

TERMS .- Two Dollars per annum, invariably in

advance. \$1,25 for six months. ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the rate of \$1,00 ADVERTISEMENTS will be inscribed at the rate of \$1,00 per square of twelve lines (Brevier) or less, for the first tion, and 25 cents for each succeeding insertion. insertion, and 20 cents for each succeeding insertion. finsertions desired; otherwise, they will be conber of insertions desired, other also, they will be con-tinued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.tinued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.— Favorable contracts will be made with yearly adver-

tisers. Court Orders and Judicial advertisements will be charged 83 1-8 per cent. higher than the foregoing rates.

## Our Principles.

First. We shall maintain the doctrine that no for-First. We shall maintain the doctrine that no for-eigner ought to be allowed to exercise the elective eigner ought to be showed to exercise the elective franchise, till he shall have resided within the United franchise, in ne share the control within the Onfred States a sufficient length of time to enable him to be-States a summarie length of time to chaola min to be-come acquainted with the principles, and imbued with come acquitanced with the principles, and inforced with the spirit of our institutions, and until he shall have the spirit of our institucions, and antil he shall have become thoroughly identified with the greatest inter-

ests of our country. Scond. We shall advocate a passage of a stringent law by Congress to prevent the management of the incumbent of the faithful the honesty of the incumbent or candidate. foreigners, who are cauci propers of criminals, and to send back to the countries from which they come, all sond back to the contractes from which they come, and 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 or its subjects, memericate and anapie surgration for such outrage, and a proper indemnity against the rep-

Third. We shall oppose the election or appoint-'etition thereof.

Third. We shall oppose the election of appoint-inent of any foreign-born citizen to any office of trust bonor or emolument, under the Federal or State govcraments, or the employment or enlistment of such persons in the army or navy in time of war, mainpersons as we do, the opinion that the native-born cit. izens of the United States have the right to govern the hand of their birth ; and that all immigrants from abroad should be content with the enjoyment of life, liberty, and property, under our institutions, without seeking to participate in the enaction, administration,

or execution of our laws, Fourth. We shall advocate and urge the adoption of such an amended form of an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and to be administered to all persons elected or appointed to any office of trust, honor or emolument, under the Federal or State governments, as will effectually exclude from such offices all persons, who shall not directly and explicitly recognise the obligations and binding force of the Constitution of the United States, as paramount

to all obligations of adhesion or allegiance to any foreign prince, power, potentate, or authority, whatever, funder 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 rights of all persons, of native or foreign birth, and shall at all times oppose the slightest interference with such vestedrights.

AMERICAN

ing system of rewards for political subserviency, and of punishments for political independence. Disgust for the wild hunt after office which characterizes the age.

These on the one hand. On the other.

**VOL.** 1.

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," Second. We shall advocate a passage of a stringent and of the rule that, the just mode of ascertaining fitness for office is the capability, the faithfulness and the honesty of the increase of the faithfulness and

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 or 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 GOVEEN AMERICA."

The protection of all citizens in the legal and proproper exercise of their civil and religions rights and rivileges; the maintenance of the right of every nan to the full, unrestrained and peaceful enovment 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 ecclesiastic.

IX .- The reformation of the charter of our Namorals, and more unselfish patriotism.

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, and free from any influence of a denominational or 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 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 opstablished in the States.

#### discourse, in Niblo's Theatre. BY REV. R. J. BECKINBRIDGE.

Fyours published in the New York Tribune of the that they are fully able to make the men of the North 18th of May, which according to the statement of repent that ever they broke constitutions, and forgot that paper, was pronounced at Niblo's Theatre in the ancestral ties, and outraged national obligations, in city of New York, a few days before, to an immense and delighted assembly of the people. I will add, that it is my habit to read carefully whatever I find in the newspapers of the day proceeding from you.— of one of the most degraded races in the world. You For I observe in what falls from you a more serious will have battle—and that without truce or comproconviction, a deeper tincture of scholarship, a larger mise-and that whenever you can reach us-and that have been able to discover in the utterance of those would gladly shun the battle; gladly give my blood who seem to enjoy your confidence and share your la- to arrest it if it were begun. For whoever lives to bors. It is no disparagement to you, personally, to add, that representing the Commonwealth of Massa- to the multitudes which already crowd the annals of

most dangerous topics of our day, and pleading elo- they come to put it off. sideration, and that my life-long connexion, in many true nor real.

some of the thoughts excited by our discourse.

