Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS :- Two Dollars per annum, ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the rate of \$1,00 \$1,25 for six months. er square of twelve lines (Brevier) or less, for the first on, and 25 cents for each succeeding insertich. Advertisements should be marked with the num-(insertions desired; otherwise, they will be conued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.vorable contracts will be made with yearly adver-

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

## Our Principles.

First. We shall maintain the doctrine that no forigner ought to be allowed to exercise the elective ranchise, till he shall have resided within the United States a sufficient length of time to enable him to beome acquainted with the principles, and imbued with the spirit of our institutions, and until he shall have become thoroughly identified with the greatest inter-

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

Third. We shall oppose the election or appointment of any foreign-bora citizen to any office of trust honor or emolument, under the Federal or State gov eruments, 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 exthe Constitution of the United States, as paramount consistent with the public good. 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 partizan character. the enjoyment of free suffrage any person of foreign birth, who has not been first made a citizen of the visions of the Constitution.

"union of Church and State," no matter what class of religionists shall seek to bring about such union. Secentle, We shall vigorously maintain the vest rights of all persons, of native or foreign birth, and shall at all times oppose the slightest interference with

Eighth. We shall oppose and protest against all

Ninth. We shall oppose all "higher law" doctrines. by any other class of persons.

of the States; without diminution as guaranteed thereby: opposing at all times, and to the extent of our ability and influence, all who may assail them, or ei-

Eleventi. And lastly, we shall use our utmost exertions to build up an "American party," whose maxim.

AMERICANS SHALL RULE THEIR COUNTRY!

## PLATFORM AND PRINCIPLES.

## THE ORGANIZATION.

II.—The cultivation and development of a sentition of the virtue, wisdom and patriotism that framed our Constitution and first successfully applied its pro-

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 sub

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

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

eral States, as expressed and reserved in the Consti- the door, and exclaimed: tution; and a careful avoidance, by the General Government, of all interfence with their rights by legis-

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 legally ascertained and expounded by the Judicial pow-

er of the United States.

And, as a corollary to the above : 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; and so, to be considered a fixed and settled national policy.

V .- A radical revision and modification of the immigrants. Offering to the honest immigrant who, hoss!" from love of liberty or tired of oppression, seeks an asylum in the United States, a friendly reception and protection. But unqualifiedly condemning the transmission to our shores, of fellons and paupers. VI.—The essential modification the Naturalization

The repeal by the Legislatures of the respective tates, of all State laws allowing foreigners not nat-

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

I .- Hostility to the corrupt means by which ders of party have hitherto forced upon us our and our political creeds:

## MERICAN ADVOCATE.

An American Policy for an American People.

VOL. 1.

KINSTON, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1855.

NO. 10.

Implicable enmity against the prevalent demoraliz-ing system of rewards for political subserviency, and of punishments for political independence. Disgust for the wild hunt after office which char

acterizes the age. These on the one hand. On the other.

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 the honesty of the incumbent or candidate,

VII .- Resistance to the aggressive policy and rupt tendencies of the Roman Catholic Church in our country by the advancement to all political stations-executive, legislative, judicial or diplomaticof those only who not hold civil allegiance, directly any government, which may send interest of those only who not note civil aneghance, directly der came on: but a great and important 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 prooper exercise of their civil and religious rights and privileges; the maintenance of the right of every oyment 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 combination of its members, or by a division of their civil allegiance with any foreign power, potentate, or provement, which is to renovate worn-out

IX.—The reformation of the charter of our National Legislature, by elevating to the dignified and responsible position, men of higher aspiration, purer morals, and more unselfish patriotism.

X .- The restriction of executive patronage, -especially in the matter of appointments to office-s

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 or

And, inasmuch as Christianity by the Constitutions of nearly all the States; by the decisions of the most capacious CORNUCOPIÆ, scatter everywhere United States, according to the "uniform rule" of eminent judicial authorities; and by the consent of naturalization prescribed by Congress, under the proour political system; and as the Holy Bible is at Sixth. We shall oppose, now and hereafter, any once the source of Christianity, and the depository earth. and fountain of all civil and religious freedom, we oppose every attempt to exclude it from the schools thus

