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Our Principies.

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, an limbued with the spirit of our institutions, and until he shall have become thor ughly 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, wher 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-

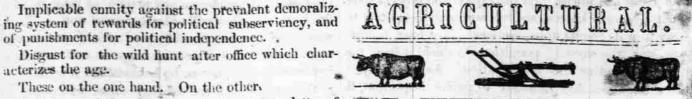
Third. We shall oppose the election or appointetition there f. ment of any foreign-born citizen to any office of trust honor or em dument, under the Federal or State goveraments, or the employment or enlistment of such persons in the army or navy in time of war, mainaining, as we do, the opinion that the native-born cit. tanning, as we us the opinion that is right to govern joyment of his own religious opinions and worship, izens of the contest states have the inunigrants from and a jealous resistance of all attempts by any sect, abr ad should be content with the enjoyment of life, liberty, and property, under our institutions, without any other in the State, by means of any special comseeking to participate in the enaction, administration, or execution of our laws,

Fourth. We shall advocate and urge the adoption ecclesiastic. 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 ciroumstances.

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 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

rights of all persons, of native or forcign birth, and



From the Southern Cultivator.

MEXICAN GUANO.

We are requested to write an article

An American Policy for an American People.

KINSTON, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1855.

Imitation of the practice of the purer days of the Republic; and admiration of the maxim that " office should seek the man, and not man the office,' and of the rule that, the just mode of ascertaining fitness for office is the capability, the faithfulness and descriptive of the properties and value of the honesty of the incumbent or candidate.

panishments for political independence.

These on the one hand. On the other,

VOL. 1.

acterizes the age.

AMERICAN

Mexican Guano, as compared with Peruvian VII .-- Resistance to the aggressive policy and rupt tendencies of the Roman Catholic Church in Guano, which is sold at much higher price. our country by the advancement to all political sta-The latter is better known to the public, tions-executive, legislative, judicial or diplomaticof those only who not hold civil allegiance, directly having been longer used in this country, or indirectly; to any foreign power whether civil or and in England, and found to yield large ecclesiastical and who are Americans by birth, education and training :- thus fullfilling the maxim, and profitable returns in favorable years. "AMERICANS ONLY SHALL GOVERN AMERICA." As an article of commerce, Mexican Guano The protection of all citizens in the legal and prois only beginning to establish a reputation proper exercise of their civil and religious rights and privileges; the maintenance of the right of every and purchasers have to rely mainly on its man to the full, unrestrained and peaceful enanalysis by reputable chemists to warrant them in using it to any extent as a fertilizer. denomination or church to obtain an ascendency over Judging of its value from its alleged composition, it is worth nearly, perhaps quite, bination of its members, or by a division of their civil allegiance with any foreign power, potentate, or as much per ton as ground bones, the phos-

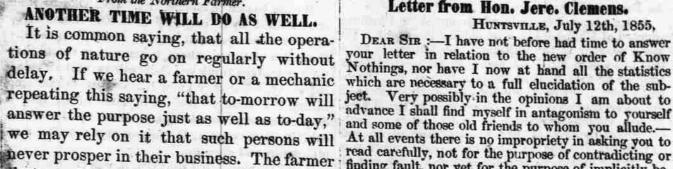
phate of lime constituting more than half IX .- The reformation of the charter of our Naits weight. It is four or five times richer tional Legislature, by elevating to the dignified and responsible position, men of higher aspiration, purcr in phosphoric acid than Peruvian Guano: morals, and more unselfish patriotism.

while it contains not more than one-fourth X .- The restriction of executive patronage,-especially in the matter of appointments to office-so or fifth as much ammonia. It is the absence, far as it may be permitted by the Constitution, and or comparative absence, of this volatile consistent with the public good. alkali, (which is worth from \$10 to \$12 per

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, and free from any influence of a denominational partizan character.