Sachusetts, occasioned by his anti-slavery sort of conviction with which the two parties thus great business of my life to preach the Gospel of God; dowed like you ought to have been ashamed to partiethe great pleasure of my life to do what I could to mutually range themselves in that deadly strife and if ameliorate the condition of my fellow-men. And I you be as wise as you are cloquent, you may compreneed not hesitation to add, that while I have won hend what as yet you seem to have overlooked, name-Sin :- I have read with great attention a discourse ly, the settled confidence of the entire slave States neither senatorial rank nor national notoriety thereby, ed in the bosom of a Commonwealth, or however men I have endured more and risked more for the sake of the black race, by far, than either you or I have done fore, has no terror for me; nor can your pathos mislead a heart which has felt too deeply all the real evils of this pitable case to be susceptible to the influcan imagine he is pleading the cause of Christ while ntelligence, and a more earnest manliness, than I until the field is entirely won! For my part, sir, I

ADVOCATE.

quently for the necessity, practicability, and dignity of an enterprise whose success involves the ruin of the fixed and unanimous conviction of the fifteen Comcountry, your words have, for all considerate men, an monwealths you propose to conquer, your whole interest and an importance which all your high quali- North, if it were united as one man, could no more ties would fail to impart to them, if you spoke as a do that deed than it could make a world; and that, denied, these inestimable blessings ? private citizen. It may be possible, also, that the unless it were utterly lost to every glorious inspiravords of a private person like myself, and a total tion of the past, and every sacred impulse of strugstranger to you, by connecting themselves with the gling for birth in all true hearts, the North would no stirring and dangerous words spoken by you from more think of such an attempt upon such pretexts as we comprehend both of these great principles that that great position you have won, may obtain an as you array-even if those pretexts were all true we can ever attain any rational assurance that we tional Legislature, by elevating to the dignified and responsible position, men of higher aspiration, purer for them. And you will yourself, perhaps, admit, by self-murder. But, sir, I beg you to consider what perform a single duty aright. As a member of the that I have somewhat to say worthy of serious con- I shall add to show that those pretexts are neither

forms, with most of the topics you discuss, entitles The very foundation of your discourse as you disme, without undue presumption, to give utterance to tinctly state, is the grand principle, universal, as you assert, in the law of slavery, that man, created in the Allow me, sir, to utter in one sentence the sub-stance of my whole thought touching the madness of the times, about this whole question of hegro slavery, Here we are-a great people, with a glorious mission this statement are absolutely untrue, and by conseset before us. More than twenty millions of us-with quence your whole plea for our conquest is based on whose destiny the destiny of three or four millions of a double, perfidious quibble. There is not a single blacks is fearfully combined. One way or other we slave State in this Union whose laws divest the slave must solve their destiny, when we solve our own .-- of his human character. There is not a single one This is wholly unavoidable. But, the madness is, whose laws declare a slave to be a mere chattel. No that every seven white Americans must needs cut doubt many of the rights, which, I believe with you, each other's throats concerning the fate of one black to be inherent in human nature, are wholly incom-African! Is there no solution of the problem of their patible with any state of slavery. No doubt if slawithout benefitting them? And can statesmen—such nised by the local law may be analogous to the right of property thus recog-nised by the local law may be analogous to the right of property thus recog-throw of any other form of denotic authority ensure destiny and ours, but that solution which destroy us, very exists at all, the right of property thus recogas I do not see sufficient reason to doubt you are- one has to realty. But you have far too much sense

## THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered wishing to continue their sub-

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

8. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their pa pers 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 paving it uncalled for, is "prima facie" evidence of intentional fraud.

