TERMS -Two Dollars per annum, invarially in plence. \$1,25 for six months. IDVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the rate of \$1,00 per s junce of twelve lines (Brevier) or less, for the first per square of twelve fines (Dievier) or less, for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each succeeding insertion. insertion, and 20 cents should be marked with the num-Advertisements should be marked with the number of insertions desired; otherwise, they will be conbet of insertions desired, otherwise, oney will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly. time lantil ordered out, and charged accordingly.—

tisers.
Cart Orders and Judicial advertisements will be Cart Orders and Junional advertisements will be charge 133 1-3 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, till he shall have resided within the United States a sufficient length of time to enable him to be-States a summer rengen of time to chaos nim to become acquainted with the principles, and imbued with the spirit of our institutions, and until he shall have the spirit of our institutions, and until ne shall have become thoroughly identified with the greatest inter-

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

Taird. We shall oppose the election or appointment of any foreign-born citizen to any office of trust honor or emolument, under the Federal or State governments, or the employment or enlistment of such persons in the army or navy in time of war; maintaining, as we do, the opinion that the native-born citizens 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 saking 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 ale 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 "union of Church and State," no matter what class of religionists shall seek to bring about such union. S.xt'i. We shall vigorously maintain the vested rights of all persons, of native or foreign birth, and

any place, or in any form.

Eight. We shall oppose all "higher law" doctrines, by which the Constitution is to be set at nought, viobut of, or disregarded, whether by politicians, by religmasts, or by the adherents or followers of either, or by any other class of persons.

Ninth. We shall maintain and defend the Constitut wa 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-

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

AMERICANS SHALL RULE THEIR COUNTRY!

## PLATFORM AND PRINCIPLES.

# THE ORGANIZATION.

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

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

III .- The maintainance of the union of these United States as the paramount political good; or, the places of meeting of subordinate councile. to use the language of Washington, "the primary object of patriotic desire." And hence: 1st. Opposition to all attempts to weaken or sub-

2d. Uncompromising antagonism in every 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 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

5th. The full recognition of the rights of the severnment, of all interfence with their rights by legis-

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

And, as a corollary to the above:

1. A habit of reverential obedience to the laws,

2. A ten ler and sacred regard for those acts of statesmanship, which are to be contra-distinguished on the 14th of July, after Col. R. left this place on from acts of ordinary legislation, by the fact of their the 12th, he (Everitt) comes out with his letter of being of the nature of compacts and agreements; opinions and objections. As Col. Ruffin and himself

asylum in the United States, a friendly reception and bear it and abide by the consequences. 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 Territo-VII.—Hostility to the corrupt means by which

the leaders of party have hitherto forced upon us our nrers and our political creeds Implicable enmity against the prevalent demoraliz ing system of rewards for political subserviency, and

of punishments for political independence,

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

# AMERICAN ADVOCATE.

An American Policy for an American People.

VOL. 1.

## KINSTON, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1855.

NO. 18.

Imitation of the practice of the purer days of of the heart, or some few have wrought their way | "His objections to the persecution of the Catholic office should seek the man, and not man the office," fitness for office is the capability, the faithfulness and the fact, that he has, already, twice varied from the for the destruction of the "Catholic" Church, that he the honesty of the incumbent or candidate.

VII .- Resistance to the aggressive policy and rupt tendencies of the Roman Catholic Church in our country by the advancement to all political stations—executive, legislative. judicial or diplomatic— of 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."

The protection of all citizens in the legal and proproper exercise of their civil and religious rights and privileges; the maintenance of the right of every man to the full, unrestrained and peaceful eniovment 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

1X .- The reformation of the charter of our Namorals, and more unselfish patriotism.

X .- The restriction of executive patronage, -es pecially in the matter of appointments to office-so far as it may be permitted by the Constitution, and Party?" No. what then? "Well, he is now a Col. and evil designs is to get the whole world under its consistent with the public good.