And, inasmuch as Christianity by the Constitutions United States, according to the "uniform rule" of of nearly all the States ; by the decisions of the most tiles, which have accumulated in vast quanthe people of American, is considered an element of our political system; and as the Holy Bible is at once the source of Christianity, and the depository and fountain of all civil and religious freedom, we oppose every attempt to exclude it from the schools thus

islands lying near the coast of Peru, have never been washed or leached, to the serious established in the States. injury of the manure. That which exists



From the Northern Farmer.

ADVOCATE.

that never thoroughly repairs his fences till after his cattle have repeatedly trespassed upon his crops, or never has his plough or ality prevent its detection and exposure. harrow ready for use, till after the proper time has passed, practically adopts the principle, that another time is as good as the bed by sickness, and neglects to call a play- He has the right to the maintenance of his opinions, sician till after the disease has become matured, and threatens death, is another pro- Know Nothing Lodge but once-that I do not know crastinator, and advocate of the doctrine, sent purpose and benefit. The student that neglects his books from day to day, and passes his time in indolence, expecting by future diligence in study, to be distinguished at the bar, or in the councils of the nation. is practically following out the same absurd pations. The man that neither ploughs his ground, nor plants and sows in the proper season, because it is a little too hot or cold, a little too wet or dry, but fancies that another day, or week will answer as well, need not anticipate a bounteous harvest. cultivation of the soil, in the mechanic arts, in the successful prosecution of study, there is a PROPER TIME in which these employments are to be carried on ; and the time words-for I mean to deal in no equivocation-no wars of his Country. Nor was he alone a sufferer.being neglected, no future period will an- elusion-to cover up nothing, dodge nothing, deny Every officer who served in the Mexican war, not a swer as well. There is, in almost every kind of business, a CRISIS in which "time motto be, "now or never." The farmer may, through indolence, neglect to provide shelter and food for his cattle, or repair in summer his fences and his houses ; the consequences, of course, will be disastrous to ing from his negligence and procrastination. If his house, or barn needs repairing, the proper time to do it is in the summer. But as he is a procrastinator in everything, so tumnal rains, which beat into his chambers to the great injury of his furniture, or into his barn to the great detriment of his hay and grain. Frequently, also, in travelling, you will notice the houses of some people, with many panes of glass broken out; the consequence is, that much cold and discomfort are experienced within. But all this is the result of the absurd doctrine, that "another time will do as well as now." From this absurd principle there often arises a great want of economy and good management in the affairs of a family. Some families are always behindhand in their domestic matters. They are late to rise in the from the Eastern horizon, they never sec. Long after he has shed his benign rays on hill's and over valleys, they are still locked in slumbers. The breakfast is belated, the morning is wasted, the day is gone before its proper work is accomplished. Nothing of course is done in its proper season. Disorder reigns throughout the domestic concerns; and tardiness and negligence are visible in the management of the farm. There is no economy practiced within doors or without. The children are unprovided with shoes till after the snows of winter have come. The horses are not stabled till after they have suffered from the cold, autumnal rains and frosts. A want of thrift is everywhere visible. Now all this arises habit of not improving present time and the uncertainties of a future time. Many

Letter from Hon. Jere. Clemens. HUNTSVILLE, July 12th, 1855,

NO. 9.

DEAR SIR :--- I have not before had time to answer your letter in relation to the new order of Know Nothings, nor have I now at hand all the statistics ject. Very possibly in the opinions I am about to advance I shall find myself in antagonism to yourself and some of those old friends to whom you allude .-read carefully, not for the purpose of contradicting or finding fault, nor yet for the purpose of implicitly be-lieving, but to reason, to consider, to reflect. If there is truth in what I write let no-previous prejudice dim its brightness-if there is error let no personal parti-

The violence which has heretofore characterised the discussions on this subject, is unbecoming at all times, and particularly so upon a question involving so much about which men may reasonably differ. I know not why I should think less of any one for differing with of adulation to whatever is of foreign extraction ; present. The patient that is confined to his me upon Know Nothingism, than upon Democracy. and many better men who ought not to be named in and if he is honest no just man will denounce.