NO. 12.

Implicable enmity against the prevalent demoraliz- A Letter to Hon. Charles Sumner, a Sena- roused by so much insult, injustice, and danger, really | On the other point, your plea for the dissolution of there is an eternal logic in events, and there is an tor in Congress from the State of Mas-to win all. And then, in the fourth place, add the ipate in such insane, fantastic, and ignoble revels! However difficult the question of human servitude may be to solve, after slavery has been fully establishmay differ as to the moral aspect of the actual questions now agitating the minds of our countrymen so for the sake of the white. Your fierce sarcasm, there- deeply, it seems to me that, as a mere topic of national politics and national legislation, the whole question of American slavery is one environed by no other difficulties, but such as have been created by our own ence of the most eloquent exaggerations; nor have evil passions. So far as the powers of the National Government are concerned, has not Massachusetts the I any sympathy with that state of mind in which one unquestionable right to create slavery in her bosomhe is counselling the deliberate violation of the most if she sees fit to do so-and Louisiana to abolish it in sacred obligations. The life and doctrine of the Lord hers, if she thinks proper ? And is not this true of Jesus afford the only perfect illustration of every every State? What need then is there, in all soberduty; and, among the rest, of that glorious truth of ness, for frantic contentions about Territorial settlethe universal brotherhood of man, and that immortal ments, which, in their own nature, can be only tempoadd, that representing the Commonwealth of Massa-chusetts, sitting in the seat of Daniel Webster, dis-coursing of the duty of the Northern States on the most dangerous topics of our day, and pleading eloorder to rectify partial injustice! I wish from the other? Moreover, what essential difference does it bottom of my heart, that every people were fit to en-joy, and did actually possess, public liberty and free or sixteen slave States, that the great problem of our institutions; but should I, therefore, urge an indis- national destiny is to be worked out? And as to its criminate assault upon nations which desire, but are true bearing on the infinite mission of our country, what consequence can a rational mind attach to the All duty is founded upon truths and laws, both of temporary result of a fierce conflict for supremacy between mad men in one of our Territories west of which are immutable ; but every duty is modified by circumstances, which vary ceaselessly; and it is only the Missouri river?

What odds does it make, any way, as a national question, whether there are three millions of slaves or or three millions and a fraction over-whether six, or numan race, enlighted by the Gospel, I may have ten, or a hundred slaves, more or less, escape or are particular views of the general question of human reclaimed? The power of the General Government servitude. Considered as a citizen of the Umted States, with the institution of slavery occupying the transient, and incidental, as compared with the absoprecise posture it does to the nation, my view of my lute power of the States themselves; the good that duty must necessarily be modified. Considered as a can be done by the exercise of the powers actually citizen of Kentucky, where much might be done possessed by Congress is comparatively so slight and towards the amelioration of slavery, my duty is mod- uncertain, and the danger which the nation stands ified again. And considered as a citizen of South with reference to the whole subject is so distinct and Carolina, where probably it is hardly possible to con- so peculiar; that, I must confess, it has always apjecture how slavery could terminate peacefully and peared to me unspeakably surprising that any nationsafely, my duty necessarily undergoes another and al party, and especially any one at the North, should very serious modification. The religion of Jesus be found capable of permanent organization in con-Christ is compatible with every condition in which nexion with such topics. Any houest, moderate, pa-God's providence constrains our fallen race to exist ; triotic, consistent exercise of the powers of the Genand it is as absurd as reason, and as unfounded in eral Government over the question of slavery could fact, to assert that Christ and his Apostles required hardly have failed to satisfy the nation to the end, as the indiscriminate abolition of human servitude, as to it satisfied it during its early and most glorious period. men. For myself, my natural heart would doubtless to produce an example at once more flagrant, insult-

# An American Policy for an American People.

# KINSTON, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1855.

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.