X1.—The education of the youth of our country in schools provided by the State; which schools shall 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 steps of the frog, that tried to become an ox. eign prince, power, potentate, or authority, whatever, 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 of- member of society, (from which I think he soon will of foreign nations, and not be under their influence, pose every attempt to exclude it from the schools thus be a recision.) he might possibly, impress upon the or power, then the American Party would be the

rights of an persons, of native of jorgen that sphere himself, though not worthy shall at all times oppose the slightest interference with Democratic parties, cannot be held in any manner re- to the secrets of the order, from which no harm or of so noble a station, and of course nothing need be sponsible for the obnoxious acts or violated pledges of danger, can ever spring. Seventh. We shall oppose and protest against all either. And the systematic agitation of the Slavery Seventi. We shall oppose and protest against at question by those parties having elevated sectional abridgment of religious liberty, holding it as a cardi-question by those parties having elevated sectional creant Mr. Everitt strives to stamp upon your hearts has been set on once too often—though when he puts abridgment of religious moeting, nothing it as a cuttoff and maxim, that religious fath is a question between lostility into a positive element of practical power, and and minds, can never deprive any of the members of on the granture of a large "Bull Dog," he then can, and maxim, that reagions java is a question between any of the memoers of on the graniture of a large "Bull Dog," he then can, any freedom or privilege whatever; and I nope that with all pride; and in his majesty, send forth his ical government, or other human power, can rightfully come the imperitive duty of the American party to at any sapervision or control, at any time, in interfere, for the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpetuity to the Union. And as experience crets of the order as he imagines himself; and too feeling "American" must condole with him in his has shown it impossible to reconcile opinions so ex- from the fact, that he said he only went among them treme as those which separate the disputants, and as once; and I am of the opinion that he has never been thre can be no dishonor in submitting to the laws, a member of the order, for I have time after time, and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of Slavery, as a final and conclusive ettlement of that subject, in spirit and in substance.

And regarding it the highest duty to avow their of this National Council, that Congress possesses no tion, and strengthen the Union, and retain that freepower, under the Constitution, to legislative 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 a part of its social system; and expressly pretermitting any expression of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or creature, but a moment's reflection, soon brought prohibit Slavery in any Territory, it is the sense of tears into his eyes, to think that the pitiufl sum was THE PLATFORM AND PRINCIPLES OF the National Council that Congress ought not to gone—he thrust his fingers into the mouth of the inlegislate upon the subject of Slavery within the Terri- nocent creature, where it was placed for safe keeping, tories of the United States, and that any interference and after having them badly mangled, and by garging by Congress with Slavery as it exists in the District as well as prying, he succeeded at last in recovering intention of the compact by which the State of Mary- to suppose, after a man publicly makes the above asland ceded the District to the United States, and a sertion, that he would object to an "initiation fee," "man and paper") is to inform the public generally.

> States, in its relation with foreign governments, is to mere trifle, and is only intended to defray the necessary exact justice from the strongest, and 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 can be no concealment of for at the time "American Independence" was declar-

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

Please insert this in the "Advocate," and oblige, E. F. B. KOONCE.

Recording Secretary.

#### Reply to Jas. H. Everitt's Letter. JACKSONVILLE, N. C., Aug. 11, 1855.

In looking over the "Goldsboro' Tribune," of July 26th. I had the pleasure of perusing the very interesting letter (as the Editor of that paper terms it) of eral States, as expressed and reserved in the Constite honorable and highly esteemed "James H. Everitt." tution; and a careful avoidance, by the General Gov- I did think it beneath the dignity of any citizen of this place to respond; but circumstances, very essential, force a response. It is and always was, very nopleasant to me, to have any intricacy in any form. even with those whom I look upon as my equals, and much more so, to have to condescend to so low a calling, as to notice those whom I look upon as inferiors. I will first notice the remarks, opinions and objec-

tions, which are set forth in the oaf's letter, and then my motive for responding-but brevity will not admit of a full response.

Mr. Everitt commences by saying that Col. Ruffin asked him his opinions of the "Know Nothings," whether National, State, or Municipal, until they are either repealed or declared unconstitutional by the proper authority which he (E.) did not have time to give—out as he was then at leisure, would do. It is very astonishing, very indeed, that Mr. Everitt did not have time to give—out as he was then at leisure, would do. It is very astonishing, very indeed, that Mr. Everitt did not have time to give his opinion, when he was in the company of Col. Ruffin for four nights, and three days; and

and so, to be considered a fixed and settled national were so closely housed during his stay in this, place, it is very natural to suppose, and is the general opin-V.—A radical revision and modification of the ion of all, that the entire composition of that letter, laws regulating immigration, and the settlement of is that of Col. Ruffin; though if there is any honourimmigrants. Offering to the honest immigrant who, to be derived from it, for God's sake let Mr. Everitt from love of liberty or tired of oppression, seeks an reap it; and if it bring shame upon him, then let him