It is proper for me to say that I never was in a a single sign or pass-word, and could not to-day obtain admission to any Council in the State, unless it and the "foreign accent" became as music to his ear. that future time will be available to a pre- was through the intervention of a friend ; but I en- Two public acts in the recent history of the country dorse their platform and propose to defend their principles. They are the principles of Washington, and Jefferson, and what is of even more importance, they the power.

are principles of the Constitutions. When one of the seven wise men of Greece visited Priest, who had acquired great celebrity as a Temper-the Court of Periander of Corinth, he was asked ance lecturer, paid a visit to the United States. He When one of the seven wise men of Greece visited. "what is the most perfect popular government ?" He answered "that in which the law, has no superior."-This answer, which contains a whole volume of truth principle, and indulging similar vain antici- and beauty in a single line, is the foundation of the Know Nothing creed. They made it in the beginning the basis of their platform-not designedly, for very others upon the further ground that he had while in probably the answer of the Sage has not been remem- Ireland indulged in denunciations of slavery and taken bered, but reason, reflecting and an earnest patriotism led them to the same result. Accordingly we find considered an unwarrantable intermeddling with matthat every member is imperatively required to ac-knowledge the law as established by the Constitution these objections the resolution passed by a decided mato be supreme. Obedience to its mandates is inculca- jority, and Father Mathew took his seat upon the ted as the highest duty, and disobedience is certain to floor of the Senate. Not long afterwards Gen. Pil-In all the departments of business-in the be followed by expulsion. Thus far I am sure the low, who bore upon his person the marks of honorable most violent will agree with me that there is some- wounds recently received in the service of the Repubthing to applaud.

posed of as satisfactorily, I think, if not as briefly as by a Catholic Priest was inaccessible to him, a nathe first. Americans shall rule America-In other tive born American, and late a Major General in the nothing. In other words ther

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered wishing to continue their subscription 2. If the subscribers order the discontinuance of their

the publishers may continue to send them ti charges are paid.

8. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their p pers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible untill they have settled their bill, and paper discontinued

publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held respons

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.

every body of emigrants are males. This was the case even in California when the emigration was only from one portion of our territory to another. All of us can call to mind cases in which the head of the family alone is a foreigner, while the wife and children are Natives, These go to swell the number of Natives on the census books, while the voter-the efficient and

controlling power, is set down as one foreigner. Let us look at the other side : Of the twenty millions of Americans, about one-half are females. This dis-poses of ten millions. Of the remainder, at least twothirds are children and boys too young to vote. That disposes of near seven millions more, and brings the number of voters down much nearer to an equality than is at all agreeable, or than our opponents are wil-ling to admit. These facts have not been unknown to or unmarked by Politicians. There is not an aspiring Demagogue in all the land who has not, time and again, made himself conspicuous as the avocate of Foreigners. William H. Seward, with his cold cal-, culating, heartless selfishness, is the leader in this race the same breath are hastening in his footsteps. Even the veteran soldier whose life had been passed among bullets-whose nerves had never been shaken in the deadliest conflict, when he was a candidate, quailed before the vast influence these strangers had acquired, exhibit still more strongly the dangers of foreign in-fluence, and admonish us to check it while we have yet

