other.

VOL. 1.

Imitation of the practice of the purer days of law by Congress to prevent the mining commands, and to the R public; and admiration of the maxim that foreigners, who are either paupers or criminals, and to the R public; and admiration of the maxim that foreigners, who are enter purpers of the they come, all "office should seek the man, and not man the office," send back to the countries from which and in violation of such foreigners of these classes as may, in violation of such foreigners of these classes as may, in violation of fitness for office is the first mode of ascertaining

VII .-- Resistance to the aggressive policy and rapt tendencies of the Roman Catholic Church in our country by the advancement to all political stations-executive, legislative, judicial or diplomaticor indirectly; to any foreign power whether civil or ecclesiastical and who are Americans by birth. education and training :- thus fullfilling the maxim, AMERICANS ONLY SHALL GOVERN AMERICA."

The protection of all citizens in the legal and proproper exercise of their civil and religious rights and man to the full, unrestrained and peaceful enjoyment of his own religious opinions and worship, and a jealous resistance of all attempts by any sect, denomination or church to obtain an ascendency over any other in the State, by means of any special compination of its members, or by a division of their civil allegiance with any foreign power, potentate, or ecclesiastic.

IX .- The reformation of the charter of our Nasuch onces an persons, and binding force of responsible position, men of higher aspiration, purer

X .- The restriction of executive patronage,-especially in the matter of appointments to office-so far as it may be permitted by the Constitution, and consistent with the public good.

XI .- The education of the youth of our country in schools provided by the State; which schools shall be common to all, without distinction of creed or party, partizan character.

And, inasmuch as Christianity by the Constitutions of nearly all the States ; by the decisions of the most eminent judicial authorities ; and by the consent of the people of American, is considered an element of rights of all persons, of native or forcign birth, and our political system; and as the Holy Bible is at once the source of Christianity, and the depository

public domain by large donations to the NEW STATES, and will appropriate the proceeds of the sales to the extinction of the national debt, and to the payment of the of much moment. The design of this is to touch curpublic expenses, I presume it will be gen-erally satisfactory. But if the policy of will appear at first elevent more so than It was a garbled statement, intended to hoodwink or erally satisfactory. But if the policy of wen being of these States; much more so than in the appointment of will appear at first view. I mean the appointment of so many foreigners to offices of high rank and trust in our service. The lavish manner in which rank has old States should participate in its benefits, hitherto been bestowed on these gentlemen, will cerand that North Carolina should have her tainly be productive of one or the other of these two give below a list of the names of the employees in the share.

For more than twenty years I have believed the despotic governments of Europe. But it is neither the expense nor trouble of them, were aiming to destroy our Republican in- that I most dread. There is an evil more extensive stitutions by inducing paupers and convicts in its nature, and fatal in its consequences, to be apto emigrate to our free States and Territo- prehended, and that is, the driving of all our own officers of those only who not hold civil allegiance, directly ries. Nearly half a million of foreigners but our military councils, entirely into the hands of have arrived at our ports, it is said, during foreigners. The officers, my dear sir, on whom you the past year. It is time for Americans to must depend for the defence of this cause, distinguishinvestigate the subject with the closest ed by length of service, their connections, property scrutiny.

The agitation of the Slavery question in not submit much, if any longer to the unnatural proproper exercise of their civil and rengious right of every privileges; the maintenance of the right of every man to the full, unrestrained and peaceful en-and irritation. It is daily weakening the tion, and a perseverance in application not to be rebonds of our Union, by alienating the af-fections of our people from the love of our pretensions; men, who in the first instance, tell you common country. Does it not become the they wish for nothing more than the honor of serving in so glorious a cause as volunteers, the next day soduty of the citizens of every portion of our licit rank without pay, the day following want money extensive Republic to frown indignantly on advanced to them, and in the course of a week want

every attempt to bring the matter into the halls of Congress? It is admitted by all, except abolitionists and "higher law" ad-vocates that the general government has

