tisers. Court Orders and Judicial advertisements will be Court Orders and Sudicial advertisements will be charged 33 1-3 per cent, higher than the foregoing rates.

Our Principles.

First. We shall maintain the doctrine that no for-Fast. We saan antificant the doctrine that no forfranchise, till he shall have resided within the United States a sufficient length of time to enable him to be-States a summer and the principles, and imbued with the spirit of our institutions, and until he shall have the spirit of our inscretions, and after 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 hither of foregains, who are either paupers or criminals, and to and back to the countries from which they come, all sont back to the classes as may, in violation of such law, hereafter reach our ports; and to require the President of the United States to demand from any government, which may send hither such classes of its subjects, immediate and ample satisfaction for

Third. We shall oppose the election or appointment of any foreign-born citizen to any office of trust honor or emplument, under the Federal or State govhonor or emplament, under the Federal of Such ernments, or the employment or enlistment of such ernments, or the employment or enlistment of such enclosionates and the englosionates of the employment of the englosionates of the englosionate 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 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 forunder any and all circumstances.

Fifth. We shall oppose, now and hereafter, any " anon of Church and State," no matter what class of religionists shall seek to bring about such union. Sixth. We shall vigorously maintain the vester rights of all persons, of native or foreign birth, and

shall at all times oppose the slightest interference with Seventh. We shall oppose and protest against all

abridgment of religious liberty, holding it as a cardinal maxim, that relig ous faith is a question between each in lividual and his God, and over which no polit-

by which the Constitution is to be set at nought, violated, or disregarded, whether by politicians, by religby any other class of persons.

Ninth. We shall maintain and defend the Constitution as it stands, the Union as it exists, and the rights of the States, without diminution as guaranteed thereby: opposing at all times, and to the extent of our ability and influence, all who may assail them, or ei-

Test's. 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 PLATFORM AND PRINCIPLES OF THE ORGANIZATION.

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

U.—The cultivation and development of a senti ment of profoundly intense American feeling; of passionate attachment to our country, its history and its institutions; of admiration for the purer, days of our National existence; of veneration, for the heroism that precipitated our Revolution; and of emulation of the virtue, wisdom and patriotism that framed

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 21. Uncompromising antagonism in every princi-

ple 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 politica 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

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 United States, as the supreme law of the land, sacredly obligatory upon its parts and members; and steadfast resistance to the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretexts. Avowing that in all doubt or disputed points it may only be le-gally ascertained and expounded by the Judicial power of the United States.

And, as a corollary to the above :

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

2. A tenler and sacred regard for those acts of statesmans up, which are to be contra-distinguished from acts of ordinary legislation, by the fact of their being of the nature of compacts and agreements:

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 mission to our shores, of fellons and paupers. VI. - The essential modification the Naturalization

The appal by the Larislatures of the respective the one as the preventative, and the other as States, of all 3 at awa allowing foreigners not natnerlized to vote

The repeal, without retrocative operation, all acts of Congress myking grants of land to unnaturalized foreigners, and allowing them to vote in the Territo-

VII.—Hastility to the corrupt means by which the leaders of party have hitherto forced upon us our urers and our political creeds

Implicable enmity against the prevalent demoraliz the lady received the picture. She gave it to her serin r system of rewards for political subserviency, and vant and asked. of punishments for political independence.

Disrust for the wild hunt after office which characterizes the age. These on the one hand. On the other.

"Would you know that gentleman if he should

AMERICAN ADVOGATE.

An American Policy for an American People.

KINSTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1855.

NO. 16.

Imitation of the practice of the purer days of Ex-Senator Borland on the Democratic 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.

VOL. 1.

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 GOVERN AMERICA."

proper exercise of their civil and religious rights and privileges; the maintenance of the right of every man to the full, unrestrained and peaceful enof its subjects, immediate and unique statistics of its subjects, immediate and peaceful enjoyment of his own religious opinions and worship, 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

> 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-so ar as it may be permitted by the Constitution, and our country. consistent with the public good.

XI .- The education of the youth of our country 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 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 to all obligations of adhesion or allegrance to any for-eign prince, power, potentate, or authority, whatever, once the source of Christianity, and the depository once the source of Christianity, and the depository and fountain of all civil and religious freedom, we oppose every attempt to exclude it from the schools thus established in the States.