In the autumn of 1849 Father Mathew, an Irish came to Washington and a resolution was at once introduced to allow him the privilege of the floor of the Senate. This was opposed by Mr. Calhoun on the ground that it was lowering the dignity of the Senate, and cheapening its honors. By myself and part with the abolitionists against the South, which I lic, visited Washington, and found, to his mortifica-The remaining portions of the platform may be dis- tion no doubt, that the place which had been occupied cans shall fill all offices of political importance under was in like manner excluded, with perhaps the single the government. I do not mean mere money offices exception of Gen. Scott, who had received a special such as President of a bank-Rail Road, or other vote of thanks during the war of 1812, which of itself an influence on the legislation of the country. These that respect for the cause of temperance produced this are the offices from which we are pledged to exclude astonishing result. The Congress of the U.S. are Foreigners, and this is the position I am prepared to not remarkable as disciples of temperance, and that The Irish vote was the controlling cause-the desire to conciliate that large body of naturalized citizens who looked up to Father Matthew as a superior being. It was this which gave to the Foreigner and the Catholic an importance above and beyond that of the soldiery whose blood had been poured out like water on the plains of Mexico. It was this which in-duced the Senate to forget what it had been-to throw aside the severe dignity which had so elevated them in the minds of men, and to exchange the character of Roman sages for that of servile sycophants. There was a time when that body was composed of sterner stuff. There was a time when such a proposition would have been treated with the scorn it deserved .--But that was before the Irish Exodus. Now if we venture to question foreign merit it must be done with bated "breath." If we venture to deny any foreign demand, however imperious, we are threatened with political annihilation, and yet I am told we are in no danger from foreign influence. When the Senwhere are we to look for that public virtue which it sturdy enough to resist it? The other case to which I allude was still more out ageous. L. Kossuth had been actively engaged in exciting a revolution in Hungary, but when the hour of trial came he shrunk from the danger he had evoked and flying across the frontier took refuge beneath the Crescent of the Turk. An immense amount of sympathy was at once manufactured for him, and our Government, not to be behind the public expectation. dispatched a vessel of war to bring him to our shores. Of course this was done under the specious name of sympathy for struggling freedom. But if there had been no German votes in the United States I am very much inclined to the opinion that sympathy would have expended itself in some less costly manner. But not satisfied with bringing him here both branches of Congress passed resolution inviting him to Washington. He came in all the pomp which surrounds the Monarchs of the old world-armed Guards paraded before his door to keep of the vulgar populace. And we who would not have tolerated such conduct for one hour in the President of the Republic, not only submitted to it on the part of this Foreign men-dieant, but actually invited him within the bar of the Senate. He entered with all his guard about him .--The clank of Foreign sabres awaked the echoes in the vestibule of the Senate, and an eager crowd of Republicans looked on with wondering admiration at the pageant. If the Dead are permitted to witness events upon Earth what must have been the feelings of the stern Fathers of the Republic when they saw the vel-vet uniforms of a Foreign body guard within the sacred precincts of the Senate! Let us suppose them gathered about the immortal Washington, as they were wont to gather in the days that tried men's souls gazing in sorrow and silence upon the disgraceful spec-tacle. There is Warren, Green, Sumpter. Marion, man cannon that thinned their ranks at Mud Fort and Red Bank. They remember that German shouts rang over the field of Brandywine. They remember that German bayonets were dimned with patriot blood at Monmouth. They remember Chads ford, and Chews house, and many another field where they met the hired mercenaries that England's gold had brought acoss the Atlantie to fasten manacles upon a people who had never injured them, and remembering this they turn to each other with the mournful inquiry, "are these our sons ? are the traditions of the revolu-tion already forgotten ?" Ah ? shades of departed Pa-

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, vioionists, or by the adherents or followers of either, or by any other class of persons.

by: opposing at all times, and to the extent of our subject, in spirit and in substance. ability and influence, all who may assail them, or either of them.

shall be :

AMERICANS SHALL RULE THEIR COUNTRY!

PLATFORM AND PRINCIPLES.

THE PLATFORM AND PRINCIPLES OF THE ORGANIZATION.