Night. We shall oppose all " higher law" doctrines, by which the Constitution is to be set at nought, the mass shown it impossible to reconcile opinions so ex-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, *Sonists*, or by the adherents or followers of either, or by any other class of persons.

Tenth. We shall maintain and defend the Constitu 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 ci-

shall be:

AMERICANS SHALL RULE THEIR COUNTRY!

#### PLATFORM AND PRINCIPLES.

### THE PLATFORM AND PRINCIPLES OF THE ORGANIZATION.

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

III .- The maintainance of the union of these 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 interests 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 legislative or executive action.

IV .- Obedience to the Constitution of these Unithat in all doubt or disputed points it may only be legally 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

Democratic parties, cannot be held in any manner re- problem-no nobler issue of our sublime hopes-than which your whole discourse proceeds.

question by those parties having elevated sectional hostility into a positive element of practical power, and has shown it impossible to reconcile opinions so exthe National Council has deemed it the best guaran-

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 Slavery, as a final and conclusive settlement of that subject, in spirit and in substance.

And regarding it the highest duty to avow their opinions upon a subject so important, in distinct and tor, who has studied the past, and who fears God, al- be once admitted to be generically a relation of power

of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or legislate upon the subject of Slavery within the Terri- the battle must be continued without truce or com- hardly fail to know. How, then, can I avoid saying 1.—The acknowledgement of that Annighty be-ing, who rules over the Universe,—who presides over the Councils of nations—who conducts the affairs of by Congress with Slavery as it exists in the District inen, 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 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 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 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 to use the language of Washington, "the primary it recommends that there can be no concealment of

> President of National Convention. C. D. DESILER, of New Jersey, Corresponding Secretary. JAS. M. STEPHENS, of Maryland,

Interesting Statistics of Banks in the U. S. A compilation of matter on this subject will be fast resistance to the spirit of innovation upon its cumulated at a much faster rate, it did not increase it was either honest, wise, or patriotic for you to take all. principles, however specious the pretexts. Avowing as rapidly as the Banks. In 1851 the discounts of the Banks were about \$400,000,000; and in 1854 they had

XII .- The American party having arisen upon the and patriots, such as I have not the heart to deny and knowledge not to know, that these are widely ruins and in spite of the opposition of the Whig and you to be-find no better solution of this terrible different truths from the abominable untruths upon

sponsible for the obnoxious acts or violated pledges of mutual destruction by the men of the North and the Do you not perfectly understand that every slave either. And the systematic agitation of the Slavery men of the South-for the sake of the African slaves, State in this Union shapes its entire slave code upon scattered thindy over the continent? Are we not the grand truth that slavery is not a mere chattel, and able to bear through, by our invincible strength, even that his human character is divested? Do you not each individual and ins God, and over an rightfully hosting into a positive content of placeter power, and able to bear through, by our invincible strength, even that his human character is divested? Do you not such a parasite as this black race, carrying them for know that, by the universal law of slavery, the slave come the imperitive duty of the American party to ward far beyond anything they could have reached is held to innumerable accountabilities, overriding all interfere, for the purpose of giving peace to the coun- without us, and yet mounting up ourselves far be- claim of his master; and that he is protected not as try and perpetuity to the Union. And as experience yond anything they may ever reach? Shame upon chattel, but as a man, at the peril and forfeit even of every American statesman, and every American pa- his master's life? And yet, upon precisely opposite triot, who is insensible to the glory of such a result ! allegations, you construct and argument whose logical issue is the subversion of our national Union ; and

And yet, sir, you, an American Senator, speaking upon that argument you construct a code of morals, in the name of that great Commonwealth in whose whose highest obligation is civil war! Sir, whatever bosom stands Bunker Hill-and sitting in the seat of may be my opinion of the fairness of such reasoning that great statesman and patriot who saw no hope I easily perceive its dialectic shill. But for your for public liberty higher than that which rests upon sweeping allegations your argument had nothing on the Union of these States; you, an American Sena- which to rest; for if the relation of master and slave