XII .- The American party having arisen upon the ruins and in spite of the opposition of the Whig and Democratic parties, cannot be held in any manner responsible for the obnexious acts or violated pledges of abridgment of religious liberty, holding it as a cardi- either. And the systematic agitation of the Slavery nal maxim, that religious faith is a question between question by those parties having elevated sectional nar maxim, that regular just is a quantity of the Georgia, or "Southern Cultivator," let (Edgecombe,) is, by general consent, coneach individual and his God, and over which no polition into a positive element of practical power, and the Georgia, or "Southern Cultivator," let ical government, or other human power, can rightfully brought our institutions into peril, it has therefore beexercise any supervision or control, at any time, in come the imperitive duty of the American party to interfere, for the purpose of giving peace to the coun- open, mellow and free from weeds." Much in motion, and the spirit of improvement try and perpetuity to the Union. And as experience by which the Constitution is to be set at nought, vio- has shown it impossible to reconcile opinions so exlated, or disregarded, whether by politicians, by relig- treme as those which separate the disputants, and as ionists, or by the adherents or followers of either, or 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 tion as it stands, the Union as it exists, and the rights and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of subject, in spirit and in substance.

And regarding it the highest duty to avow their unequivocal terms, it is hereby declared as the sense of this National Council, that Congress possesses no power, under the Constitution, to legislative upon the which should be commenced as soon as the viduals claim the credit as peculiarly their subject of Slavery in the States where it does or may bolls begin to open freely. 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 THE PLATFORM AND PRINCIPLES OF of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or prohibit Slavery in any Territory, it is the sense of the National Council that Congress ought not to I .- The acknowledgement of that Almighty Be- legislate upon the subject of Slavery within the Terriing, who rules over the Universe,-who presides over tories of the United States, and that any interference the Councils of nations-who conducts the affairs of by Congress with Slavery as it exists in the District men, and who, in every step by which we have ad- of Columbia, would be a violation of the spirit and vanced to the character of an independent nation has intention of the compact by which the State of Marydistinguished us by some token of Providential agen- land eceded the District to the United States, and a breach of the National faith.

XIII.—The policy of the government of the United 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 its 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 interism that precipitated our Revolution; and of emula- nal concerns of nations with whom we are at peace.

XIV .- This National Conneil declares that all the principles of the Order shall be henceforward 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, Récording Secretary:

Brains .- Gov. Trumbull, of Connecticut, on the occasion of a grand riot, ascended a block, and attempted, by a speech, to quiet the people; when a random missile hitting him in the head, felled him to the ground. He was badly hurt, and as his friends 5th. The full recognition of the rights of the sev- were carrying him into his house, his wife met him at

"Why, my husband, they have knocked your brains

"No, they hav'nt." said the Governor, "if I'd had any brains I shouldn't have gone there."

pearance betokened very bad keeping—the mere frame work of what had once been a horse. Riding up to the door of a country inn, he inquired of the landlord animal upon which the querist sat, that he walked around him twice before giving the desired informa-

tion. He then inquired: "Who might you be, if it's a fair question?"

"I am a follower of the Lord," was the answer: "Follerin' the Lord, eh?" demanded the host. Well, I'll tell you what it is, old feller," (eyeing the horse again,) "there's one thing certain-if you stop laws regulating immigration, and the settlement of often on the road, you'll never ketch up with that are NOW, FORTHWITH, be commenced. It is this:

> A chaplain at a State Prison was asked by a friend how his parishioners were. "All under conviction." was the reply.

> "Ah!" said a mischievous wag to a lady acquaintance of a proud, aristocratic caste, "I perceive you have been learning a trade.' "Learning a trade!" replied the haughty dame

> looking needles and pins, "indeed you are very much "Oh!" said the wicked wag, "I thought by the

> look of your cheeks that you had turned painter!" The wag slid instanter—the lady saved herself from fainting by drinking a glass of water.

AGRICULTURAL

From the Arator.

Work for August.