I .- The acknowledgement of that Almighty Being, who rules over the Universe,-who presides over the Councils of nations-who conducts the affairs of men, and who, in every step by which we have advanced to the character of an independent nation has distinguished us by some token of Providential agen-

II.-The cultivation and development of a sentiment of profoundly intense American feeling; of passionate attachment to our country, its history and its institutions :' of admiration for the purer days of our National existence; of veneration, for the heroism that precipitated our Revolution; and of emulation of the virtue, wisdom and patriotism that framed our Constitution and first succesfully applied its pro-

III .- The maintainance of the union of these to use the language of Washington, "the primary object of patriotic desire." And hence:

1st. Opposition to all attempts to weaken or sub vert 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 inter- | they come late to school, have to bring a written exests and views" between the various sections of the Union.

5th. The full recognition of the rights of the several States, as expressed and reserved in the Constitution ; and a careful avoidance, by the General Government, of all interfence with their rights by legis- to the teacher it was opened, and read thus : lative or executive action.

IV .- Obedience to the Constitution of these United States, as the supreme law of the land, sacredly obligatory upon its parts and members; and steadfast resistance to the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the 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 :

1. A habit of reverential obedience to the laws, whether National, State, or Municipal, until they are either repealed or declared unconstitutional by the proper authority.

XII .- The American party having arisen upon the Democratic parties, cannot be held in any manner reonsible for the obnoxious acts or violated pledges of iostility into a positive element of practical power, and brought our institutions into peril, it has therefore beinterfere, for the purpose of giving peace to the coun-try and perpetuity to the Union. And as experience lated, or disregarded, whether by politicians, by relig- treme 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 guaran-Teath. We shall maintain and defend the Constitu- tee of common justice and of future peace, to abide by

tion as it stands, the Union as it exists, and the rights and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of of the States, without diminution as guaranteed there- Slavery, as a final and conclusive settlement of that And regarding it the highest duty to avow their

opinions upon a subject so important, in distinct and Eleventi. And lastly, we shall use our utmost exer- unequivocal terms, it is hereby declared as the sense power, under the Constitution, to legislative upon the subject of Slavery in the States where it does or may Union, because its constitution does or does not recognize the institution of Slavery as a part of its social of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or

prohibit Slavery in any Territory, it is the sense of legislate upon the subject of Slavery within the Terri- than a mere taste of it. tories 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 intention of the compact by which the State of Maryland ceded the District to the United States, and a breach of the National faith.

XIII .- The policy of the government of the United States, in its relation with foreign governments, is to exact justice from the strongest, and do justice to the weakest ; restraining, by all the power of the govern- separate ; and simply because the first nament, all its citizens from interference with the internal concerns of nations with whom we are at peace. XIV .- This National Council declares that all the principles of the Order shall be henceforward everywhere openly avowed; and that each member shall United States as the paramount political good ; or, Order, and the fact that he himself is a member ; and be at liberty to make known the existence of the 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.

AN URCHIN IN A BAD FIX .- Little boys, when cuse, explaining the cause of their tardiness. Some days since, an urchin in a city school, came extremely late, but without the least fear or anxiety depicted on his countenance. He had a 'scuse. On handing it

"Missus-Whale the bearer for running away." The model 'scuse was accepted, and the little fellow was accordingly admonished in the region of his "sit-down-upons."

Open your mouth and purse cautiously, and your stock of wealth and reputation shall, at least in repute, be great.

"Hold your tongue for a fool," said an Irish man to his wife

cutting reply.

ruins and in spite of the opposition of the Whig and on islands in the Gulf of Mexico, or on the main land near it, has not been exempt from either. And the systematic agitation of the Slavery this deteriorating process; so that much of question by those parties having elevated sectional the soluble elements of fertility, (salts of ammonia, potash, soda and magnesia,) have come the imperitive duty of the American party to been washed away. Bones, which will lie for years exposed to the weather, on our has shown it impossible to reconcile opinions so cx- fields, without dissolving, are the grand staple of Mexican Guano; and it ought to be brought into Charleston and Savannah at about \$25 a ton, to be profitable to the planter or farmer. Although its durability is an advantage in one view of the question,