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 obnoxious acts or violated pledges of either. And the systematic agitation of the Slavery question by those parties having elevated sectional hostility into a positive element of practical power, and brought our institutions into peril, it has therefore become the imperitive duty of the American party to leaf government, or other human power, can rightfully interiere, for the purpose of giving peace to the counexercise any supervision or control, at any time, in try and perpetuity to the Union. And as experience Eighth. We shall oppose all "higher law" doctrines, treme as those which separate the disputants, and as ly forced upon our observation, whose existence could before many of them have learned our language, studthere can be no dishonor in submitting to the laws. th · National Council has deemed it the best guaranionists, or by the adherents or followers of either, or tee of common justice and of future peace, to abide by and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of Slavery, as a final and conclusive settlement of that ubject, in spirit and in substance.

And regarding it the highest duty to avow their pinions 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 legislative upon the ubject of Slavery in the States where it does or may exist or to exclude any State from admission into the Union, because its constitution does or does not recognize the institution of Slavery as a part of its social system; and expressly pretermitting any expression 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 egislate 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 Columbia, would be a violation of the spirit and intention of the compact by which the State of Maryland ceded the District to the United States, and a breach of the National faith.

XIII .- The policy of the government of the United States, in its relation with foreign governments, is to exact justice from the strongest, and do justice to the weakest; restraining, by all the power of the govern ment, 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 our Constitution and first successfully applied its pro- be at liberty to make known the existence of the Order, and the fact that he himself is a member; and it recommends that there can be no concealment of the places of meeting of subordinate councile. E. B. BARTLETT, of Ky.,

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

A lady said to a gentleman who had accompanied her and her sister to church, "Why, it rains-send and get an umbrella." "Why," said the beau, "you are neither sugar nor

salt, rain will not hurt you.' "No," said the lady, "but we are lasses." He sent for one immediately.

A VALUABLE Boy .- "What can you do?" asked a traveller of a country urchin who was in front of farmer's house tickling a toad with a long straw.

"Oh. I can do mor's considerable. I rides the turrooster, puts up the pigs' tails in paper, to make 'em curl, hamstrings the grass-hoppers, makes fires for flies to court by, keep tally for daddy and mammy when they scold at a mark, and cuts the buttons off daddy's coat, when he's at prayers in the morning."

"Hiram my boy," said a tender father to his son, "you must be more careful of yourself. You have not the constitution of some. "Don't you believe it dad; I've got the coustitution of a horse. Dang it if I don't believe I've got the

A FREAK IN Egg-OLOGY .- We hear it said, we know not with how much truth, that yesterday a hen in the southern part of the city laid a black egg. If true, we hardly know whether to regard it as a mere and so, to be considered a fixed and settled national chance occurrence or a solemn prognostication of war, pestilence or famine. At any rate, we may look out

advent of a black chicken. protection. But unqualifiedly condemning the trans- of the late war between the United States and Mexico; and again, upon the eve of the great struggle between Russia and the Allies. Those who don't believe in the mysterious power of horse sines and green your ls precursor, of evil-need feel no uneasiness on account of this varn of an egg.

> lately, of a rather spooneyish young gentleman, who had been for some months annoying her with his at-

The gentleman was delighted, and in a short time

The servant replied in the affirmative. "Well, when he comes, tell him I am engaged."

and American Parties. The 'Hon. Solon Borland, all his life a Democrat of the strongest sect, who was long a Senator in Congress from Arkansas, and very recently Minister Plenipotentiary to Central American, to which responsible position he was appointed by President Pierce, having a short time ago become a co-editor, with Capt. C. C. Danley, of the Little Rock Gazette, the oldest Democratic paper in the Srate, has made the following vigorous pronunciamento in favor of the American cause, with the full concurrence of his The protection of all citizens in the legal and pro- Democratic copartner in the proprietorship and editorial conduct of the paper :-

> From the Little Rock Gazette and Democrat. OUR POSITION .- Born and reared in the Democratic faith, and experienced in the duties it enjoins, we have abandoned none of its principles, but firmly adhere to them all. And that we have been faithful in the service we have rendered in support of those principles, we confidently appeal to all, of whatever party, who have known us, from our first connection with public affairs, alike in individual, official, and editorial capacities; as we are fully conscious of having been actuated, in all we have said and done, by a sense of public duty, and a sentament of devotion to the welfare of