States wherever it already exists. Why Both being granted, then, the expediency and the should the free States interfere to prevent policy of the measure remain to be considered, and its establishment in the Territories where whether it is consistent with justice or prudence to a majority of the citizens—the only persons of your army. They may be divided into three class directly interested-desire its adoption, es- es, namely, mere adventurers without recommendaand free from any influence of a denominational or pecially as the South neither endeavors nor tion, or recommended by persons who do not know wishes to force it upon the inhabitants of how else to dispose of or provide for them; men of such Territories as are unwilling to receive great ambition, who would sacrifice everything to proit? Let the doctrine of the American mote their own personal glory; or mere spies, who are sent here to obtain a thorough knowledge of our sit-

WASHINGTON ON FOREIGNERS IN OFFICE.

UNITED STATES COAST SURVEY-FOR-"WRITE PLAINS, 24th July, 1778. DEAR SIR :--- Whether you are indebted to me, or I to you, for a letter, I know not, nor is it a matter We have recently seen a statement, published in some Pierce organ, setting forth what purported to ism made against the present administration. We

Salary. Foreign. \$1200 J. E. Hilgard 600 S. W.-Werner Natives: E. Nutty J. T. Hoover J. H. Toomer out of the service, and throwing not only our army, J. E. Blackenship H. Freeman H. Michell H. Heaton R. S. Avery and in behalf of many, I may add, military merit, will J. Kincheloe G. C. Blanchard R. E. Evans motion of men over them, who have nothing more R. L. Hawkins W. McPherson W. M. C. Fairfax M. J. McClery Porterfield L. Williams John Key - Martin B. Hooe F. Fairfax H. McCormick E. Wharton vocates, that the general government has no power to legislate upon Slavery in the stood to mean, that they have no more doubt of their than they have of a power in Congress to appoint. J. Knight F. Dankworth J. V. N. Throop R. Knight C. A. Knight G. Mathiot S. Harris S. D. O'Brien A. Geatman I. Tine O: B. Snow J. Smith G. Hitz Party prevail, "that Congress ought not to untion and circumstances, in the execution of which, I J. Cronion legislate upon the subject of Slavery in the am persuaded, some of them are faithful emissaries. A. W. Russell Territories of the United States," and this as I do not believe a single matter escapes unnoticed, Tansill V. E. King

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. 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 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.

If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.
 The courts have decided that refusing to take d

paper or periodical from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is "prima facie" evidence of intentional fraud.

NO. 8.

Salary. \$2200

1419

1500

1100

1000

1500

2500

1568

1459

930

782

704

2000

1700

1005

1095

939

626

37

281

704

469

313

960

600 525

420

526

\$31.867

From the American Organ.

EIGNISM AND NATIVEISM.

519 C. A. Schott

700 L. F. Pourtales

500 J. Main

300 G. Rumf

660 S. Hein

339 J. Welch

1800 G. McCoy

860 A. Meadell

1600 A. Rolle

339 A. Baschke

339 - Balback

1200 ---- Lendenkehl

700 W. P. Schultz

1000 G. B. Metzenroth

782 J. C. Koudnip

751 J. Rutherdall

500 J. Vierbuchen

156 P. Vierbuchen

419 J. Barrett

1700 J. Missenson

1700 R. Schelpass

1255 C. Rainkin

930 F. Whyte

626 D. Flyn

1800 T. Kinney

519 C. Kraft

1095 B. Feff

704

626

1000

593

313

519

1300

660

1100 T. Hunt

1000 J. Weisner

Hon. Jesse Speight, of Greene, and Roman Catholicism.