Again he says that Col. Ruffin may not be aware, that he once belonged to a secret political society, popularly known as "Know Nothings;" and admits hat it was an imprudent step; long since has seen his error, and regretted; and long since regretted that a mistaken sense of duty to his country, should have led him into the "dark portals," of a secret political society; among them once he went, and of them saying, that Col. R. is not yet aware that he (E.) ar- Party" more galling than the European despotism, I once, will he write. I must answer the gentleman by tificially belongs to that order; but naturally, is a complete Know Nothing. He varies from the truth by calling the entrance of the order "dark portals," -and again the untruth comes by saying, a mistaken sense of duty, led him into it, for he has acknowledged and that to the citizens of this place, that he joined for the sole purpose of ascertaining the secrets of the order. Oh! thou wiseacre, thou indulgent hypocrite, can you not repair the cloak of dark deeds, that is so badly worn, and conceal a short time longer your

hypocrisy? I fear not; the internal, or dark deeps is seared.

the Republic : and admiration of the maxim that out : and now can be detected with the naked eye of Church.' innocence, "Among them once he went." Well and of the rule that, the just mode of ascertaining admit that for the fact, which is very doubtful, from was not one of the number that wished, and prayed

truth. "He has long since seen his error." Oh, most "Church" was growing daily in number by the arrivcarious hearted man, is it possible that you have for- al of every steamer, not that it was growing in numgotten, there is a living God, that you should so far vary from the truth? I will say to the gentleman, and if these "United States" placed any value on that the fartherest period back is not more than two their freedom, it was high time that this matter was months since he, this great, and knowing limb of the looked into, and some step taken, to eradicate its law, (Mr. E.) espoused strongly, the principles of the dangers. Such was the language of Mr. Jas. H. "American Party." He is the first man that advised Everitt. And now what does he say? "Why the me to join and be one of their numbers; urged upon "Catholic Church" is singled out, he cannot tell; and me, the great necessity of every American born citizen they (the American Party) pretends to be fearful of to belong to that order; that it seemed to him as the power of the "Pope of Rome." We have just as though it was an ordinance handed down by God much to fear from the President's puppy, as we have

ashamed of their brother; ("and poor miserable broth- singled out, because it is too barbarious to its memer" he was,) he then, claimed the American Party as bers; it is singled out, because it gives the Pope, his only refuge. But stop, a little riding, a little vis- Priest, &c., too much authority; it is slugled out, for iting, a little looking ahead for popularity, and a little its convents, and numeries; it is singled out, for its persuasion, and the best of all, a little reading of the inhuman proceedings towards the poor victims and civil allegiance with any foreign power, potentate, or Holy Scriptures, as he says through from the beginning of Genesis to the eud of Revelations, and that forced or tempted there, without their knowledge or too within so short a space of time, has convinced him | consent; it is singled out, because, it forces members tional Legislature, by elevating to the dignified and responsible position, men of higher aspiration, purer aspiration, purer too within so short a space of time, has convinced him to consent; it is singled out, because, it forces members to consent; it is singled out, because, it forces members to consent; it is singled out, because, it forces members to consent; it is singled out, because, it forces members to consent; it is singled out, because, it forces members to consent; it is singled out, because, it forces members to consent; it is singled out, because, it forces members to consent; it is singled out, because, it forces members to consent; it is singled out, because, it forces members to consent; it is singled out, because, it forces members to consent; it is singled out, because, it forces members to consent; it is singled out, for their pretensions of praying off singled out, for the pretensions of praying off singled out all occult societies; and can see so far into futurity, singled out, for their pretensions of praying off sins, renders him quite a prophet and should put him upon and forgiving them, knowing at the same time, that a par with Straggling Gipsies.