But while we ardently cherish and firml maintain these principles, facts have forced upon us the conviction that the old party organization, called Democratic, which was originally formed for their support, and for which, alone, we belong to it has so far changed the several States, and thereby preserve the Federal of good, but, by the abandonment of principle, by portion of which are crimnals and paupers, that it has schism in its ranks, and corruption in its practices is fast degenerating into an engine of evil, which, unless its cureer be speedily arrested, must end in the subversion of the Constitution, and the ruin of the

We have not yielded to this conviction hastily, not be questioned, and whose portentious significance could not be disregarded. The alternative presented principle, national in its scope, and efficient for good, but was so no longer, on the one hand,-and our duty to our country, on the other. Unlike a certain would be politician, and at present Democratic office-holder. in this State, we loved our country more than party; and, in conformity with that sentiment, we gave up the latter, and adhered to the former.

This is intended, not as argument or illustration, but merely as an announcement of our position, in respect to the political parties now before the country. But, as we alluded to the facts which have forced us into this position, it may not be inappropriate, even here, to mention some one or two of them, which cannot be considered otherwise than of leading significations and importance.

Among these, is the fact that, since the passage of the Kansas Nebraska bill, in all the Northern States. especially in those called Democratic, where elections have been held, or legislation held, the nationality of the Democratic party is abandoned, and the sectional. abolition element is now in the ascendant. For proof of this, look through all New England, (including even President Pierce's own New Hampshire,) where, in 1852, there was but two anti-Democratic States .-What is their position? Democratic still-O yes! Yet abolition to the core, and led on by Henry Wilson, Charles Summer, and John P. Hale! Then look to Wisconsin, Iowa, and even to Mr. Douglas' own Illinois! Belonging to the Democratic party still-O ves! and boasting of it; yet thoroughly abolitionized, and headed by such men as Durkee, Harlane, and

Again it is a fact, that the Democratic party, in its State organizations, in the North, so far as it has met in Convention announced its position, and put candidates in the field, has abandoned its nationality, repudiated its old constitutional principles, and incorporated abolition as an element in its creed. For proof of this, look to Ohio and Pennsylvania, heretofore regarded as the citadel of Democracy in the North, where, in their recent Democratic State Conventions, the former expressly and emphatically adopted and incorporated anti-slavery as an indispensable element keys to water, milks the geese, cards down the old of the party creed,—and the latter, which merely recognized those State rights, without which the Southern States could not exist in the Union, voted them down, almost unanimously!

Does this same Democratic organization in the other States, north of Mason's and Dixon's line, hold out any better promise, or encourage any better hope? If so we have been unable to discover it. For, even in New York, where once existed the elements and seemingly the disposition, for harmonious re-organization of the party, upon national principles, certain malign influences, said to have emanated from Washington, have so broken into fragments, and arrayed it into hostile factions, as to destroy all hope of Union.

Besides, two other elements have been interpolated into the creed of the so-called Democratic party, which did not only originally belong to it, but are repugnant to its principles, inconsistent with its le-V.—A radical revision and modification of the for "somethin' to happen," if nothing more than the gitimate purposes, and dangerous to the welfare of our community. Yet, these elements are recognized and proclaimed, as part of the true faith, by those who occupy the position of leaders and teachers in that party organization. The objectionable elements we allude to are, first—the advocacy of an increase of foreign born population, and the encouragement of their growing importance, until they are making rapit strides, both morally and politically, towards an influence, which cannot be otherwise than unwholse some and dangerous, even if it should not become ac THAT DAGUERREOTPE .- "Do let me have your da- tually paramount in our country, unless firmly resisguerreotype?" asked a dashing Fifth Avenue belle, ted; and, second—that the members of a Church, essentially political in organization, and owing civil allegiance to a foreign ecclesiastical Prince, should be entitled to equal rights and privileges, and should receive equal favor and encouragement, in all the relations of life, public as well as private, with our own native born citizens, whose religion is between their God and themselves, and whose civil allegiance is given, undivided to our government.