In the "Debates in Convention" of 1835, page.248; will be found the following :

Mr. SPEIGHT, of Greene, rose and said, if he knew his own heart, he felt no rancor against any religious sect. He regretted that gentlemen, who had spoken on this subject, had thought it necessary to arraign the motives of the Protestants. He might have retaliated their charges, and shewn that persecution had always been resorted to by the Catholics, and that the

evils, either to make it despicable in the eyes of Europe, or become a means of pouring them, in upon us like a torrent, and adding to our present burden. But it is neither the course of burden. people the *liberty of conscience*. Are we he asked, about to form any new article on this subject? Cer-tainly not. On the contrary, we are called together to consider an article which has existed in our Constitution for more than half a century. * * * * It should be remembered, that the other day, the gentleman from Buncombe had said, that the Protestants were not only at war with each other, but they had combined against the Roman Catholics. What evidence had the gentleman of this warlike spirit on the part of the Protestants? He called upon him to adduce the evidence on which he founded his opinions. Mr. S. said it was necessary for him to go back to the time of Reformation, to show the hostility of Catholics to the Protestants. Yet, at this day, it is asserted that the Protestants have combined to put down the Catholic religion. * * * * * Mr. S. went on to state what a good Protestant believed, and then stated the Articles of Belief, of the Catholic Church, and shewed wherein they differed; quoting some authorities; for this purpose, and to exhibit instances of persecution against Protestants. 1095

We ask particular attention to Mr. Speight's remarks. They are strictly applicable to our opponents now. His position and ours are the same. Those who talk about "proscripton" will please read carefully .---See Debates in Convention .- Ed. Amer. Advocate]

POETRY.

PAY THE PRINTER.

BY HENRY BRADY.

As honest men-attend and hear, The serious fact-the times are dcar ; Who owes a bill, 'tis just as clear As star-light in the winter, That he should come without delay That's if he can-that bill to pay, And cre he puts his purse away, "Fork over" to the Printer.

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.

Teath. We shall maintain and defend the Constitu tion 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 either of them.

Eleventi. And lastly, we shall use our utmost exertions to build up an "American party," whose maxim subject, in spirit and in substance. shall be :

AMERICANS SHALL RULE THEIR COUNTRY!

PLATFORM AND PRINCIPLES:

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

L-The acknowledgement of that Almighty Being, who rules over the Universe,-who presides over the Councils of nations-who conducts the affairs of men, and who, in every step by which we have ad-

II .- The cultivation and development of a sentiour Constitution and first succesfully applied its pro-Visions.

III .- The maintainance of the union of these United States as the paramount political good ; or, to use the language of Washington, "the primary object of patriotic desire." And hence :

1st. Opposition to all attempts to weaken or subvert it.

2d. Uncompromising antagonism in every principle of policy that endanger it.

3d. The advocacy of an equitable adjustment of all political difference which threatened its integrity or perpetuity.

4th. The suppression of all tendencies to political division, founded on "geographical discriminations, or on the belief that there is a real difference of interests and views" between the various sections of the Union.

eral States, as expressed and reserved in the Constitution; and a careful avoidance, by the General Gov-ernment, of all interfence with their rights by legislative or executive action.

IV .- Obedience to the Constitution of these Uniprinciples, however specious the pretexts. Avowing that in all doubt or disputed points it may only be le-gally ascertained and expounded by the Judicial power of the United States.

And, as a corollary to the above :

and fountain of all civil and religious freedom, we op- exciting subject will cease to inflame the pose every attempt to exclude it from the schools thus minds of our fellow-citizens, North or South, I am led to give you this trouble at this time by a established in the States.

XII .- The American party having arisen upon the mins and in spite of the opposition of the Whig and ical government, or other human power, can rightfully Democratic parties, cannot be held in any manner responsible for the obnoxious acts or violated pledges of measure proposed for adoption by our counquestion by those parties having elevated sectional hostility into a positive element of practical power, and come the imperitive duty of the American party to contrary I believed it to be injurious and diers. In a word, although I think the baron an ex- Is not this favoriteism to the foreigner, and discrimiinterfere, for the purpose of giving peace to the coun-try and perpetuity to the Union: And as experience against a National Bank, for instance, I has shown it impossible to reconcile opinions so ex- was actuated solely by a belief of its uncontreme as those which separate the disputants, and as there can be no dishonor in submitting to the laws, the National Council has deemed it the best guarantee of common justice and of future peace, to abide by vor, nor because the other party were its and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of opponents. And so of all other measures Slavery, as a final and conclusive settlement of that of public policy.