Ruffin man, tiptoeing after popularity." Previous to control; and all that will read, cau be easily conthis campaign, and until about two months past, he vinced of the same. Yes, even one little work, the was one of Col. Ruffin's b tterest enemies. What has Arch Bishop of Romanism in the United States, will be common to all, without distinction of creed or party, changed him? "Why, this country has always been prove to any one their barbarous deeds; also, have and free from any influence of a denominational or democratic, and for popularity, in this hidden way, I heard, the lecture of a gentleman upon Romanism, tried to throw himself into their arms. Did he suc- and defied any Catholic present to deny the fact-all cced? I presume not, the leap was not sufficient; he was silent. This same gentleman had once been a failed in the effort, and has left for old Wayne. This priest, and then it was his business to expose them. mode of seeking popularity, is following after the

with him, and was he not such a recrementitious of the United States, would seede from the Church established in the States.

XII.—The American party having arisen upon the ruins and in spite of the opposition of the Whig and ruins and in spite of the opposition of the Whig and ruins and in spite of the opposition of the Whig and ruins are ruins and in spite of the opposition of the Whig and ruins are ruins and in spite of the opposition of the Whig and ruins are ruins and in spite of the opposition of the Whig and ruins are ruins and in spite of the opposition of the Whig and ruins are ruins and in spite of the opposition of the Whig and ruins are ruins a

convince them that he is not so well versed in the sethe National Council has deemed it the best guaran- given him the signs, and pass words; and neuer had tee of common justice and of future peace, to abide by them returned or recognized by him-now this is the man that pretends to know so much. All the memhers have all the right of freedom they ever possessed -they are debarred of no privilege or duty, with their own transactions, or that connected with the constioninions upon a subject so important, in distinct and stution of the Union-but they, as gentlemen, are unequivocal terms, it is hereby declared as the sense honnrably bound to support and protect the constitu-

dom which our forefathers won for us. "Mr. Everitt's objection to the initiation fee," man's objecting. Mr. Everitt is the man that once made a present of twenty-five to a poor and needy Columbia, would be a violation of the spirit and the precious twenty-five cents; and is it not enatural

Council. But I hope the time is not far distant, that even the initiation, signs and pass words, will be done away, and have no secreey, connected with the order, for the "Platform" is the motto by which we are governed, and the principles which we as American first came to this place, he was the man whom the

citizens, intend to carry out. been sustained up to this time, and by the "American Party," it will be sustained for centuries to come. the privileges of an American born citizen, except the oath of allegiance. This is, or has been, his views ous. on all foreigners; and now he comes out in his letter. "poor foreigners." Now to prove to you how much this great man Everitt, is thought of by the foreigners in this vicinity, will probably satisfy you, or all whom chance may lead to a perusal of these lines, of his hypocrisy. The most intelligent of that class, man Everitt belongs; they have confessed it openly, and proved it by actions. I will further say, though office, it does not by any means nor in any degree deprive them of the enjoyment of the freedom of this country. It is best for them, that they should not: it is to their interest, and our principles then, was, and is, ntended for their benefit, and for the benefit of this Union; for were they the principal office holders, it would soon cause them to be subject to the old bondage, for which they left their native land .-They come and settle in this county; not to benefit the country, but to be benefitted thereby; therefore

all who are not felons or paupers, to come, and by this Union, they should be protected. The American principles are then in their favour, and they oblivion. shou'd therefore sustain the American Party, Though the principles of the "Party," be carried out; it will not by any means abolish the naturalizations laws, as Mr. Everitt informs you; but to carry it into effect. and I invite this knowing Mr. Everitt, to take our Platform, and show that we require twenty-one years before a foreigner can be a naturalized citizen of this country. I dely the great, Mr. Everitt to point it out. If he thinks the principles of the "American think that it would be well for him to leave, for there is no other remedy but the "American" cause to prosper daily. And he cries out in his distress, "Oh! Consistency thou art a jewel." Yes readers too valuable, by far, for him ever to possess; his cries are heard pleading innocency; but all in vain; the stain spirits." of hypocrisy is of too deep a die; it cannot be remov-

Let me venture to ask the straying gentleman, if he himself, for the preservation of this Union, and all the from the "Pope of Rome." I answer, that it is dictates of the principles, should be fully vindicated. | singled out, because it is under the power, and influ-"Yes, he first fell from the Whigs, who were ence of the Roman Church of foreign nations; it is they are putting themselves upon an equality with Is he now a Whig? No! One of the "American God; it is singled out, because its deepest thoughts