we could never assent; and we could not belong, for an hour, to any party which admits them. But that they are admitted-and earnestly insisted upon, by question, who has read its recognized organs within the last few months, or observed the course-of its high official leaders. Indeed not only do all the newspaper organs of that party proclaim these doctrines, but it might be legitimately inferred from the teeming contents of their columns, they thought, from the time of the revolution down to the present day, the virtue, patriotism, intelligence, usefulness as citizens, and piety as Christians, in our country, had belonged, almost exclusively, to foreigners and Roman Catholies. Then what is more notorious-more the subject of every-day observation and experience, than that to ignore those doctrines, is so grave a misdemeanor in federal office, that instant dismissal is the unconditional punishment!

We have no prejudice against foreigners, or Catholics-certainly not to the extent of doing them any injustice. We would not exclude either from our country-we would not deprive any who are already here of any of the rights or privileges they have acquired under our constitution and laws, we would not withhold from those, of good character, who may hereafter come, any protection, or any privilege. which may be necessary, for their true interest patible with the safety of our institutions. But, while we admit that the time was when our country needed and was benefitted by the coming in of foreign population, we believe that time has passed, and we need its character as to be utterly incapable of answering no more. Especially do we believe that, instead of the purpose—to maintain the constitutional rights of a benefit, it will prove an injury to our country, if we continue to receive and admit to the rights of citizenship the hordes of half a million a year, a large pronow become the settled policy of several countries of Europe to pour out of their prisons and poor-houses upon our shores.

We believe this, as citizens of the United States at large, when we regard such a population in the twofold aspect of its character-moral and political. In or without regret. Indeed we resisted it long, and its moral aspect, when we behold the masses of Gereven obstinately; for, with us, the ties of party asso- man infidels, ignoring all religion, who, with their ciation, which had bound us for a lifetime, were as anti-religious and agrarian organizations, are beginstrong at they could be with any one, and were given uing, already, to encumber the social system, disturb up to painful reluctance. But the signs of the times | the quiet, and threaten the safety of many large comnunities. In its political aspect, when we find that ied our constitution and laws, or become experienced some young preachers and others to go up to the in the working of our institutions, they are handed "lion" of the crowd and ask himto us was our attachment to the traditions and organ- together, clamorously demanding changes-radical ization of a party, which had once been sound in changes -- in our form of government, which if ever attempted, would destroy the harmony and beneficence of fits operation, and throw what is now the palladium of our liberties and happiness into hopeless anarchy and ruin. But not only do we take this view of the case, as national citizens. It is as citizens of the South-as Southern men-that this immense emigration of foreigners into the United States, no matter from what counties they may come, nor what may be their religious belief, appears to us most objectionable, and as threatening the most immediate and imminent danger. We know that, as a rule, this population does not come into the Southern States. The bulk of it-perhaps in the proportion of ten to one-settles, in some instances actually colonizes, the new Northwestern territory, as fast, almost as it can be brought into market. Take this wellknown fact in connection with the open and bold avowals of the leading abolitionists, that in this foreign imigration, which they zealously encourage, lies the main hope of anti-slavery, to perpetuate and increase the already fearful disproportion of the free over the slave States, and its hideous features of danger to the South, are at once disclosed. Who shall

In view of the foregoing objectionable things, which we find in the present creed of the so-called Democratic Party as now organized, and which have been interpolated among its original doctrines, we can no longer consent to be a member of it. and do

But besides these grounds of positive objection to it, as a party, there are other objections, of a negative character, which, even in the absence of positive ones, would, in our opinion, leave it no longer necessary, indeed, absolutely worthless for the attainment of any good ends of a public nature. We hold it to be thus effete, for the reason, that while its principles, as the foundation of all good government are unquestionably sound, and will ever remain valuable, all the body of 3,000 had arrived upon the scene-how that practical issues, of legislation, or of Executive admin- bloody and treacherous usurper had sent him "a sumistration, which, since its origin, have been in controversy between it and the only other party, its great antagonist, the old Whig party, have been settled and disposed of, and are no longer before the country. As a useful political organization, therefore, it has answered all the good purposes it was capable of-its proper mission is ended; and like all other things which have fully performed their functions, and lived out their day, it will be continued only to cumber the ground, or be perverted to mischievous ends. And that it is thus very rapidly falling a prey to such perversion, we have already sufficiently indicated our be- like paladins to the last. They never surrendered or

found his old party associations to be no longer a safe great heaps of the slaughtered wolf-hounds who had depository for his principles, we have looked about us come upon them like "hosts of hells" greedy and and enquired—"Where are we to go?" For an answer, we have looked in vain to our old antagonist, the old Whig Party; for, from them, even while they had an existence and an organization, we differed widely; and, now, as they themselves admit, they have no longer "a local habitation or a name."