Eleventi. And lastly, we shall use our utmost exer-Eleventi. And lastly, we shall use our utmost exer-tions to build up an "American party," whose maxim of this National Council, that Congress possesses no ter, your position, and your great gifts, to bear direct-tions to build up an "American party," whose maxim of this National Council, that Congress possesses no ter, your position, and your great gifts, to bear directpower, under the Constitution, to legislative upon the ly upon the point at which alone it is possible to mands far higher powers than yours, to show that as subject of Slavery in the States where it does or may wreck the country, and to destroy us all together !- a mere relation it has any moral quality at all; and exist, or to exclude any State from admission into the The very madness of the times assumes in you its then your duty of marder on account of it, comes

Union, because its constitution does or does not recog-nize the institution of Slavery as a part of its social system; and expressly pretermitting any expression does not recog-system; and expressly pretermitting any expression does not recog-state rank of the transformation assumes in you have a straightway to an end. Slavery, Mr. Summer, is not a thing, which, even in its fundamental nature, much less in its more re--nay, that it should cease to exist at once-nay, volting aspect, I have any purpose to defend. But prohibit Slavery in any Territory, it is the sense of that a wrong so trancendent, so loathsome, so direful it is not, either in its nature or its manifestations, the the National Council that Congress ought not to must be encountered wherever it can be reached, and thing you pronounce it to be; and this you could

edge of the sword. Lay aside the rhetoric, and the call them, to what you style the anti-Slavery Entersimple sense is, grape and canister, cold steel and prise, is not equal to the level of your ordinary thot's. stricken battle. Believe me, Mr. Sumner, when I The distinction of race, as an obstacle to indiscrimistate two facts, one of winch I know better than you nate abolition, and the sanction of Christians of the do, and the other of which you ought to know better, institution of slavery, as a plea for its toleration, do perhaps than I do. The fact which I know better unquestionably require to be put aside more thoroughthan you do, is, that whenever the very faintest indi- ly than you have succeeded in doing, before the terthan you do, is, that whenever the very latitest indi-cation of the settled purpose of the men of the North to follow your advice becomes apparent to the men ing your counsel can be said to be obligatory on the of the fifteen slave States of this Union-a million of conscience of the North. I will venture to suggest armed men will be ready to receive you and your fol- somewhat on both topics, which seems to have es-

lowers; and if you come not speedly thereafter to execute your threats, your coming will not be waited for; but they will seek you on the soil where you now vainly suppose no danger will ever come. The fact which you ought to know better than I do is, that lowers; and if you come not speedly thereafter to caped your notice. after two or the hundred thousand men are arrayed my own race with a fervor far beyond that with which in battle, each side, it makes no sort of difference as I regard all others. Some people call this bigotry, to the probable result, whether one or the other party some call it fanaticism, some call it narrow-minded has the greater reserve of physical force left out of ness and the like. I call it an exalted duty, both of battle; because, after two or three hundred thousand natural morality and of revealed religion, whose negfighting men, in the present state of the art of war lect is incompatible with a pure heart or a right spireverything depends merely on brains. The sum of it in man. It has pleased God to create and estabthese facts is very clear; namely, if the North wants lish great diversities of race amongst men-diversito settle the slavery question by the edge of the ties which, if we could obliberate them completely, sword, the North is in a very fair way to be perfectly would, there can be no doubt, be re-established under gratified; and when she gets what she wants, there is the course of Divine Providence, whose grand designs at least an exceeding probability that the North will in that, as in all things else, we neither fully compresee reason to change her mind materially, as to the hend, nor are able to defeat. This diversity of race, ing out of all proportion to the growth of wealth and population. At the close of 1851 there were 879 see reason to change her mind materially, as to the Moreover, let it not escape your attention, that many circumstances aggravate the conduct of the spicuous elements in the destiny of mankind, and is so men of the North, and exasperate the hearts of the still. I beg you to consider that, in all recorded time, men of the South, in this whole business ; all of them but two methods have been found whereby it was tending to strengthen us and to weaken you at every possible to solve the great problem of the general stage of the bloody struggle to which you are driving mixture of races in one community on equal terms. the country. For, in the first place, let slavery be all It can be done, where all have a common master; that you assert it to be,-the time is long past when that is under a form which indiscriminately enslaves