Though we as American citizens, believe, that every man should serve God in any way that he may Mike. The oath and secrecy of the order, is very ethnic be convinced is right. And if the Catholic Church

feared of him; he reminds me of a "Bull Terrier," set The secrecy, neither the obligation which the rewhom he has taken the lead. Until then, I, as a

Mr. Everitt asks if there is any one, so mean, as to say that "Gaston" was under the influence of the Pope of Rome. I candidly answer, and that without any hypocricy, that every member with honest, and pure motives, is under the influence of the "Pope," and in his power, unless the laws of the nations inter-

Mr. Everitt seems to boast of a living witness, 'Judge Manly," that Catholicism is not dangerous to the country. Who is Judge Manly? Latholie I presume, from Mr. Everitt's discourse. I then ask is "Judge Manly" the only living witness; and why has he, (E.) so particular singled out this witness? which no one who are as well acquainted with him as myself, can at all be suprised or astonished at this Everitt? I answer no, for if Mr. Manly knew it to be the fact, it is more than he dare to own while a member of that church.

The members of the American Party are accused and wrongfully accused, of strengthening the abolitionist; but they have not the least comprehensive feeling, or idea, of the Abolitionists; neither can an Abolitionist be a member of the American Party.

My motive for responding to the great Mr. Everitt's letter, (the Irish Editor's very interesting,' letter-the only man who would have noticed it, Col. Ruffin's however small it be? I could not expect any other that he has commenced, and wrongfully too, abusing XIII.—The policy of the government of the United of such a man. The amount paid for initiation, is a the citizens of this place and the "American Party" generallly. He first tried to make an impression, by reporting that he was in danger of being assassinated if he left the house after sunset; but I can assure the gentleman, that there is no citizen of this place, that would degrade himself so low as to dirty his hands with such an ignoramus-though when Mr Everitt to himself. citizens of this place, and the members of the "Ameri-"What have the poor foreigners done that they can Party" received with the kind hand of friendship; he was the man whom they we comed to their firesides; he was the man, to whom all encourageed, our forefathers were principally all foreigners; ment could be given by them, and the kind hand of they fought for the freedom of this country, which has protection extended; members of the "American Order," were all with whom he had to associate; he was the man, that came here under the false preten-But to Mr. Everitt's own assertions; he has in this place hour after hour, narrating what he knows to be the fact in New York, and what disastrous scenes he down with fire-arms, and armed with slanderous repusions of a perfect gentlemen, and was received as such ; it!" witnessed, executed by mobs of foreigners, in tation, trying to throw stigmas upon the spotless that place, that the country was full of them, some as characters of the citizens of this place for their many spies; and soon the country would be under their favours. Oh, shame, detestable shame, where is thy government, unless some means was put in force, to blush? Who, but the "American Party," and citikeep them under that every American should study zens of this, place would submit to such outrageous their interest, and act accordingly, or these United slanders. He should be spurned by them, looked up-States would soon be subject to a king or an Empe- on as a snake in the grass, and treated as such. The ror, and that no foreigner should be allowed any of citizens of Wayne County, have not escaped the slander of his tongue. Space will not admit of his that of freedom and not that, until they had taken assertions, though they are abominable and outrage-

Mr. Everitt's is a wolf in the garb of a lamb. He has proved himself as such and been detected, and that too, by a foreigner. A foreigner shearing him for a lamb, unfortunately sheared too close, and io! a wolf! Amazed he stood, so badly deceived, thinking that he was preparing the head of an innocent pet will not remain with the same party to which this lamb—that detection since, has shown a full display of a dangerous grown wolf. The ladies, too, so badly our "Platform," prohibits foreigners from holding disappointed and hard to convince of the deceptions. used their utmost endeavours to reclaim him by sending him a well trimmed ladies cap; but alas, too late, he is yet a wolf; he thirsts for the I lood of the "American Party." His howls on the 6th, were piteously, yet fiercely heard in the spacious "storeroom, which would re-echo, and only increased his thirst; but dared not make an attack, but in this state of ferocity, he left the apartment in search. I they should be content with the benefit of freedom, presume of some little American, whom he could peace and plenty, and not think of reaching a higher make his prey-but he made a failure, at night sphere than they possibly could have ever aspired to, in their native home. The "American Party" invites tance, wending his way to other parts, and may the

> Yours Respectfully, E. F. B. KOONCE.