Where, then, are we to go? This inquiry is anwered by the American Party, which we find, though almost full grown, like Minerva when she leaped into people, vigorous, and untainted with corruption; and. better than the rest, with a political creed, leaving out of view all the old issues which, having formerly divided preceding parties, were either long since settled, or are effete, and presenting a platform of Priniples upon which every patriot may stand, and feel that he is laboring for the moral, social, and political welfare of his country. Upon this platform we have that she was right. taken our stand.

As this is intended only as the general announcement of our position, in respect to the political organizations of the country, with the sketch as we have given it, of a mere outline of the considerations length than we intended for it, we shall not go into it," answered the archin.

To these doctrines, as part of our political creed, | detail here as to what we hold to be the excellent features and high merits of the American organization, which have won our conscientious approval, and will command our undivided support. Content with remarking, for the present, that while, for the whole Union, its principles, in respect to all practical issues now before the country, whether moral, social, or political, are better than any which can be found elsewhere; they are, in reference to the great and vital question of slavery truer to the Constitution, and therefore, better for the South than any other party, pretending to be national in its organization, ever has organization which, in our opinion, now exists, or can save our country from the vandalism of Abolition .-We cannot ask Whice to become Democrats: or Democrats to become Whigs, from a feeling which all men will understand and appreciate. But the appeal ought not to be vain, and, in our opinion, will not be, when we ask all to stand forward and togeth-

From the Memphis Eagle and Enquirer. Davy Crockett -- A Reminiscence -- The Alamo.

There is now hanging up in our sanctum, and look ing down upon us as we write, a most excellent like ness of that great-hearted old back-woodsman-that immortal hero of the Alamo-Davy CROCKETT. We say this portrait is an excellent likeness, because we once had the pleasure, when quite a youth, of seeing the original, and a circumstance then happened which impressed his manly features upon our membry in characters not to be effaced

The writer (then 7 or 8 years old) was at a camp neeting in Hardeman county, where, one bright Sunday morning, Davy Crocdett, then in the zenith of his political fame, chanced to arrive. Everybody, of course, was on tiptoe to see him and hear him talk in that inimitable popular style, which made him so powerful with the masses. After dinner, he took his seat upon a stump near the stand, where a large

"Col. Crockett, did you ever really kill a bear?" "Yes, my son, a many a one," he instantly replied, and seizing us in his brawny arms, he threw us up in the air, catching us as we came down and setting us upon the ground, when we scampered off to our backers" amid the merriment of the crowd.

-Not much of an incident to be sure, and scarcely worth the telling; and yet the grand presence of that rough but royal specimen of the pioneer nobility of our Western world, made an impression upon our oung mind which can never be forgotten. He looked just as the portrait hanging before us looks, except that his coal black hair was long as that of a preux chevalier of the age of chivalry, and his dark eve had a brightness, a depth of fire, which no pencil could counterfeit. His whole form seemed to us then, the very model of manly strength, and all his restures, attitudes and movements were characterized by a free and princely grace which comes only to the intamed rover of the lordly woods, after a life-long communion with Nature in her wildest moods. That he possessed as brave and gallant a spirit as ever nade its home in "a house of clay," the last scene of his eventful life, at the fall of the Alamo, abunlantly attests. Every member of the band that garrisoned that little fortress must have been a hero, from Crockett and Travis down to the least distin guished of the "unnamed demigods" who there made a stand against tyranny and oppression. The letter which Travis wrote during the seige, calling non "Americans everywhere" to come to his rescue, is full of the heroism which triumphed at Marathon and which nerved the arms of three hundred to hold Thermopylæ against three millions! It contains, indeed, a sentence, which under all the circumstances, is as sublime as any that History has yet recordedsentence which Texas should write in letters of gold apon the monument yet to be erected upon the spot the siege-relating how with 180 men he had held the Alamo for many days against the vanguard of -how Santa Anna, the day before, with the main mons to surrender at discretion, or that the garrison, when the fort was taken, would be ruthlessly put to the sword ;"-the letter went on to say-"WE AN-SWERED THIER DEMAND WITH A CANNON-SHOT. AND OUR FLAG STILL FLOATS PROUDLY FROM THE WALLS ;-WE SHALL NEVER SURRENDER OR RETREAT." This was no idle boast, as the sequel proved; and we repeat that History can show nothing loftier in tone or more sublime with real heroism. One hundred and eighty men answering the summons of five thousand to surrender, with a cannon-shot! Just think of it! And then remember that these hundred and eighty men fought fled. They piled that ground with Mexican slain .-In the language of Daniel Webster, then, when he They fought for days ankle deep in gore, and over