bloodshed and conquest. All that was settled be- ty is preceded and coerced by one of blood and housthe men of the North, besides being a base political as tatamount to the utter disorganization of society. afterthought, is a deliberate breach of faith, cemented or Japaneth or Canaan. But whether as a statesman, which the final destiny of that immense race involves. by the **b** lood of our fathers; and ignoble retraction of plighted honor and truth and justice; a calculated sacrifice of those of their own race, and lineage, and house, and blood, for those of a strange kindred and house, and blood, for those of a strange kindred and clime—without any new circumstances or additional clime—without any new circumstances or additional to that universal freedom and conality of man for to that means race involves. As yet, the black race has never been a civilized State eign contempt for all infidel theories of man, of soci-there lies one of the grand and insuperable obstacles there lies one of the grand and insuperable obstacles to that universal freedom and conality of man for the fervor of that state of soul, in which the South, us, is neither true nor real.

have loved the teachings of the Lord all the more, if ing and unjust than the discourse which suggested he had preached a crusade for liberty, instead of a these remarks.

sacrifice for sin. But with his Gospel in our hands, we can no more allow us, to degrade ourselves so utterly as to break keep an honest and enlightened conscience, and deny up this glorious confederacy on such a question as that his teachings tolerated human servitude as a this. I do not allow myself to believe that the mass condition compatible with salvation, than we can of the American people are so utterly destitute of make ourselves acquainted with the history of human the sublime instinct of their country's mission among affairs, and deny that His' Providence has tolerated the nations. Civil war is not a remedy; it is the human servitude as a condition compatible with the most direful of all diseases. National strength, in a existence of society .--- What are we, that we cannot day like ours, and to freemen, is not so much a glory men have repudiated the power of the Gospel, as soon necessity of their condition and the point of view as they have fastened on it a power, of their own ; from which they consider it. But the cordial and inhow surely they become heretics, apostates, or infidels dissoluble Union of these States is a matter concernwhen they begin to teach Christ, instead of setting down at his feet to learn of him ! What else can we bosom can possibly have but one opinion-one pursay, but that all such pretexts, whether for public wrong or for private iniquity, are neither true nor all, and transcendently clear and binding, it is that

It was my purpose, sir, to have said something on the remaining topics of your discourse-the practicability and dignity of the anti-slavery enterprise, together with your view of the special duty of the North with regard to it. In your first topic, however, the necessity of that enterprise, the foundation of all lies, and having discussed, in some degree, your fundamental principles, I pass by what, when I was a younger man, I should have been more prompt to atter, touching some other portions of your discourse. For the rest. I will venture to add a few words, which, if you cared to do so, it would be your right to demand of me, in explanation of my own views, after having spoken so freely of yours.

Slavery, Mr. Sumaer, is not a modern institution ; It is as ancient as human society. And yet it is not a permanent institution, in the sense of being perpetuated in one particular race or country. We have the sad advantage of being able to contemplate it in every age of the workd, in every condition of severity, and in contact with every form of civilization. We ought, by this time, to be able to comprehend it .---From this point of view I have two statements' to make, both of which 1 fear may appear to you inaccurate. The first is, that nothing concerning the structure of human society is more clearly established by the entire career of man on this earth, than that, in some form or other, the social subjugation of one part of every highly-developed community to another part of it-that is, servitude in some form or other, is absolutely inevitable; just as much so as the exisistence of crime, or want, or sorrow. Let us bewail this as a badge of our fallen condition ; let us seek its constant amelioration, as one of our clearest duties; but let us respect truth, and justice, and honor, and good faith, in all our attempts. The second statement I have to make is that the general condition of negro slavery in America, so far from being particularly direful and loathsome, as you represent it to be, is really, and indeed of necessity, in all respects mitigated and regulated after the pervading spirit of our Protestant civilization, and is gradually acquiring a more endurable position, as the power of the Gospel gradually extends its influence, and as the slave States gradually settle into the conviction that their duty obliges them to accept this institution as a permanent duty but did it not." On the other hand how joyous, part of their social system.