A farmer speaking of the qualities and good education of his son-relating how many books he had read through-how many schools he had attended, and "great heaps o' them kinder things." "Yes," said his neighbor, "he is like a great calf I have, her lord. which sucks the milk from three cows, the more he gets, the greater calf he is."

"Sambo, you's learn'd in de law, can you say, if de devil was to lose him tail, where would he go to find "Why, to de grocery ob course, you black nigger -dat's de only place I knows on whar dey re-tail bad

Nat, what are you leaning over that empty cask ed, and doubtles will remain with him, until his heart for?" "I'm mourning over departed specitis."

## HUMOROUS.

[From the Montgomery Mail.]

Mike and the Kicking Mare. A friend of ours, sometimes in town and sometimes out-a fair Judge of horses and very fond of a good ne-an inveterate quiz and absolutely merciless to his victims-renowned for the terrible, imperturbable gravity of countenance with which he can saw your leg off—a denced good shot on the wing, but they say, dead certain to class and get all doubtful birds \*known to every body in Montgomery and knowing most people in all the adjoining counties-in short MIKE-made a horse trade a few weeks since, and it turned out that the very sort of unimal that he did not want, and especially wished to avoid the owner

the particular occasion. Mike's needs were for a sprightly, good-tempered. sound, good-winded, able beast, that could do five or six miles an hour, day in and day out, to a substantial buggy, for an indefinate length of time. Just such a " motor " he thought he saw, in a bright sorrel, seven-year old mare, hitched to a rack, in a certain railroad village, between this and Georgia. He made inquiries, he ascertained the possessor of the comely animal. It was Sam Buttermouth. Now, Mike knew Sam; "leastways" they had taken a drink together once upon a time; so he proceeded to sound that individual, in regard to his disposition to part with the sorrel mare. "They met- twas

in" the bar-room of the tavern. "Take a drink?" asked Mike.

"Live as not!" Clink-a-link!

"Nice little sorrel, that mare of yours," remarked

"A little that way," replied Sam shutting his left

"What price?"

"One hundred and seventy-five dollars." "Well," said Mike, thoughtfully; "I think we can trade likely. I'll tell you what I'll do-I'll give you seven'y five dollars !"

"Oh, I'll jest make soap greese outen her, first,' was the energetic respose.

"Well, well," returned Mike; "let me hear about her qualities. I know she's sound, but is she gentle? "Kick? She don't know how, and's too old to

learn! As for gentleness, she'll nurse your babies." "That's a very good character for a brute to have," said Mike; "and as its the sort I'm after, Ill give you a hundred dollars for her.'

" And treat?" " And treat!" said Mike, decisively.

So the bargain was concluded, and the sorrel mare was delivered to Mike. The first trip, she worked with the utmost amiability; at the beginning of the second, she kicked off the dash-board of the buggy, knocked the driver (not Nike) into a brush pile, twisted off the shafts, and, in Ind desperation, threw herself into an old dry well

When an account of her "perceedin's" reached Mike, he whistled, looked grave, and said that "somenow Sam had been very much mistaken about the gentlenes; of that mare." He stood treat around, and rather insinuated that his friends needn't make a blowing horn of his bad luck. But in some inexplicable way, vague accounts of the "sell" travelled down to town, and there were bets pro and con., as to Mike's escaping from the ridicule attached to the purchase of nearly dead, and when he thought he could hold no an animal so directly the opposite of the one he had longer, he made up his mind he had better "holler."

At length, one day, Mike walked demurely into the Auction House, in town, where things are generally fixed by his crowd, and a couple of gents who had wagered drinks-the one that he had and another that he had not become the owner of a kicking mare -called in, to settle the matter, by a direct reference

"Now, Mike, we've got you, any how," said fat Charlie; "and you'd just as well knock under .-Don't you own a mare, or didn't you own one, that kicked your buggy to pieces, and then pitched herself

"Let's have it." said Charlie's antagonist; "I don't know exactly how you're to get out of it, but I have faith in your doing it, some way. Let's have

"Gentlemen." said Mike with an expression so scrious, that the laugh immediately subsided; "gentlemen. I own no such animal." "But haven't you, and that quite lately?" asked

"I have not, at any time," was the response, given with much impressiveness.