A little girl saw her brother playing with his burning glass, and had heard him speak about the "focus." demeanor, was in a fair way to get punished for it Not knowing what the word focus ment she consulted by his mother, who was a large square Dutch built the dictionary. At dinner, when the family were assembled, she announced as grand as could be, that hand a good stick, was in full chase of the poor boy. life from the brain of Jove, yet young, fresh from the she knew the meaning of one hard word. Her father asked her what it was: she said it was the word

bed of fame, and DAVY CROCKETT was the last to

"Well Mary," said he, "what does it mean?" "Why, it means a place where they raise calves?"

This of course raised a great laugh, but she stuck to her point, and produced her dictionary to prove

"There," said she, triumphantly, "Focus, a place where the rays meet." Calves are meat, and if they raise meet they raise calves-and so I am right.

"Why don't your father take a newspaper?" said which have induced us to assume that position; and a man to a little boy whom he caught pilfering his as this article has already extended to a much greater paper from his doorstep. "Coz, he sends me to take

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:

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their rapers 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 [informing 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 o intentional fraud.

An Evening with Lamartine. "Then came an invitation to spend a social even-

ing with him and his lady. There were only a few literary friends present in addition, and I passed some of the most enchanting hours I have known for many years with the historian, his lady, and their friends. Lamartine looks very much like Portz, but is entirely free from any French manners. He is tall and thin; has white hair, and an expression of face indicative of constant and intense reflection. There is a dreamy, poetical look about the eyes; and he speaks slowly and with marked emphasis. His manner is self-possessed, but full of warm cordiality; and his words put forth or ever will propose. Besides, it is the only are genial and kind. He is charming in conversation -earnest and eloquent : with so much feeling in his be formed, upon which it is probable, or even practi- language as impresses one constantly with his sincericable, to effect that union of the Southern States, for ty. He received me with the utmost warmth and the safety of the South, which is indispensable; but kindness, and seated me by his side, so that I had all which, once effected, as we believe it may, and will of his attentions to myself. The thread of conversabe, upon this foundation, will command enough co- tion was unravelled by the usual topics, until it flowoperation in the sensible portions of the North to ed freely from the ball; and then it soon wove itself into a thousand pleasant themes. But to me the most gratifying of all his kind expressions, were some

that touched upon my native land, and my own de-

"Some one was speaking of the adoration paid to relics in Rome, when Lamartine observed-" all nations have some object they reverence, which, though perhaps insignificant in itself, is sacred from associations. Your country, Madame, has the most precious of all manuscripts in the world-the signed Declaration of Independence! Do not your people make pilgrimages to look upon it? I told him it was indeed precious to all, but doubly so to me as my grandfather's was among those sacred signatures !-Oh! you should have seen the magic of those few words. Lamartine rose, and bowed to me profoundly. "Madame, said he-in that name you have a noble heritage! It is the patent of true nobilityever cherish your descent from such a patriot with honest pride."

"Oh, how my heart swelled with pleasure as I answered him; nor could the concentrated compliments of all the entitled, the wealthy, and the witty in France have filled my soul with half the proud joy. with which I now so faintly describe to you this evening with Lamartine.
"He expresses his intention to visit the United

States in the course of a year or two."

