

TERMS:—Two Dollars per annum, in advance, or \$1.00 per month. Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of \$1.00 per square of twelve lines (Brevier) or less, for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each succeeding insertion. Copying of advertisements should be marked with the number of insertions desired; otherwise, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly. Favorable contracts will be made with yearly advertisements. Court Orders and Judicial advertisements will be charged 50 per cent. higher than the foregoing rates.

Our Principles.

First.—We shall maintain the doctrine that no foreigner ought to be allowed to exercise the elective franchise, until he shall have resided within the United States a sufficient length of time to enable him to be acquainted with the principles and the spirit of our institutions, and until he shall have become thoroughly identified with the greatest interests of our country.

Second.—We shall advocate a passage of a stringent law by Congress to prevent the immigration of strikers and fugitives from the law, and to require that all such foreigners be sent to the countries from which they come, and to require that all such foreigners be sent to the countries from which they come, and to require that all such foreigners be sent to the countries from which they come.

Third.—We shall oppose the election or appointment of any foreign-born citizen to any office of trust or honor, or to any office of trust or honor, or to any office of trust or honor, or to any office of trust or honor, or to any office of trust or honor.

Fourth.—We shall advocate 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 employed under the Federal or State governments, as will effectively exclude from such offices all persons who shall not directly and avowedly recognize the obligations and binding force of the Constitution of the United States.

Fifth.—We shall maintain the doctrine that no one of the States of this Union has the right to admit to the enjoyment of free suffrage any person of foreign birth, who has not been first made a citizen of the United States, according to the "uniform rule" of naturalization prescribed by Congress, under the provisions of the Constitution.

Sixth.—We shall oppose, now and hereafter, any "union of Church and State," 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 vested rights.

Eighth.—We shall oppose and protest against all attempts to deprive any citizen of his rights, or to deprive any citizen of his rights, or to deprive any citizen of his rights, or to deprive any citizen of his rights, or to deprive any citizen of his rights.

Ninth.—We shall maintain the doctrine that no one of the States of this Union has the right to admit to the enjoyment of free suffrage any person of foreign birth, who has not been first made a citizen of the United States.

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# A M E R I C A N A D V O C A T E .

An American Policy for an American People.

VOL. 1.

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

NO. 12.

Implicent enmity against the prevalent demoralizing system of rewards for political subservience, 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.

Imitation of the practice of the purer days of the Republic; and admiration of the maxim, that "office should seek the man, and not the 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.

Resistance to the aggressive policy and rapacious tendencies of the Roman Catholic Church in our country, and to the advancement to all political stations—executive, legislative, judicial or diplomatic—of those only who hold civil allegiance, directly or indirectly, to any foreign power whether civil or ecclesiastical, and who are Americans by birth, education and training;—thus fulfilling the maxim, "AMERICANS ONLY SHALL GOVERN AMERICA."

The protection of all citizens in the legal and proper exercise of their civil rights, and of their property, and the maintenance of the right of every citizen to the full, unrestrained and peaceful enjoyment of his own religious opinions and worship, and a jealous resistance of all attempts by any sect, denomination or church to obtain an ascendancy 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 ecclesiastical.

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.

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

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 partisan character.

As, inasmuch as Christianity by the Constitutions of nearly all the States; and by the consent of eminent judicial authorities; and by the consent of the people of America, is considered an element of our political system; and as the Holy Bible is at once the source of our civil and religious freedom, we oppose every attempt to exclude it from the schools thus established in the States.

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 obnoxious acts or violated pledges of either. And the systematic agitation of the Slavery question by those parties having elevated sectional and hostile into positive elements of practical power, and brought our institutions into peril, it has therefore become the imperative duty of the American party to interfere, for the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpetuity to the Union. And as experience has shown it impossible to reconcile opinions so extreme 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, surest, and most equitable mode of settling 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 opinion upon a subject so important, in distinct and unequivocal terms, it is hereby declared as the sense of this National Council, that Congress possesses no power, under the Constitution, to legislate upon the subject of Slavery in the States where it does or may exist, or to exclude any State from admission into the Union, because its constitution does or does not recognize the institution of Slavery as part of its social system; and expressly prohibiting any expression of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or prohibit Slavery in any Territory, it is the sense of this National Council that Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of Slavery within the Territories of the United States, and that any interference by Congress with Slavery as it exists in the District of Columbia, would be a violation of the spirit and 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 to do justice to the weakest; restraining, by all the power of the government, 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 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 be no concealment of the places of meeting of subordinate councils.