"Well! my liquor's gone, then," said Charlie. "It is" said Mike, "if you bet that I ever owned such an animal; and as it is now about eleven, I'll roost that till I starved afore I'd be rid round that ar go round with you to the Exchange Bar, and help drink it.'

The liquor was speedily imbibed, and the conversation about the mare resumed.

"Come. now. Mike." said Charlie: "there is some about somebody's mare breaking your buggy-tell us what it is !"

"I like to gratify my friends," quoth Mike, "and will tell you. I got a sorrel mare from Sam Buttermouth, under a good character; he got a hundred dollars of my money; the mare kicked my buggy to the devil and pitched the driver over a fence and threw herself into a well. But she was no mare of mine, gentlemen"—here Mike's eres twinkled—"for the son of a gun, when he let me have her, had no more title to her, than one of you: thank God! I've got the first one of that sort of stock to own yet!"

Editor Dreaming on Wedding Cake. from the fair hand of a bride a piece of elegant wedding cake to dream on, thus gives the result of his experience:

we put it under the head of our pillow, shut our eyes sweetly as an infant, blessed with an easy conscience, soon snored prodigiously. The god of dreams gently touched us, and lo! in fancy, we were margently touched us to the fancy of the low of the lo ried! Never was a little editor so happy. It was "my love," "dearest," "sweetest," ringing in our ears every moment. Oh! that the dream had broken off here. But no, some evil gen,us put into the head of our ducky to have pudding for dinner, just to please this world. I jist turned my head and passed the

In a hungry dream we sat down to dinner. Well. the pudding moment arrived, and a huge slice almost obscured from sight the plate before us.

"My dear," said we fondly, "did you make this?" "Yes, love, ain't it nice!" "Glorious-the best bread pudding I ever tasted in

my life." "Plam pudding, ducky," suggested my wife.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

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

scription .

2. If the subscribers order the discontinuance of their

papers, the publishers may continue to send them till all cash charges are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible untill they have settled their hill, 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

paper or periodical from the office, or removing and paving it uncalled for, is "prima facie" evidence or ntentional fraud.

"Call that bread pudding?" exclaimed my wife. while her lips carled slightly with contempt. "Certainly, my dear-reckon I've had enough at the Sherwood house to know bread pudding my love, by all means."

"Husband, this is really too bad-plum pudding is twice as hard to make as bread pudding, and is more expensive, and is a great deal better I say this is plum pudding, sir," and my pretty wife's brow flashed with excitement.

"My love, my sweet, my dear love," exclaimed we, soothingly, "do not get angry I'm sure it's very good, if it is bread pudding."

"You mean low wretch," flercely replied my wife in a higher tone, "you know it's plum pudding."

"Then, ma'am, it is so meanly put together, and so badly burned, that the devil hin self wouldn't know ship of, was the precise beast which he did get, on it. I tell you, madam, most distinctly and emphatically and I will not be contradicted, that it is bread pudding, and the meanest kind at that."

"It is plum pudding shricked my wife, as she hurled a glass of claret in my face, the glass itself tapping the clarat from my nose."

"Bread pudding!" gasped we, pluck to the last, and grasping a roasted chicken by the left leg. "Plum pudding !" rose above the din, as I had a distinct perception of feeling two plates smash across

"Bread pudding?" we groaned in a rage as the chicken left our hand, and flying with swift wing across the table, landed in madam's bosom.

"Plum pudding!" resounded the war cry from the enemy, as the gravy dish took us where we had been depositing the first part of our dinner, and a plate of beets landed upon our white vest. "Bread pudding forever!" shouted we in defiance,

dodging the soup tureen and falling beneath its con-"Plum pudding!" yelled the amiable spouse, as no-

ticing our misfortune, she determined to keep us down by pilling upon our head the dishes with no gentle hand. Then in rapid succession followed the war cries. "Plum pudding!" she shrieked with every "Bread pudding!" in smothered tones came up

from the pile in reply. Then it was "plum pudding" just as I can distinctly recollect, it had grown to a whisper. "Plum pudding!" resounding like thunder, followed by a tremendous crash' as my wife leaned upon the pile with her delicate feeet, and commenced jumping up and down-when, thank Heaven we awoke and thus saved our life. We shall never dream on wedding cake again-that's the moral.