> And regarding it the highest duty to avow their opinions upon a subject so important, in distinct and subject of Slavery in the States where it does or may exist, or to exclude any State from admission into the Union, because its constitution does or does not recognize the institution of Slavery as a part of its social system; and expressly pretermitting any expression prohibit Slavery in any Territory, it is the sense of the National Council that Congress ought not to

legislate upon the subject of Slavery within the Territories of the United States, and that any interference by Congress with Slavery as it exists in the District of Columbia, would be a violation of the spirit and vanced to the character of an independent nation has distinguished us by some token of Providential agen-land ceded the District to the United States, and a breach of the National faith.

XIII .- The policy of the government of the United ment of profoundly intense American feeling; of States, in its relation with foreign governments, is to passionate attachment to our country, its history and exact justice from the strongest, and do justice to the ts institutions; of admiration for the purer days of weakest; restraining, by all the power of the governour National existence; of veneration, for the hero- ment, all its citizens from interference with the inter- against it. If he felt the great inconveniism that precipitated our Revolution; and of emula- nal concerns of nations with whom we are at peace. tion of the virtue, wisdom and patriotism that framed XIV .- This National Council declares that all the principles of the Order shall be herceforward every-where openly avowed; and that each member shall be at liberty to make known the existence of the Order, and the fact that he himself is a member ; and it recommends that there can be no concealment of

the places of meeting of subordinate councile. E. B. BARTLETT, of Ky., President of National Convention. C. D. DESHLER, of New Jersey, Corresponding Secretary. JAS. M. STEPHENS, of Maryland, Recording Secretary.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF NORTH CÁROLINA; Composed of the Counties of

5th. The full recognition of the rights of the sev- Beaufort, Craven, Carteret, Green, Hyde, Lenoir, Onslow, Pitt, Jones, Edgecombe and Wayne. FELLOW-CITIZENS: In compliance with the nomination of a Convention of the American party, held at Washington, N. C. ted States, as the supreme law of the land, sacredly obligatory upon its parts and members; and stead-fast resistance to the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretoxts. I enter into the contest with great reluc-

East or West: At any rate I think so.

It has ever been my rule of political con- favor of M. Neuville, written, [I believe] by himself, duct to carefully examine every important and subscribed by Gen. Parsons, designed as I am either. And the systematic agitation of the Slavery trymen, and if I thought it would promote Baron Stuben, I now find, is also wanting to quit Constitution, I advocated it. If on the will be productive of much discontent to the brigastitutionality and inexpediency. I did not oppose it because one party were in its fa-

Let me add that I am in favor of a strict construction of the Constitution of the Uunequivocal terms, it is hereby declared as the sense nited States, reserving to the several States of this National Council, that Congress possesses no all such powers as are not expressly grant power, under the Constitution, to legislative upon the ed to the General Government, or necessarv to execute powers expressly granted. Should I be honored so far as to obtain a majority of your suffrages. I pledge myself to the faithful performance of my duty of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or so far as my feeble abilities will permit.

Very respectfully, &c., THOMAS J. LATHAM. Washington, N. C., June 29, 1855.

MORE AUTHORITY FROM GENER AL WASHINGTON.

Gen. Washington was well known to be opposed to the practice of appointing foreigners to office, even in his day-so much so that he repeatedly wrote and spoke ence THEN, what would he say Now, when they are "pouring in upon as like a torrent." [See his Governeur Morris letter.] The following are some other letters of his on the subject :

During the struggle for American Independence, Washington wrote as follows, (see Spark's Life of Wash-

ington.) MORRISTOWN, 17th May, 1777.