I do not myself believe that servitude in this particular form is, as an original question, either necesdone; I'll go to rest." To have a conscience void of offence toward God sary or desirable ; and I am well convinced that, in many of our slave States, it might be gradually abolished, with great advantage; while in all of them it and man, is to have all perfection, blended in our namight be still further ameliorated, without regard to ture. We must be religious in every respect, and if so, if we conform with all the demands of religion, dinary political bearings, much less in one looking to polygamy; that is, under a form where the civil equalwe need nought else to make us fit subjects for Heaven it was settled again in the common danger and com-both of them combined, the fundamental demand of the settled demand of the settled again in the combined in the little both of them combined in them combined i it was settled again in the common danger and com-mon glory of our great Revolution : it was settled your Abolition hypothesis, after innumerable attempts was not quite \$60,000,000 in the latter. At the close of 1854 the aggregate circulation of the whole 1209 again in the Federal constitution. I say nothing of 1854 the aggregate circulation of the whole 1209 again in the rederat constitution. I say nothing about the unspeakable folly of arguing as a states-man, that a slave State and a free State cannot toler-to the other in one confederater expression of mind, under every form of civin-man, that a slave State and a free State cannot toler-to accept this great problem as we find it, and, by all Your anti-slavery enterprise, therefore, as soon as it to accept this great problem as me find it, and, by all the means in our normal constitution. I say nothing to accept this great problem as we find it, and, by all the means in our normal constitution of the back of the block the block the means in our normal constitution. man, that a save state and a new state cannot toler-ate each other in one confederacy, supposing the incounters the question of mixed races dwelling to-in a man of the means in our power, assist its final outworking, race, the cold-hearted, the blood-thirsty villian would ate each other in one confederacy, supposing the encounters the question of mixed races dwelling to-question to be now for the first time considered.— gether, must demand that equality which is produced humanity with the two provides and close of our drink deep. ah, too deep! of the potion of revenge. question to be now for the first time considered.— What I say is, that it is no longer possible for the men of the North to open that question, without revolution, and without disloyalty to every national act and movement of our past history; and what I the invincible laws of human nature, as both are at-mean is that they cannot do this without so weaken. act and movement of our past history; and what I the invincible faws of human nature, as both are at-mean is, that they cannot do this without so weaken-tested by the universal experience of mankind. That mean is, that they cannot do this without so weaken-ing and disgracing themselves, and so strengthening and ennobling us, that God, posterity, fortune, and and ennobling us, that God, posterity, fortune, and the hearts of the combatants, must feel the effects of the opposite conduct and position of the parties. To the opposite conduct and position of the parties. To the opposite conduct and position of the parties. To which, add in the second places that this conduct of the men of the North, besides being a base political the men of the North, besides being a base political the men of the North, besides being a base political the men of the North, besides being a base political the men of the North, besides being a base political the men of the North, besides being a base political the men of the North, besides being a base political the men of the North, besides being a base political the men of the North, besides being a base political the men of the North, besides being a base political WASHINGTON MONUMENT .- The American Organ of We are pleased to learn that the Washington Na-Thursday says : tional Monument Society will commence operations, under the direction of the new Board of Managers, on house, and blood, for those of a strange killdren and clime—without any new circumstances or additional reason for so atrocious a perfidy against plighted troth. Add again. in the third place, the atrocity of that state of heart in which the North presses this bloody arbitrament, under the settled belief that she risks nothing thereby, and that we risk everything; and nothing thereby, and that we risk everything; and the former of that state of soul, in which the South,

After all, I cannot persuade myself that God will ing which no American who has a true heart in his pose. If there be one political duty common to us we should visit with immediate and condign punishment every party and every public man who is not loyal to the Union and the constitution.