Mike Finck and the Bull.

The story of Mike Finck and the Bull would make a cynic laugh. Mike took a notion to go in swimming, and he had just got his clothes off when he saw Deacan Smith's bull making at him-the bull was a vicious animal, and had come near killing two or three persons-consequently Mike felt rather "jubus." He didn't want to call for help, for he was naked, and the nearest place from where assistance could arrive was the meeting house, which was at the time filled with worshippers, among whom was the 'gal Mike was paying his devours to." So he dodged the bull as the animal came at him, and managed to catch him by the tail. He was dragged round till

And now we will let him tell his own story:

So, looking at the matter in all its bearings, I cum to the conclusion that I'd better let some one know whar I was. So I gin a yell louder than a locomotive whistle, and it warn't long before I seed the deacon's two dogs a comin' down like as if they war seeing which could get thar fust. I know'd who they were arter-they'd jine the bull agin me, I was sartin, for they were wenomous, and had a spite agin me. So says I, Old brindle, as ridin' is as cheap as walkin' on this route, if you've no objections, I'll jist take a deck passage on that ar' back o' yourn. So I wasn't very long getting astride of him; then, if you'd bin thar, you'd have sworn thar warn't nothin' human in that ar' mix, the sile flew so orfully as the critter and I rolled round the field-one dog on one side and one on the other, tryin' to clinch my feet. I prayed and cussed and prayed, until I couldn't tell which I did at last-and neither warn't of no use, they were so orfully mixed up.

Well, I reckon I rid about half an hour this way. when old brindle thought it were time to stop to take in a supply of wind, and cool off a little. So when we go round to a tree that stood thar, he naturally halted. So sez I, old boy you'll lose one passenger sartin. So I jist clum up a branch, a kalkelatin' to way any longer. I war a making tracks for the ton of the tree, when I heard sumthin' a makin' an orful buzzin' overhead. I kinder looked up, and if thar warn't-well, thar's no use a swearin'-but it war the biggest hornest's nest ever bilt. You'll "gin in" thing at the bottom of all this-there is something now I reckon, Mike, 'cause there's no help for you. But an id-e struck me then that I stood a heap better chance a ridin' the bull than whar I was. Sez I, old feller, if you'll hold on, I'll ride to the next station anyhow, let that he whar it will.

So I jist dropped aboard him again, and looked aloft to see what I had gained by changin' quarters. and, gentlemen, I'm a liar if thar warn't nigh half a bushel of the stingin' varmints ready to pitch upon me when the word 'go was gin. Well, I reckon they got it, for 'all hands' started for our company.— Some on 'em hit the dogs—about a quart struck me, and the rest charged on brindle.

A bachelor editor out West, who had received rom the fair hand of a bride a piece of elegant weding cake to dream on, thus gives the result of his experience:

We put it under the head of our pillow, shut our the door lead on brindle.

This time the dogs led off fust, dead bent for the old deacon's, and as soon as old brindle and I could get under way we followed, and as I was only a deck passenger, and had nothin' to do with steerin' the craft, I sware if I had, we shouldn't have run that channel, anyhow. But, as I said before, the dogs took the lead—brindle and I next, and the hornets dreckly arter. The dogs walling being the country of the country of the dogs.

he was prayin' then, for he didn't expect to be called for so soon, and it warn't long neither, afore the whole congregation—men, women and children—cum out, and then all hands went to yellin'. None of 'em had the fust notion that brindle and I belonged to hull congregation. I seed the run would be up soon, for brindle couldn't turn an inch from a fence that stood dead ahead. Well, we reached that fence, and I went ashore, over the old critter's head, landin' on t'other side, and lay thar stunned.

It warn't long afore some of 'em as was not scared cum runnin' to see what I war; for all bands kalkelated that the bull and I belonged together. But when brindle walked off by himself, they seed how it war, and one of em said, "Mike Finck has got the wust of a scrummage once in his life!" Gentlemen. from that day I dropped the curtin' business, and never spoke to a gal since, and when my hunt is up on this yearth, there won't be any more Fincks, and "O. no. dearest, bread pudding, I always was fond its owin' to Deacon Smith's Brindle Bull.