To RICHARD HENRY LEE-Dear Sir : I take the liberty to ask you what Congress expect I am to do with the many foreigners they have at different times promoted to the rank of field officers, and by their last resolve two to that of Colenel? These men have no attachment to the country, further than interest bluds them. Our officers think it axtremely hard, after they have toiled in the service, akd have sustained many losses. to have strangers put ever them, whose merits, perhaps are not equal to their own, but whose effrontery will take no denial. o o o It is by the zeal and activity of our own people that the cause must be ly avowed by the Council of Constance; but it was supported, and not by a few hungry adventurers.

I am, &c., GEO. WASHINGTON.

[Vol. IV, p. 432.] MIDDLEBANK, June 1, 1777. To THE SAME,-You will, before this can reach you,

to say nothing of the policy of entrusting a department on the execution of which the salvation of the army tance and at a great disadvantage. My depends, to a foreigner, who has no other tie to bind

tance and at a great disadvantage. My previous arrangements are such as to pre-vent me from canvassing the district before the election in August: and were I not

deal on this subject, but will add no more at present. very handsome certificate showed to me yesterday in

informed, for a foundation of the superstructure of a

brigadiership. cellent officer, I do most devoutly wish that we had not a single foreigner among us, except the Marquis de Lafavette, who acts upon very different principles from those which govern the rest. Adieu.

I am most sincerely yours, &c.*" GEORGE WASHINGTON. To GOUVERNEUR MORRIS.

"I. Oliver H. Perry, State Librarian, certify the Spark's edition of "The Writings of Washington," Carolina

In testimony whereof I have hereto subscribed my name, at office in Raleigh, June 18, 1855. O. H. PERRY, Librarian."

NOTE BY THE HISTORIAN-JARED SPARKS.]

"*Although this letter was written to Mr. Morris in his private capacity, yet it was evidently intended to exceedingly embarrased by the foreign officers, who ing with native officers."

From the Raleigh Star.

The Rev. Mr. Wesley on Romanism. The following is an extract from a letter from Rev. John Wesley, dated "City Road, 1790." It expresses the view that it is impossible to make a Roman Catholic a citizen of a Protestant or Republican Governing at the time he penned the extract, than we now have, and his opinion is certainly entitled to great weight, especially with his own brethren. He says :

With persecution I have nothing to do. I perse cute no man for his religious principles. Let there be as boundless a freedom in religion as any man can con. ceive. But this does not touch the point. I will set religion, true or false, utterly out of the question .--Suppose the Bible, if you please, to be a fable, and the Koran to be the word of God. I consider not whether the Romish religiou be true or false. I build nothing on one or the other supposition., Therefore away with all your common place declamation about intolerance and persecution for religion ! Suppose every word of Pope Pius' creed to be true! Suppose the Council of Trent to have been infallible ; yet I insist upon it that

no government, not Roman Catholic, ought to tolerate men of Roman Catholic persuasion. I prove this by a plain argument, (let him answer it security for his allegiance or peaceable behavior. I prove it thus: It is a Roman Catholic maxim, estabished not by private men, but public council, that 'no faith is to be kept with heretics.' This has been opennever openly disclaimed. Whether private persons avow or disavow it, it is a fixed maxim of the Church of Rome. But as long as it is so, nothing can be more plain than that the members of that Church can give

Again : Those who acknowledge the spiritual power of the Pope, can give no security for their allegiance to any government; but all Roman Catholics acknowledge this, and therefore they can give no security for their allegiance. Nay, not only the Pope but the priest has the pow-

er to pardon sins! But they that acknowledge this any government. Oaths are no security at all :-

F. Holden 500 J. Mitchell 331 216 W. Bright

\$24,429

The whole number of natives, 43; number of foreigners, 31. Amount paid natives, \$24,429, amount paid foreigners, \$31,867: The average salary of the the general welfare and not violate the his inspectorship for a command in the line. This natives is \$568 12 per year; of the foreigners, Constitution. I advocated it. If on the will be productive of much discontent to the brigamation agains the native? The disbursing officer S. Hein, receives \$2,500. Will it be said that he alone can perform these very responsible duties? There is not only a general, but an individual discrimination, in many instances where both a native and a foreigner are employed upon the same work, both equally competent, the foreigner receives the highest salary.