THE ANIMAL CALLED A BOY .- "A very uncertain, mysterious, inexplicable creation is a boy-who crowd gathered around him to listen to his anecdotes can define him?" I will try. A boy is the spirit of round like a jenny, or tumbling heels over head, He invariably goes through the process of leaping over every chair in his reach; makes drumheads of the doors; turns the tin pans into cymbals; takes the best knives out to dig worms for bait, and loose them: hunts up the molasses cask, and leaves the mollasses running; is boon companion to the sugar barrel; searches up all the pies and preserves left from supper, and eats them; goes to the apples every ten minutes; hides his old cap, in order to wear his best one; cuts his boots accidentally if he wants a new pair; tears his clothes for fun; jumps into the puddles for sport, and for ditto tracks your carpets, marks your furniture, pinches the baby, worries the nurse, ties ire-crackers to the kitten's tail, drops his school books in the gutter while he fishes with a pin; pockets his school-master's 'specs,' and finally, turns a sober household upside down if he cuts his little finger.

He is a provoking and provokable torment espe-cially to his sisters. He don't pretend to much until he is twelve. Then begins the rage for frock coats, blue eyes, curly hair, white dresses, imperfect rhymes and dickies. At fourteen he is "too big" to split wood or go after water; and at the time these interesting offices ought to be performed, contrives to be invisible-whether concealed in the garret, with some old worm eaten novel for company, enscenced on the wood pile learning legerdemain, or bound off on some expedition that turns out to be more deplorable than explorable. At fifteen he has a tolerable experience of the world; but, from signteen to twenty, we may clear the tract when he's in sight. He knows more than Washington; expresses his decision of Ben Franklin; makes up his mind that he was born torule the world, and new lay the tract of creation; thinks Providence is near-sighted; understands theology and the science of the pronoun I; informs his father that Gen. Jackson fought the memorable battle of New Orleans: and asks his minister if he don't consider the bible a little too orthodox? In other words. he knows more than he ever will again. Just hall one of these young specimens as "boy" at sixteen, and how wrathy he gets. If he does not answer precisely as the urchin did, who angrily exclaimed, "don't call me boy, I've smoked these two years?" he will give you a withoring look that is meant to annihilate on, turn on his heel, and with a curl on his lip mutter disdainfully, "who do you call boy?" and oh, the where those heroes fell. After giving an account of emphasis! But, jesting aside, and honest, blunt merry, mischievous boy is something to be proud of, whether as brother or son; for in all his scrapes his good Santa Anna's army composed of 1200 or 1500 men heart gets the better of him, and leads him soon to repentance, and be sure he will remember his fault-

The Canvass in Mississippi.

From reliable resources we receive the most encouraging reports of the canvass in Mississippi. Whilst the anti-American press are shouting over the withdrawals of a few pusillanimous nondescripts, the acessions are steady and constant. The State has never been so convulsed by political excitement, and we augur the most favorable results from that fact. Our cotemporary of the Flag of the Union at Jackson, in his last issue savs:

"We have piles of letters on our table, from every part of the State, bringing the most cheering intelligence, and will say to our friends in all sincerity, that there is now a voting majority of at least ten thousand in favor of the American cause in the State of

CAPE COD STORY .- MR EDITOR :- I do not recollect to have seen the following story in print, but as it is a good one, and so truly natural and characteristic of Cape Cod people, I send it to you: A small spare boy, who had been guilty of some misdeperson, with a great spread of cloth, having in her who was nearly under bare poles, running right ahead and the old woman, under her cloud of canvass was overhauling him very fast, when another boy, a friend to the delinquent, was looking on. This urchin, seeing how the chase was likely to terminate, cried out to his friend: "Try her on the wind, Bill-try her on the wind;" when the lad, with the quickness of a Cape Cod boy, was immediately struck with the natural. i lea, luffed up in the wind close haul, and the old wcman went dead to leeward like a log.

The Indianapolis Republican tells of a bean raised in that city, three feet long! It must be a human

QUITE NATURAL.—A bachelor advertised for a helpmate," one who would prove "a companion for his heart, his hand, and his lot." A fair one replying, asked very earnestly, "how big is yourlot."