Heretofore, in North Carolina, August has been a kind of holiday month with the farmers, because the corn and cotton crops were generally "laid by" early in the month, and little else than grubbing and hacking followed, until the time for gathering fodchange has taken place, and circumstances are widely different in many, and, we hope, will soon be so in all sections of the State. Now, the laying down of the plow and the man to the full, unrestrained and peaceful en- hoe is the signal for the taking up of the spade and shovel and cart-for collecting materials for the compost heap—a work of land, with usury. Now is the time to make paramount importance in the system of imlands, and place North Carolina in the fore-ground of the great agricultural States of this mighty Republic. Let, then, every farmer and planter, large and small, adopt the system at once, and go at it with a firm such offices att persons, who shall not directly recognise the obligations and binding force of plicitly recognise the obligations and binding force of property recognise the obligations and patient perseverance which march onward and onward, "from conquering to conquest," until, having surmounted every obstacle, success shall crown the bloodless triumph—until Ceres shall become our presiding goddess, and, from her to every inhabitant, in bountiful profusion, the rich and varied products of the fruitful

> But this is the FIRST of the month, and the cultivation of our crops is not yet pleted. -

The LATE CORN, probably, needs another plowing. If so, hasten its completion, and, nessed a wonderful revolution in the agriin the language of our elder cotemporary, culture of our State. To this county. more depends upon leaving the corn in this continues its progress slowly—but surely. condition, when it is about tasseling, than Another decade, and I trust it will have many careless farmers imagine.

The Cotton is rather more backward than usual, and, in some instances, it may ascribed to various causes, to the reading be necessary to sweep it over. Let this of agricultural papers, to the worn and exwork also be done well, and without delay, hausted condition of the soil, forcing the opinions upon a subject so important, in distinct and to destroy all the weeds and grass, and necessity of a change or general bankruptcy leave it in good condition for clean picking, of proprietors, and divers and sundry indi-

the last of this month, but the main crop claimants. should be in by the 14th. The Ruta Baga, the most valuable for stock, but little culti- which is but the opinion of a co-laborer in vated among us, should have been seeded this greatest of reforms, and can pass only from the 20th to the last of July; but it for what it is worth. It is sufficient to say. will come if sown early in this month.

go over the field, loosen the vines where Calcareous Manures made its appearance the runners are taking root this rainy wea- in 1834, and what was then stated about ther, and scrape out the weeds and grass, Eastern Virginia, was alike applicable to giving the vines a chance to take full pos- Eastern North Carolina. Some few (not session of all the ground. Our Georgia more than half a dozen) gentlemen of the coadjutor strongly recommends the "cut- old school, were subscribers to the Farmers ting and setting out vines for the produc- Register, and the appearance of the essay tion of next year's seed.

HAY .- A great deal of good hay may be every section of our county. saved in low, flat, uncultivated places, outhelp out in a long, lingering winter.

sible be done, except the clearing up of consequent upon its use from inexperience, branches, creeks and swamps overrun with and the excitement died away. Some, howbriers, brambles and bushes, within your ever, persevered, and the observation of a tance enclosures. But put your whole clearing few years satisfied them that Mr. Ruffin's upon the work of

HEAPS, TO IMPROVE INSTEAD OF CLEAR. of the great change which has taken place to every tiller of the soil, and should be the compliment of having brought it about. vigorously and perseveringly prosecuted, subsequent superstructure has been raised. as a SYSTEM. The worn and impoverished The use of cotton-seed, ashes, ditch-bank, condition of much of our valuable land, im- low ground deposit, and the composting years, demonstrates its virtue in improving the hauling of other materials. The cultithe quality and value of the land, and in vation of cotton has increased the resources, 1. A habit of reverential obedience to the laws, the door of a country inn, he inquired of the landlord establishing prosperity, independence, and the distance to the next town. The host coming out establishing prosperity, independence, and the distance to the next town. The host coming out establishing prosperity, independence, and the distance to the next town. discontent reigned before; it has been de- sowed for the compost heap. layed too long by the farmers of other sec-The system of compost manuring, when the service of the project, and had given it his confedence to the service of the project, and had given it his confedence to the project and had given it his confedence to the project and had given it his confedence to the project and had given it his confedence to the project and had given it his confedence to the project and had given it his confedence to the project and had given it his confedence to the project and had given it his confedence to the project and had given it his confedence to the project and had given it his confedence to the project and had given it his confedence to the project and had given it his confedence to the project and had given it his confedence to the project and had given it his confedence to the project and had given it his confedence to the project and had given it his confedence to the project and had given it his confedence to the project and had given it his confedence to the project and had given it nourishment it gives to the crops taken

from it; and, moreover, there have been many WASHING rains during the season, which have carried off much of the CREAM of the soil from valuable fields which were not protected by judicious hill-side ditching and horizontal cultivation.