Among the foreigners there are many who are nat-uralized, and some have not even declared an intenforegoing to be a true copy of a letter written by tion of becoming citizens of the United State. The Gen'l Washington to Gouverneur Morris, taken from salary paid many of the natives is so small as hardly sufficient to enable them to live ; while a large majorvol. 6, page 13,) now in the State Library of North | ity of the foreign salaries are lucrative. Is not this discrimination against the native? We have not included apprentices or negroes in the above calculation. JABEL.

Kansas Legislation.

BUFFALO, July 24 .- The Kansas Legislature met at Shawnee Mission on the 16th inst., pursuant to produce an impression in Congress. Washington was the adjournment. Notice was given of a bill requiring citizens emigrating from Massachusetts and other were admitted into the service by Congress, and then States which have annulled or may nullify the fugiturned over to him to be provided with employment, tive slave law to take an oath to support the laws of thus deranging the system of the army, and interfer- Kansas Territory. A bill to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors and games of chance within one mile of Shawnee Mission was passed. A joint com-mittee of eight was appointed to devise a code of laws for the government of the Territory. A bill was introduced providing that every man who shall pay

the sum of one dollar poll-tax, and produce the receipt of the same to the judges at any election, shall be a legal voter, provided he is a citizen of the Unitment. Mr. Wesley had a greater opportunity of judg- ed States and has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the act organizing the Territory of Kansas! The bill was read for the first time.

Further from Kansan.

Sr. Louis, July 25 .- Dates from Kansas to the 23d state that Gov. Reeder had vetoed all the bills thus far presented, not because he does not consider the Legislature a legal body. The bills have all been re-passed by a large majority.

A. J. DONELSON delivered a speech in the vicinity of Nashville, (Tenn.) on the 4th of July, which occupies seven and a half columns of the Nashville Banner. The following is an extract from it:

Fellow-Citizens :--- I have not taken my position as a member of the American party without deep reflecthat can.)-that no Roman Catholic does or can give tion. I know the bitterness with which a numerous party press can and will assail me; but I should be unworthy of the relation which I have sustained towards Gen. Jackson, if I permitted any such considerations to deter me from the performance of a sacred duty to my country. That patriot and statesman bequeathed me, as a token of his confidence and affection, the sword presented to him by the State of Ten-nessee; and, with the help of God, it shall be held as no reasonable security to any government for their al-legiance and peaceable behavior. Therefore they ought not to be tolerated by any government, Protest-ant, Mahommedan or Pagan. tinued to throw their missiles at me, but they fall harmless at my feet. I stand secure and strong in the example set me by the greatest names in our Repub-lic, but still stronger in the consciousness that I am

cannot possibly give any security for their allegiance Report of the Secretary and Treasurer of

in the right.

The Printer's check is seldom red, The fine machinery of his head Is working when you are in bed.

Your true and faithful "Mentor ;" All day and night he wears his shoes. And brains to furnish you with news ; But men of conscience ne'er refuse To pay the toiling Printer.

'Tis known, or ought to be, by all His dues are scatter'd, and they're small, And if not paid, he's bound to fall

In debt-for fuel, bread, rent, or Perhaps his paper ; then to square Up with his "help"-a double care Bows down his head, -now is it fair That you don't pay the Printer ?

His wife, and little pratflers, too, Are now depending upon you ; And if you pay the score that's due, Necessity can't stint her ;

But if you don't, as gnaws the mole, "Twill thro' your conscience eat a hole ! And brand the forehead thus : "No soul

Of him who cheats the Printer.'