100 pounds for agricultural purposes,) that

makes Mexican so much cheaper than Peru-

vian Guano. The latter is formed in a re-

gion where rains are almost unknown ; so

that the excrements of birds, seals and rep-

tities in the present and past ages, on a few

vet in another view, it is a disadvantage, for it proves the manure to be very spartions to build up an "American party," whose maxim of this National Council, that Congress pessesses no ingly soluble in the soil, and equally unavailable as food for growing and needy exist, or to exclude any State from admission into the crops. Salts of ammonia last only for one or two crops; but they tell powerful on system; and expressly pretermitting any expression such as really imbibe the fertilizer. If a concentrated manure lasts five or ten years the National Council that Congress ought not to in the soil, no one crop can obtain more.

> Both the art and science of feeding agr cultural plants are little studied, and less understood. If we were able to purchase Peruvian and Mexican Guano at fair prices

> we should prefer to mix them in equal parts for a common manure, to applying either med is defective in phosphates, and the last named in ammonia. For turnips and grass, the Mexican would doubtless give a better return on the investment than the Peruvian Guano; but we doubt whether on cotton corn and wheat, any gain could be realized by a preference to bone-earth over ammonia. The true merits of both kinds of commercial manure can only be decided at the South and for the South, by careful experiments made by competent persons, for the express purpose of learning the value and powers of Mexican Guano and Peruvian Guano. Sooner or later, all sensible cultivators will see the importance of having experimental forms to determine the practical value of

> every constituent used by man and nature to build up those living structures which form, in some way, both the food and clothing of all civilized nations. Knowledge is what we all lack ; and, alas, how little are we all doing to increase our present stock into rural economy!

As a commercial fertilizer that has been washed by rains is worth only half as much

To PRESERVE EGGS .-- Eggs will keep

of lime, or bene-earth.

per 100 lbs., as one that has escaped such washing, does not this fact strikingly illus-trate the folly of allowing our stable and yard manure to be exposed to the leaching influence of many rains before it is applied "Then you'll be after speaking yourself," was the washing, does not this fact strikingly illusinfluence of many rains before it is applied "Yes, be jabbers," said a sturdy Paddy, "and a to the soil? On a fair average such manure is worth something less than half price.

of the above remarks will apply with equal proprtety to persons in other occupations SENEX.

must be seized by the forelock," and the Corporation, but every office which gives to its holder entitled him to admission. It will not do to tell me fuel for the winter, or to provide proper maintain. It is not denied that we have enough, and very day there were perhaps not six Members of the shelter and food for his cattle on romain in more than enough competent Americans to fill every Senate who did not drink wine at dinner, or brandy office we have to bestow, but it is urged that such a before.

distinction is odious and unjust to our Foreign popu-lation. How is it unjust? He has been deprived of nothing by emigration here. In his own land he did himself. He must experience the ills result- not even have the right of suffrage. His property was never for an hour secure. His personal liberty was constantly in danger. He could not write or speak his sentiments with impunity. He was ground down with taxes. A press gang might at any moment tear him from the bosom of his family, or an oppressive landlord turn that family houseless upon the he defers this work to the time of the au- | world. All this is changed. We have given him the right to vote. We have given him peace. We have given him security. We have given him indepen-dence, and now because we will not give him the right to make the laws by which we are to be governed, he orgets in his arrogant ingratitude the hundred blessngs we have showed upon him, and repays the safety of the Altar by malignant aspersions of the Ministers to whom he owes his protection. It is a delusion to talk about the rights of Foreigners. Priaileges is the proper word. We were not bound to extend to ate of the United States has bent before the storm them the right of suffrages. We were not bound to give them protection, liberty, peace, independence.— All these were voluntarily gifts. It was philanthropy in its broadest sense. Nor is there one of the mil ions who flood the country who would not have exchanged his own land for ours, even if the Constitution had denied him the privilege of voting. The other avantages he obtains would have been sufficient, and more than sufficient to have made him anxious for a shelter beneath the wings of the Eagle. Where then is the injustice? He has all he asked, more, much more than he would have been willing to take. But it is morning ; the bright sun, as he looms up argued that exclusion from office fixes an odious brand upon him. Without stopping to remark upon the bsurdity of such a position it is sufficient to say that the brand is already fixed by the Constitution. It is upon him now, and will remain upon him until that instrument is torn out from the archives of the nation. The second Section of the first Article prescribes that no one shall be a Representative in Congress who has. not "been seven years a citizen of the United States." He may have been twenty or more years a resident of the country before his Naturalization papers were taken out, and yet he must remain seven years longer before he can occupy the post of a Representative .---Here is a distinction and a broad one. It is idle to talk about degrees of infamy. If exclusion for life renders a man infamous, exclusion for a term of years must have the same effect. Both alike presuppose a difference between the Native, and the Foreigner .--Both have the same operation, and both, whether justly or unjustly, give a preference to Native born citi-