E. B. BARTLETT, of Ky.,  
President of National Convention.  
C. D. DESILERS, of New Jersey,  
Corresponding Secretary.  
JAS. M. STEPHENS, of Maryland,  
Recording Secretary.

Interesting Statistics of Banks in the U. S.  
A compilation of matter on this subject will be read with interest by many readers of the *Express*.

The Banking Capital of the United States is increasing out of all proportion to the growth of wealth and population. At the close of 1851 there were \$79,000,000, while at the close of 1854 there were \$120,000,000. 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 of the last fifty years, increased only about 12 per cent; and though the wealth of the country has accumulated at a much faster rate, it did not increase as rapidly as the Banks. In 1851 the discounts of the Banks were about \$400,000,000, and in 1854 they had risen to \$600,000,000. Meantime the specie in the vaults, which was \$48,000,000 in the former year, was not quite \$30,000,000 in the latter. At the close of 1854 the aggregate circulation of the whole 1209 Banks was a little over \$200,000,000.

Popular Similes.  
Some ingenious rhymers 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 partridge—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 lily—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 steady as time—as uncertain as weather.  
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 pig;  
As savage as a tiger—as mild as a dove;  
As stiff as a poker—as limber as a glove;  
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.

## A Letter to Hon. Charles Sumner, a Senator in Congress from the State of Massachusetts, occasioned by his anti-slavery discourse, in Niblo's Theatre.

BY REV. J. B. BRECKINRIDGE.

Sir—I have read with great attention a discourse of yours, published in the New York Tribune of the 18th of May, which, according to the statement of that paper, was pronounced at Niblo's Theatre in the 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.

For I observe in what falls from you a more serious conviction, a deeper tacture of scholarship, a larger intellectuality, and a more earnest manliness, than I have been able to discover in the utterance of those who seem to enjoy your confidence and share your labors. It is no disparagement to you, personally, to add, that representing the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, sitting in the seat of Daniel Webster, discoursing of the duty of the Northern States on the great dangerous topics of the African slave, the equality of the race, the practicability, and dignity, of an enterprise whose success involves the ruin of the country, your words have, for all considerate men, an interest and an importance which all your high qualities would fail to impart to them, if you spoke as a private citizen. It may be possible, also, that the words of a private man like myself, and a total stranger to you, by connecting themselves with the stirring and powerful words spoken by you from that great position you have won, may obtain an audience, which, but for that, it would be to expect for them. And you will yourself, perhaps, admit, that I have somewhat to say worthy of serious consideration, and that my life-long connexion, in many forms, with most of the topics you discuss, entitles me, without undue presumption, to give utterance to some of the thoughts excited by your discourse.

Allow me, sir, to utter one sentence, the substance of my whole thought touching the madness of the times, about this whole question of negro slavery. Here we are—a great people, with a glorious mission set before us. More than twenty millions of us—with whose destiny the destiny of three or four millions of blacks is fairly combined. One way or other we must solve their destiny, when we solve our own.

This is wholly unavoidable. But, mad as the times are, and the more so, the more we must be able to do. There is no solution of the problem of their destiny and ours, but that solution which destroys us, without benefiting them. And can a statesman—such as I do not see sufficient reason to doubt you are—and a patriot, such as I have not the heart to deny you to be—find no better solution of this terrible problem—no nobler issue of our sublime hopes—than mutual destruction by the men of the North and the men of the South—for the sake of the African slave, scattered thinly over the continent? Are we not able to be better, through our invincible strength, even such a parasite as this black race, carrying them far beyond anything they could have reached without us, and yet mounting up ourselves far beyond anything they may ever reach? Shame upon every American statesman, and every American patriot, who is insensible to the glory of such a result!