All this must be restored, and provision made to guard against losses or damages that may be prevented, in future, as well as to keep up a gradual and constant improvement of our lands. To this end let all your disposable force be now directed to hauling muck, rich earth and leaves from the woods, ditch-banks, scrapings from the corners of the fence and roadside, weeds and all kinds of collectable green substances, as well as animal manures, to the compost heaps. Let these heaps be large and numerous, located at convenient points in every field, to pay back what the present crops take from the rich compost heaps, without the necessity of resorting to foreign fertilizers. Supply your heaps with a large proportion of green vegetable matter, suffered to lie in bulk until the process of decomposition commences before composting—give every layer of your pile a liberal sprinkle of ashes, and work in it as much stable, hog-pen or cowpen manure as can be secured—then cover the whole deep with earth taken from the cided. Judge Kane declares that he is not aware of base of each mound—and a manure rich in every substance that the soil requires will be formed. We shall not have to recommend and urge this plan again upon those who will once give it a fair trial: one year's experience will be sufficiently convincing.

From the American Farmer.

Agricultural Improvement in North Carolina.

To the Editors of the American Farmer : GENTLEMEN :- The past decade has witbe carefully "finished with the surface ceded the compliment of having set the ball reached every county in the State.

The origin of this movement has been own. This last cause, be it known, how-Turnips may be sown from the first to ever, excites a sneer at the expense of the

I have an opinion about this matter, that I believe it is true, and can give fair SWEET POTATOE.—It would pay well to reason for my belief. Mr. Ruffin's Essay on caused them to try marl, which abounds in

This occurred while I was yet a schoolside of the regular meadow, which would boy, but I well recollect the talk it excited, and the effects produced. There was so CLEARING.—Let as little of this as pos- many, if not more, failures than successes, theory was, in the main, correct. This, COLLECTING MATERIALS FOR COMPOST then, in my humble opinion, is the origin This is a work of the greatest importance in our agriculture, and to Mr. Ruffin is due adopted and commenced, and henceforth The use of marl is the base upon which the cently travelled among the north-eastern counties of periously demands it; the success of our system generally, are the offspring of the this State. He was mounted on an animal whose ap Edgecombe farmers, who have tried it for use of mad. The hauling of marl induced whether National, State, or Municipal, until they are either repealed or declared unconstitutional by the was so forcibly struck with the appearance of the happiness, where adversity, poverty, and happiness, where adversity, poverty, and happiness, where adversity happiness happ

From the Washington Union.

The Wheeler Slave Case. It is unnecessary to invite the attention of our read. ers to the opinion wich is given below by Judge Kane, of the district court of the United States for the eastern district of Pennsylvania. The opinion does honor to him, both as a jurist and a magistrate. It has too long been assumed by the half-insane fanat-whose presence and by whose active influence the abics who, under pretence of philanthropy, are doing all they can to hurry the country into civil war, that in the pursuit of their criminal objects, they may not only murder with impunity the ministerial officers of justice, but also perpetrate at discretion any amount of perjury and subordination of perjury to obstruct the course of justice in the courts. Thank Heaven! there is, in Pennsylvania at least, enough of public virtue left to stem the tide of anti-slavery corruption, falsehood, and crime, which threatens to overwhelm other Northern States, in which the public mind eems to have become utterly debauched with negro

Beyond the salutary influence of Judge Kane's deision in this respect, is the importance of the main question involved, which is, whether the citizens of one half of the Union can or cannot pass by railroad or steamboat through the other half of the Union without being subject to highway robbery, under pretence that the legal relation of master and servant is local to the State to which the master belongs, and cannot follow him into or through any other State.

It has been decided in some of the States, that is the master goes with his slave voluntarily to reside nto a State where slavery has been abolished by law, in such case the slave becomes entitled to freedom if he choose to claim it. Quite recently, an attempt has been made in New York to extend this doctrine to the case of a slave whose master merely passes through the State, in transit for another State or for a foreign country—we allude to the Lemmon case, now in litigation between the States of New York and Virginia, The same question, it appears, is now raised in Pensylvania, in the person of Mr. Wheeler. We cannot doubt how it ought to be deany statute of Pennsylvania which affects to divest the rights of property of a citizen of North Carolina, acquired and asserted under the laws of that State, because he has found it needful or convenient to pass through the territory of Pennsylvania; and that he is not aware that any such statute, if such a one were shown, could be recognised as valid in the courts of