The third section of the same article prescribes that no persons shall be a Senator who has not "been nine years a citizen of the United States." Here the distinction is broader. As the office in importance-as the danger arising from ignorance, or preconceived opinions becomes greater the more careful the framers of the Constitution were to secure the services of Na-tive citizens, until at last in the highest of all offices man cannon that thinned their ranks at Mud Fort and from the fact this family have got into the opinions becomes greater the more careful the framers opportunity, but deferring everything to Foreigners are excluded entirely. In the first section of the second article the Constitution declares that "no person except a Natural born citizen" shall be "eligiole to the office of President," and the twelfth amen ment declares that no foreigner shall be eligible to the office of Vice President. It thus appears that foreigners are absolutly prohibited by the Constitution from filling the only two offices which emanate direct-

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; 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 graph. Mine Cot, what a peeples!" otection. But unqualifiedly condemning the transssion to our shores, of fellons and paupers. VI .- The essential modification the Naturalization

he repeal by the Legislatures of the respective , of all State laws allowing foreigners not natzed to vote.

repeal, without retrocative operation, all acts ngress making grants of land to unnaturalized ners, and allowing them to vote in the Territo-

and our political creeds.

"Gentlemen," said a public speaker, "is not one man as good as another ?" good deal better too "

The same principle that makes a piece of "Hontz, what is the matter ?" meat rot sooner than a piece of wood, in-"Mine Cot, de sorrel wagon has run away mit de duces the nitrogenous parts of the dropgreen horse, and proke de axle-tree of de brick house what stands by de corner lamp post across de tele pings of all animals first to escape, unless such droppings are placed under puculiarly

ADDITIONAL CTRIOSITIES .- Rafters that were support ed by the beams of the moon. Nails from the claws of a hammer A birds-eye view from the top of the morning.

A receipt in full from the dews of eve. A leg of a toad-stool. Map of the State of Matrimony.

good for months, prepared as follows : One MISTAKE OF THE PRINTER .- A Halifax newspaper pint of coarse salt, and one pint of unslacked once announced that sundry vessels were prevented -Hostility to the corrupt means by which from going to sea by "frogs and clams." The next ders of party have hitherto forced upon us our number explained that the impediments to navigation lime to a pint of water. Keep in a cool place. should have read "fogs and calms."

favorable circumstances. It is mainly this liability to loss that renders ammonia worth seven times more per pound than phosphate

mix the meal with them just before it is presented. They fatten on this diet in less than half the time they do on corn. A Rich Corn Bread. Take three quarts of milk, (a little sour,) seven eggs, two ounces of butter, one tea-spoonful of salæratus, and mix with Indian meal, to the consistency of a thick batter, meal, to the consistency of a thick batter, and bake with a strong heat. The pans used for baking are of tin, eight inches in diameter, one and a half inches deep, and a little bevelled. The above is sufficient for seven or eight loaves.—Am. Ag. To KILL FLIES.—Place a vessel filled with water and cobalt, about the house. It is poisonous.