And yet, sir, you are an American Senator, speaking in the great name of the Commonwealth in whose bosom stands Bunker Hill—and sitting in the seat of that great statesman and patriot who saw no hope for public liberty higher than that which rests upon the Union of these States; you, an American Senator, who has studied the past, and who fears God, allow yourself to bring the whole force of your character and your great gifts, to bear directly upon the point which I call it the maddest, possible to wreck the country, and to destroy us all together!

The very maddest, of the times assumes in you its most frantic aspect; and you openly avow that slavery in America is a wrong so grievous and unquestionable that it should not be allowed to continue;—may, that it should cease to exist at once—may, that a wrong so transcendent, so loathsome, so dirful, must be encountered wherever it can be reached, and that the battle must be continued until it is entirely won. Such are promises, until the field is entirely won. Such are words, sir, this means neither more nor less than the sword of the sword. Lay aside the rhetoric, and the simple sense is, grape and canister, cold steel and stricken battle. Believe me, Mr. Sumner, when I state two facts, one of which I know better than you do, and the other of which you ought to know better, and which I do, and which I know better than you do, and which I do, and which I know better than you do.

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On the other point, your plea for the dissolution of society and the ruin of our country is still less satisfactory. As for me, Mr. Sumner it has been the great business of my life to preach the Gospel of God; the great pleasure of my life to do what I could to ameliorate the condition of my fellow-men. And I need not hesitate to add, that while I have won no other senatorial rank nor national notoriety thereby, I have endured more and risked more for the sake of the black race, by far, than either you or I have done for the sake of the white. Your fierce sarcasm, therefore, has no terror for me; nor can your pathos mislead a heart which has felt too deeply all the real evils of this pitiable case to be susceptible to the influence of the most eloquent exaggerations; nor have I any sympathy with that state of mind which would imagine he is pleading the cause of Christ while he is counselling the deliberate violation of the most sacred obligations. The life and doctrine of the Lord Jesus afford the only perfect illustration of every duty; and among the rest, of that glorious truth of the universal brotherhood of man, and that immortal life which is the reward of a life well spent. It is utterly do we misceaneous the life and doctrines of the Son of God when we advocate universal rapine, in order to rectify partial injustice! I wish from the bottom of my heart, that every people were fit to enjoy, and did actually possess, public liberty and free institutions; but should I, therefore, urge an indiscriminate assault upon nations which desire, but are denied, the best blessings of heaven?

All duty is founded upon truths and laws, both of which are immutable; but every duty is modified by circumstances, which vary ceaselessly; and it is only as we comprehend both of these great principles that we can ever attain any rational assurance that we perform a single duty aright. As a member of the human race, enlightened by the Gospel, I may have particular views of the general question of human servitude. Considered as a citizen of the United States, and with the institution of slavery occupying the precise posture it does to the nation, my view of my duty must necessarily be modified. Considered as a citizen of Kentucky, where much might be done towards the amelioration of slavery, my view stands with reference to the subject, as so distinct and so peculiar; that, I must confess, it has always appeared to me unparliamentary, and especially any national party, and especially any one at the North, should be found capable of permanent organization in connexion with such topics. Any honest, moderate, patriotic, consistent exercise of the powers of the General Government over the question of slavery could hardly have failed to satisfy the nation to the end, as so peculiar; that, I must confess, it has always appeared to me unparliamentary, and especially any national party, and especially any one at the North, should be found capable of permanent organization in connexion with such topics.

What odds does it make, any way, as a national question, whether there are three millions of slaves or three millions and a fraction over—whether six, or ten, or a hundred slaves, more or less, escape or are manumitted? The power of the General Government over the whole subject is so extremely limited and transient, and incidental, as compared with the absolute power of the States themselves; the good that can be done by the exercise of the powers actually possessed by Congress is comparatively so slight and uncertain, and the danger which the nation stands in, should it fail to do so, is so distinct and so peculiar; that, I must confess, it has always appeared to me unparliamentary, and especially any national party, and especially any one at the North, should be found capable of permanent organization in connexion with such topics.

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