Your fellow-citizen and obedient servant. J. R. BRECKINRIDGE.

BREDALBANE, Ky., June 11, 1854:

From the Newbern Journal. Conscience.

#### There is no part of man's nature that is so useful to him, as conscience. It not only has a tendency to keep him aloof from crime, but also melts his heart in compassion toward those of his fellow men, who may be infested with disease or who have not been blessed with riches. Behold for a moment, the conscious-stricken father of mankind, as he bewails the loss of Eden, his very heart bleeding at every throb of his guilty conscience. When the thought first flashed upon his mind that he must desert this beautiful habitation, then his disapproving conscience goaded him on to madness and bursting the ponderous chain that loaded his faculties, opened the fountain of his heart, causing the penitential tear to trickle down his cheek. By one rash act, Paradise, with all its beauties unspeakable, was hidden forever from his vision, his hope of immortal life extinguished.

The most hard-hearted wretch that ever plunged the glittering steel in the bosom of human, or drowned the dying groan with an oath, at times feels a pang of conscience that sends the warm blood to his heart, freezing its very channels with horror. And though he may by rushing into the giddy whirlpool of pleasure attempt to throw off this burden, yet it will still cling with a giants grasp to him, and at length cause his eternal overthrow. And Oh ! how miserable the condition of one, who, as he draws in the last breath of life, and knowing that he must soon appear before the bar of Almighty God, can but say "I knew my how peaceful the dying scene, of one whose conscience approving his every act, can exclaim "my part well

the places of meeting of subordinate councile. E. B. BARTLETT, of Ky.,

Recording Secretary.

read with interest by many readers of the Express. and population. At the close of 1851 there were 879 Banks, while at the close of 1854 there were 1208 .-In those three years the number of Banks went up 40 per cent, while, in the same period, the number of the inhabitants, estimated according to the average ted States, as the supreme law of the land, sacredly of the last fifty years, increased only about 12 per obligatory upon its parts and members; and stead- cent; and though the wealth of the country has ac-

> risen to \$600;000,000. Meantime the specie in the Banks was a little over \$200,000,000.

be at liberty to make known the existence of the

either repealed or declared unconstitutional by the 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 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 transmission to our shores, of fellons and paupers.

VI .- The essential modification the Naturalization Laws.

The repeal by the Legislatures of the respective States, of all State laws allowing foreigners not naturalized to vote.

The repeal, without retrocative operation, all acts of Congress making grants of land to unnaturalized foreigners, and allowing them to vote in the Territories.

VII .- Hostility to the corrupt means by which the leaders of party have hitherto forced upon us our rulers and our political creeds.

## Popular Similes. Some ingenious rhymer has placed the following sayings in poetic order, the opposite in juxtaposition : As wet as a fish—as dry as a bone ; As live as a bird-as dead as a stone, As plump as a patridge-as poor as a rat, As strong as a horse—as weak as a cat. As hard as a flint—as soft as a mole ; As white as a lilly-as black as a coal, As tight as a drum-as free as the air. As heavy as lead—as light as a feather; As hot as an oven-as cold as a frog ; As gay as a lark-as sick as a dog. 'As slow as a snail—as swift as the wind ; As true as the gospel—as false as mankind. As thin as a herring—as fat as a pig ; As proud as a peacock-as blue as a gig. As savage as tigers-as mild as a dove. As stiff as a poker-as limber as a glove.

As steady as time-as uncertain as weather. As blind as a bat-as deaf as a post ; As cool as a cucumber-as warm as a toast; As red as a cherry-as pale as a ghost.