It was, indeed, long ago held by the supreme court from that same forum of arbitrament on which all his own rights repose. In a word, he has put himself in cipated by the mere transit or even temporary sojourn contempt of the process of this court, and challenges of the master in Pennsylvania. It could not be other- its action stitution by which the States stipulate each to the other that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States" would be a mockery and a snare. The too potentially invoked by the special exigency of the State of New York has no more constitutional power to pass a law in such a case, dissolving the tie of master and servant, as against a citizeu of Virginia or North Carolina, than it would have to pass a law to dissolve the bonds of matrimony, as against husband and wife in transit through New York.— The abolitionists, in their stupidp hrensy, have asumed that this clause of the Constitution prevents the State of South Carolina or Louisiana from enacting police regulations concerning negroes from other States on board merchant ships, although several of the aboli-tion States have passed police regulations of infinitely greater rigor against whole classes of white men,

whose presence they consider inconvenient to the State. While it is perfectly clear that every State has full right to pass such police laws for the protection of its domestic peace, health, or finances, it is equally clear that no State has Constitutional power to enact laws to prevent the transit of citizens of other States, or to strip them of their rights of property during such transit. If the State of Pennsylvania possessed any such power as the abolitionists have here claimed, of course the same power is possessed by Virginia or North Carolina; and it may be fearfully retorted by the Southern States upon the citizens and property of the Northern States. Some of the Northern States have already afforded but too much of temptation and inducement to such a policy of Southern retaliation. It is consolatory and gratifying to see the great State of Pennsylvania taking the initiative in a course of adjudication so eminently conservative and constitutional, and so much in contrast with that splenetic fury of abolition delirium which rages in some other States :

Decision of Judge Kane.

The U. S. A. ex. rel. Wheeler vs. Passmore Williamson. Sur. habeas corpus, 27th July, 1855. Col. John H. Wheeler, of North Carolina. United States Minister to Nicaragua, was on board a steamboat at one of the Delaware wharves, on his way from Washington to embark at New York for his post of duty. Three slaves, belonging to him, were sitting at his side on the upper deck.

Just as the lest signal bell was ringing, Passmore Williamson came up to the party, declared to the slaves that they were free, and, forcibly pressing Mr. Wheeler aside, urged them to go ashore. He was followed by some dozen or twenty negroes, who by muscular strength carried the slaves the adjoining pier: two of the slaves at least, if not all three, struggling to release themselves, and protesting their wish for him. I am doubtful whether the acts of Congress to remain with their master; two of the negro mob in give to him, and his retinue, and his property, that the mean time grasping Col. Wheeler by the collar, and treatening to cut his throat if he made any resis-

The slaves were borne along to a hackney coach that was waiting, and were conveyed to some place of some judicial precedents might seem to admit, is not concealment; Mr. Williamson following and urging necessarily involved in the cause before me. forward the mob, and giving his name and address to Col. Wheeler, with the declaration that he held himself responsible towards him for whatever might be his legal rights, but taking no personally active part to the writ of habeas corpus. He must, therefore, in the abduction after he had left the deck.

I allowed a writ of habeas corpus at the instance of Colonel Wheeler, and subsequently an alias; and to this last Mr. Williamson made return that the person named in the writ, "nor neither of them, are not now, nor was at the time of issuing the writ, or at any oth- unnecessary, because Mr. Williamson being under er time, in the custoday, power, possession of the respondent, nor by him confined or restrained; where spondent, nor by him confined or restrained; where whether the affidavit should not be regarded as extrafore he cannot have the bodies," etc.

a false return; 2, to take his trial for perjury.

Mr. Williamson then took the stand to purge himself of contempt. He admitted the facts substantially as in proof before; made it plain that he had been an educate of the regions and had given it his confeder.

Mr. Erasmus N. Perterson has been appointed Postmaster at Weldon, in place of Mr. Walter N.

The system of compost manuring, which adviser of the project, and had given it his confeder-is so common in this county, and adjoining at sanction throughout. He renewed his denial that

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

all cash charges are paid 8. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible untill they have settled their bill, and ordered their paper discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without in-

forming 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 ntentional fraud.

white man, the only citizen, the only individual hav-ing recognised political rights, the only person-whose social training could certainly interpret either his duties or the rights of others under the constitution of

It would be futile, and worse, to argue that he who has organized and guided and headed a mob to effect duction and imprisonment have been brought about -might excuse himself from responsibility by the assertion that it was not his hand that made the unlawful assault, or that he never acted as the goaler. He who unites with others to commit a crime shares with them all the legal diabilities that attend on its commission. He chooses his company, and adopts their

That is the retributive law of all concerted crimes; and its argument applies with peculiar force to those sought through the writ of habeas corpus. This, the great remedial process by which liberty is vindicated and restored, tolerates no language in the response which it calls for that can mask a subterfuge. The dearest interests of life, personal safety, domestic peace, social repose, all that man can value, or that is worth living for, are involved in this principle. The institutions of society would lose more than half their value, and courts of justice become impotent for protection, if the writ of habeas corpus could not compel the truth, full, direct, and unequivocal, in answer to its mandate.

It will not do to say to the man whose wife or whose daughter has been abducted, "I did not abduct her; she is not in my possession; I do not detain her, nasmuch as the assalt was made by the hand of my subordinates, and I have foreborne to ask where they propose consummating the wrong."

It is clear, then, as it seems to me, that in legal acceptance the parties whom this writ called on Mr. Williamson to produce were at one time within his power and control; and his answer, so far as it reates to his power over them, makes no distinction between that time and the present. I cannot give a different interpretation to his language from that which he has practically given himself, and cannot regard him as denying his power over the prisoners now, when he does not aver that he has lost the power which he formerly had.

He has thus refused, or at least he has failed, to answer to the command of the law. He has chosen to decide for himself upon the lawfulness as well as the moral propriety of his act, and to withhold the ascertainment and vindication of the right of others

That action can have no alternative form. one too clearly defined by ancient and honored precedent, too indispensable to the administration of social justice and the protection of human right, and case now before the court, to excuse even a doubt of my duty or an apology for its immediate performance.

The cause was submitted to me by the learned counsel for the respondent, without argument, and I have therefore found myself at some loss to understand the grounds on which, if there be any such, they would claim the discharge of their cient. One only has occured to me as perhaps within his view; and on this I think it right to express my opinion. I will frankly reconsider it, however, if any future aspect of the case shall invite the review.

It is this: that the persons named in this writ as detained by the respondent were not legally slaves, nasmuch as they were within the territory of Pennsylvania when they were abducted.

Waiving the inquiry whether for the purposes of this question they were within the territoral jurisdiction of Pennsylvania while passing from one State to another upon the navigable waters of the United States-a point on which my first impressions are adverse to the argument-I have to say-1. That I know of no statute, either of the United

States, or of Pennsylvania, or of New Jersey, the only other State that has a qualified jurisdiction over this part of the Delaware, that authorizes the forcible abduction of any person or any thing whatsoever, without claim of property, unless in aid of legal

2. That I know of no statute of Pennsylvania which affects to divest the rights of property of a citizen of North Carolina, acquired and asserted under the laws of that State, because he has found it needful or convenient to pass through the territory of Penn-

3. That I am not aware that any such statute, if such a one were shown, could be recognised as valid in a court of the United States.

4. That it seems to me altogether unimportant whether they were slaves or not. It would be the mockery of philanthropy to assert that, because men had become free, they might therefore be forcibly abducted. I have said nothing of the motives by which the

with them; they may give him support and comfort before an infinitely higher tribunal; I do not impugn Nor do I allude, on the other hand, to those special laims upon our hospitable courtesy which the diplomatic character of Mr. Wheeler might seem to assert protection as a representative of the sovereignty of

the United States which they concede to all sover-

eignties besides. Whether, under the general law of

nations, he could not ask a broader privilege than

respondent has been governed; I have nothing to do

It is enough that I find, as the case stands now, stand committed for a contempt of the legal process

As to the second motion of the district attorner that which looks to a committal for perjury, I withhold an expression of opinion in regard to it. It is

At the hearing I allowed the relator to traverse this return; and several witnesses who were asked by him testified to the facts as I have recited them. The district attorney, upon this state of facts, moved for Williamson's commitment; I, for contempt in making a false return; 2, to take his trial for perjury.

Whether the andavit should not be regarded as extra-indicial and voluntary.

Let Mr. Williamson, the respondent, be committed to the custody of the marshal without bail or main-prize, as for a contempt of the court in refusing to answer to the writ of habeas corpus, heretofore awarded against him at the relation of Mr. Wheeler.

Allen, resigned. This Mr. Peterson, who has thus been endorsed as worthy of the confidence of the pre-