The cats will mew between your feet, The dogs will bite you on the street ; And every urchin that you meet,

Will roar with voice of Stentor. "Look to your pockets-there he goes, The chap that wears the Printer's clothes ! And proud, though everybody knows The grub, he gnawed the Printer !"

Be simply just, and don't disgrace Yourself, but beg the "Lord of grace," To thaw that hardened, icy "case,"

That honesty may enter ; This done, man will with man act fair, And all will have the "tin" to spare ; 'Then will the "editorial chair" SUPPORT A WELL-PAID PRINTER.

For Congress, THOMAS J. LATHAM.

American Union Ticket.

American Union Ticket.

For Congress. THOMAS J. LATHAM:

American Union Ticket.

For Congress. THOMAS J. LATHAM.

- AND	proper authority. 2. A tender and sacred regard for those acts of statesmanship, which are to be contra-distinguished from acts of ordinary legislation, by the fact of their being of the nature of compacts and agreements.	the election in August; and were I not otherwise engaged, the shortness of the time would make it impossible for me to visit all the counties in the district. I therefore avail myself of this as the only means left to acquaint my fellow-citizens with the principles which I shall advocate.	[Vol. IV. p. 440] G. WASHINGTON.	Setting, then, religion aside, it is plain, that upon principles of reason, no government ought to tolerate Roman Catholics as citizens."	of receipts and disbursements, as Treasurer of your body, from Aug. 1, 1854 to July 18, 1855, with also, vouchers for the same.	American Union Ticket. For Congress. THOMAS J. LATHAM,
and the second	and so, to be considered a fixed and settled national policy. V.—A radical revision and modification of the laws regulating immigration, and the settlement of immigrants. Offering to the honest immigrant who, from love of liberty or tired of oppression, seeks an asylum in the United States, a friendly reception and protection. But unqualifiedly condemning the trans- mission to our shores, of fellons and namers.	session in Philadelphia, embodies the prin- ciples which I shall advocate, and which, if elected, I shall endeavor faithfully to carry out. A copy of said platform will accom- pany this Circular.	to immigration is, that except of useful mechanics and some particular description of men and professions there is no use uf encouragement. I am, etc. G. WASHINGTON. Mr. VERNON, Jan. 20, 1790. To J. Q. ADAMS, American Minister at Berlin : Sin: 0 0 Vou know, my good sir, that it is Sin: 0 0 Vou know, my good sir, that it is	ing in rather late, walked up hear the pupit while Washington's address was being read. The old one listened until he heard "Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence, I conjure you to believe me, fel- low-citizens, the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake, since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes	poses, since the organiza- tion of the Company, \$93,836 76 Balance the hands of the Treasurer, July 18,1855, \$77,526 77 E. R. STANLY, Treas. Atlantic and N. C. Rail Boad Co. Am't subscribed by private individuals, \$113,000	American Union Ticket. For Congress. THOMAS J. LATHAM.
	The repeal by the Legislatures of the respective tates, of all State laws allowing foreigners not nat- lized to vote. The repeal, without retrocative operation, all acts Congress making grants of land to nunaturalized mers, and allowing them to vote in the Territo-	a say, that so far as I am aware there is no party desirous of re-establishing a National Bank. It seems to be generally conceded that a revenue tariff affords incidental, but sufficient protection to American industry. Both Whig and Democratic Administra-	when it can well be avoided, either in the civit of mil tary walks of life. * • • • • There is a species of self-importance in all foreign officers that cannot be gratified without doing injustice to meritorious char- acters among our own countrymen, who conceive, and justly, where there is no great preponderance of expe- rience or merit, that they are entitled to all the offices in the gift of their government. I am, ect., G. WASHINGTON.	threw up his hat in a passion and left the house. At threw up his hat in a passion and left the house. At the door he met some friends: "Gentlemen," said he, "I came here to celebrate the 4th of July, and hear the Declaration of Independence and Washing- ten's Economic Leonard But." said he, "the first	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	American Union Ticket. For Congress. THOMAS J. LATHAM: