

TERMS -1 we behave per annum, *invariably in dome.* \$1,25 for six months. *dome.* \$1,25 for six months. ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the rate of \$1,00 and a second secon ADVERTISEMENTS will be inscribed at the rate of \$1,00 per square of twelve lines (Brevier) or less, for the first per square of twerve rines (brevier) or less, for the first insertion, and 25 cents for ach succeeding insertion. Advertisements *zhould be warked* with the num-tion desired; otherwise, they will be of insertions desired; otherwise, they will be confor of insertions deared out, and charged accordingly.timed until ordered out, and endiged accordingly.-

disers. Court Orders and Judiciat 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-Fust, we sum influent the observe that no for-eigner ought to be allowed to exercise the elective eigner ought to shall have resided within the United franchise, in he shan have resided within the Unitsa States a sufficient length of time to enable him to be-States a state of with the principles, and imbued with come acquainted with the principles, and imbued with the spirit of our institutions, and until he shall have become thoroughly identified with the greatest inter-

law by Congress to prevent the immigration nither of interesting of those only who not hold civil allegiance, directly or indirectly; to any foreign power whether civil or ecclesiastical and who are Americans by high out senter foreigners of these classes as may, in violation of such low, hereafter reach our ports; and to require the President of the United States to demand from any government, which may send hither such classes of its subjects, immediate and ample satisfaction for or its surgeets, momentate and ample surgeetion for such outrage, and a proper indemnity against the rep-

Third. We shall oppose the election or appointetition thereof. ident of any foreign-tora citizen to any office of trust honor or emolument, under the Federal or State goveraments, or the employment or enlistment of such persons in the army or navy in time of war; maintaining, as we do, the opinion that the native-born cit izens of the United States have the right to govern the land of their birth ; and that an immigrants from abroad should be content with the enjoyment of life, morals and more monthable to the dignined and morals and more monthable. berty, and property, under our institutions, without seeing to participate in the enaction, administration,

enexcention of our laws, fourth. We shall advocate and urge the adoption neh as a nor ded form of on with to support the mistitudian of the Under States, and to be administer d to all persons elected or appointed to any office of trust, it nor or emanment, under the Federal or State governments, as will factually exclude from such offices all persons, who shall not directly and explicitly recording the obligations and bundling force of the Constitution of the United States, as paramount to all obligations of adhesion or allegiance to any foreign prince, power, potentate, or authority, whatever, under any and all circumstances.

Fifth. We shall oppose, now and hereafter, any waion of Church and State," no matter what class of religionists shall seek to bring about such union.

Siril, We shall vigorously maintain the rested rights of all persons, of native or foreign birth, and shall at all times oppose the slightest interference with such vestedrights.

Secenth. We shall oppose and protest against all abridgment of religious therty, holding it as a cardival maxim, that religious faith is a question between each individual and his God, and over which no political government, or other human power, can rightfully exercise any supervision or control, at any time, in

Imitation of the practice of the purer days of the Republic; and admiration of the maxim that office should seek the man, and not man the office," and of the rule that, the just mode of ascertaining fitness for office is the capability, the faithfulness and the honesty of the incumbent or candidate.

VOL. 1.

MERICAN

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-Second. We shall advocate a passage of a stringent law by Congress to prevent the immigration hither of law by Congress to prevent the immigration hither of or indirectly; to any foreign provide the prevent of the pr

The protection of all citizens in the logal and proproper exercise of their civil and religious rights and

man to the full, unrestrained and peaceful enicyment of his own religious opinions and worship, and a jealous resistance of all attempts by any sect, and of giving to agricultural science its 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 dustry. We subjoin a few extracts: civil allegiance with any foreign power, potentate, or

ecclesiastic. 1X .- The reformation of the charter of our National Legislature, by elevating to the dignified and

iar as it may be permitted by the Constitution, and

onsistent 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 irec from any influence of a denominational or of triumph is sounded with a feeble voice,

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 hobbles on crutches through the painful remthe people of American, is considered an element of our political system; and as the Holy Bible is at

once the source of Christianity, and the depository and fountain of all civil and religious freedom, we oppose every attempt to exclude it irom 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 try and perpetuity to the Union. And as experience



The Dignity of Agriculture.

The Hon. Edward Bates lately delivered a most interesting and instructive address before the Missouri Agricultural Society. cation and training :----thus fulfilling the maxim, Though not a practical farmer himself, it is yet easy to perceive that he has been a close observer of agricultural progress, and privileges; the maintenance of the right of every has taken a rational view of the true means of developing the fruits of the carth, proper position in the scale of human in-

[Nat. Intelligencer.

"In all the conflicting labors of life men struggle against each other, each counteracting the efforts of his adversary. Success is victory and failure is defeat, and the pecially in the matter of appointments to office-so victories by the downfall of the vanquishee few and far between. The fire of freedom The vanquished lose whatever the victor wins, and victor often retires from the contest exhausted and impoverished. His shout ble light could not penetrate the artificial and, while he proudly wears upon his hag-

gard brow a wreath of bloody laurel, he

nant of his life, with "An empty name and a paltry fame, And thousands lying dead: While every glorious victory Must raise the price of bread."

"Not so with the cultivator of the earth. His are no conflicting labors. He has no adversary. He is no man's enemy, no man's rival, no man's dependant. His success is unalloyed good, a comfort and honor to himself, a blessing to his neighbors, and a valinterfere, for the purpose of giving peace to the coun- uable service to his country. His is the most independent of all occupations, for he is not obliged to ask favors of any but the bountiful Creator. Sunshine, and rain, and tee of common justice and of future peace, to abide by dew, and the delightful succession of the seasons are all that he needs for the attainment of his worldly ends, and these he knows are rarely, if ever denied to those opmons upon a subject so important, in distinct and unequivocal terms, it is hereby declared as the sense who ask them with pure hearts and dilli-"If agriculture consisted only in the cultivation of the earth for the mere purpose of supplying the cultivator with food, clothsystem; and expressly pretermitting any expression ing, and shelter, this broad and fertile valley would doubtless be the abode of a few thousand clownish inhabitants, who might eat and sleep and propagate their species are free; our men are equal; our land is in all other callings in all other places of human life in abundant ignorance, and surrounded by plenty; our soil and climate are almost in-is power, is of no use in farming. Those, if any, who now entertain that opinion, so degrading to agriculof Columbia, would be a violation of the spirit and a sluttish plenty of the vulgar necessaries finitely various; and every man who has of life. If these were indeed the only ob- the industry to till a field has the ability pitied and forgiven; for the idea springs from that jects, there would be small reason to com- to own it. With us agriculture is not a plain of the injustice of mankind, through separate existence, a peculiar interest; it for the very purpose of collecting and diffusing knowlall past ages, in assigning to the tillers of is the nursing mother of all other arts; the exact justice from the strongest, and do justice to the weakest ; restraining, by all the power of the govern- the soil a degraded and servile condition. controlling element of our manufactures and But such are not its objects and character. of our commerce, domestic and foreign .-at concerns of national with whom we are at peace. XIV.—This National Council déclares that all the Its apparent degradation is a forced condi- It pervades and influences all the relations principles of the Order shall be henceforward every- tion, unnatural to the intrinsic dignity and of society, and interests of the people; and usefulness of the occupation, imposed orig- in this comprehensive character it is coninally by violence, and maintained for ages sidered by the State government; for the derstand and appreciate all the elements of his nature. by the false policy of oppressive Govern- charter under which we have assembled, ments. We need not go back to the early while it incorporates, by name. an agriculages of the world, to Assyria, Egypt, Greece tural, mechanical, and domestic manufacand Rome, to find out why predial labor tures and productions. was degraded-why it was scornfully asked, 'How can he be wise who handleth the plow, acter, the pervading influence, and the inwhose talk is of oxen, who delighteth in appreciable usefulness of agriculture. The the goad ?' We need go back only go to practical pursuit of object is a high calling. the middle ages of Europe, whose history When well followed it never fails to enrich Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct the Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton street, then the feudrat system universally provail. then the feudal system universally prevail- callings, and to give power and dignity to ed; and that system was a stern military the Commonwealth, for developing its rearistocracy. All the land belonged to the resources and drawing forth its hidden

and opinions; and in this process they could | sable, for without land and labor, there can be no culnot fail to discover that they had a common tivation; and the third, learning, is no less necessary to the full development of the nobler art, and to enainterest required order, peace and security; ble it to fulfil its gracious mission by doing the greatand their common enemy was the military est sum of good to the greatest number of our race." Mr. Bates then discourses upon what he calls the aligarchy which then oppressed and degraded all Europe. Their occupations, so so-

ADVOCA

earthly trinity of farming-land, tabor and learning -and disposes of these in a truly philosophical spirit. cial in their nature, gave them at once the We have only room for a portion. He shows the adwill and the power to the self-protection vantages to be derived from the use of machinery in against the petty tyrrannics that surroundlarge farming, especially upon the parties:

NO. 22.

" Already we reap and mow by machinery, and can it be that the restless and progressive mind of the exactions of feudal law, became marts of country will consent to stille its ruling passion and stand still before it has learned how to plough and and schools of modern civilivation. Here sow by the same means? No, never. One thinking head can do more work than fifty thoughtless hands. Genius and art and enterprise belong to the country, and are necessary to the full development of its vast capabities, and trusting in the good providence of God, I confidently expect that they will be called into action as soon and as fust as our occasion shall require their efforts. Who that has seen the steamhoat, the railroad, the telegraph, the reaper, the thresher, and the sewing-machine, can doubt that the broad sowed, and reaped, by machinery as the courtry shall still burnt upon their altars, but it burnt, be in a condition to need so great an accession to its through ages; for themselves alone. Its fee- productive labor? When that time shall come, (and I think it near at hand and that we ought to be preparing to meet it,) the toiling farmer will be relieved from much of his severest drudgery, and the very horses and oxen will share in the gracious respite; for assuredly steam (or possibly something better) will be harnessed to the plough and made to dradge for our

ing a brief discourse I might attempt to new creation of productive labor lest it should injutrace, historically, the rise and progress of riously interfere with the occupations of men by them out of employment. There is no danger of such a result. In all the mechanic arts, in the power of youth, containing that leans toward any particular locomotion, and in mechanism generally, the effect of religion or creed. are practical; they concern our personal work doing engines has been to increase the demand interests, our homes, our neighboss, and our for human labor, to multiply production and enjoyment, and to send down comforts and luxuries to the lower strata of society. It may induce many to change their vocations by turning to other egagejects of our meeting has taken the trouble ments more pleasant or more profiable, but it will deto make himself acquainted with the lead- prive no man of employment who is willing to work. no tendency to any particular creed, and which the ing facts which characterizes our agricul- Success in agriculture needs and produces manufac- guardian of the youth in this case, approved and perture and distinguish it, in a very marked tures, commerce, and transportation, and all these will mitted to be read, is taken from the owner and require an increased number of hands. New crops burned as a "bad book," "opposed to true religion, will be introduced, such as silk, wine, fruits in varie- "and not fit to be read by the schollars attending the ty, and drugs and dyestuffs without number, and per- Catholic School." What do our pions neighbors say briefly seen. Here they are wholly indif- haps even the South African sugar-cane may be found to this descriptions of prescription, a prescription ferent. We have never had over us fero- as well adapted to the middle and upper regions of which excludes a moral book, and takes away from cious nobles or rapacious priests to caculate the Mississippi as the tropical cane to its delta; but, the student the right of conscience, and from the stuhow little and how mean would support the above all, the great staples of the planting States- dent the right of conscience, and from the guardian life of the cultivator and take to theniselves cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco-flourishing and prosper- the right of permitting his ward to attend a Protesof more hands."

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

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their pa. pers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible untill they have settled their bill, and ordered their paper discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without in-forming the publisher, and the paper is sent to the ormer direction, they are held responsible.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take a paper or periodical from the office, or removing and paving it uncalled for, is "prima facie" evidence of intentional fraud.

of the truth or falsehood of theories-these are some of the infinitely various means by which the great object may be attained. When these and the like means have been fully and fairly tried, will take its proper relative position and exercise its just share of influence in the country; and then its members will rejoice in the consciousness that they are as strong in knowledge as in numbers."

Catholic Intolerance--Burning Sunday School Books.

Under the above head, the San Antonio (Texas) Herald of the 2d inst., publishes the following communication, for the truth of which the editor vouches : SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Oct. 1st, 1855.

1, as Librarian of the Union Sunday School of San Antonio, hereby acknowledge the receipt of twenty-five cents, from a teacher in the Catholic Male College of this city, for a Sunday School book drawn out of the library of the U.S.S., by scholar in said college, who is an American and a Protestant, and is allowed by his guardian to attend the said Sunday, School. The book was taken from his desk in the Catholic College, by of the teachers or fathers, and burned, as he alleges, on account of its being a bad book, and opposed to true religion, and not fit to be plains of the West will be ploughed, and sowed, and read by the scholars attending the Catholic school .---He further stated, that if any more books of the kind were brought into the College buildings they would be treated in like manner. The teacher's name is Lannes or Lannais.

> I also acknowledge the previous receipt of the pay for the book, from Mr. Houston, editor of the Texan, who gave it to the boy with the injunction to pay for the book, and have nothing more said about it. The quarter sent by Mr. Lannes or Lannais, awaits his order.

The title of the book is "Look Up ;" and I am at a loss to know how any one can find fault with it on account of its moral or religious tendency, it being nothing more than a moral lesson or example for,

> J. T. SKILLMAN, Librarian Union Sunday School.

Thus it is preceived that a Catholic priest in a Protestant country, goes father than the exclusion of the Bible. A book containing merely "a moral lesson or example," such as Protestants approve, having teacher might place in his hands. What do they think of this interference and this "aggressive tendency." What do they honestly think of the conduct of the anti-American "Texan," one of their allies, who endeavored to cover up the transaction and "have nothing more said about it," by giving the youth twenty-five cents to pay for the book What do Protestant parents and gurdians, who send children to Catholic schools, blindly believing as they are assured, that no sectarian influence will be exerted, think of this case? What do politicians, who are piously horrified at the "proscription" by Americans, and who are hot mouthed about religious liberty and toleration; think

ed them; and hence arose towns and boroughs which freed from many of the cruel

alone isolated to dangerous foes. They were but green in the waste of dsepotism, darkness of the districts where the peasant, the boor, the serf, the villain toiled in hopeless ignorance for his feudal lord and his ex-

commerce, workshops of skillful industry, the people enjoyed much of practical freedom, and exercised to a good extent the glorious privilege of self-government. But they could not at once reform the heridita-

ry abuses of Government; they could not renovate nations in a day. They stood

acting hierarchy. "If I were writing a book instead of mak- daily comfort. Let no man be alarmed at so vast a agriculture and its progeny of arts; but we have neither time nor occasion now for such a disquisition. Our present objects

country. It is fair to premsume that every man who takes a deep interest in the ob-

KINSTON, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1855.

An American Policy for an American People.

Eighth. We shall oppose all "higher law" doctrines: by which the Constitution is to be set at nought, vio² there as those which separate the disputants, and as by which the Constitution is to be set at hought, vio-lated, or disregarded, whether by politicians, by relig-ionists, or by the adherents or followers of either, or by any other class of persons.

binda, we shall intimiting and defend the constant. Usua as it stands, the Union as it exists, and the rights Slavery, as a final and conclusive settlement of that of the States, without dimination as guaranteed thereby: opposing at all times, and to the extent of our ability and influence, all who may assail them, or cither of them.

Tenth. And lastly, we shall lise our utmost exertions to baild up an " A perican party," whose maxim shall be :

AMERICANS SHALL BULE THEIR COUNTRY!

PLATFORM AND PRINCIPLES.

THE PLATFORM AND PRINCIPLES OF THE ORGANIZATION.

L-The acknowledgement of that Alm ghty Be ing, what rates over the Universe,-who presides over the Councils of nations-who conducts the affairs of and wind in every step by which we have ad-vanish to the character of an independent nation has distinguished us by some token of Providential agen-

II.-Tae cultivation and levelopment of a sentiment of m douadly intense American feeling; of pissionate stachment to our country, its history and ts 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 succesfully applied its pro-

III .- The maintainance of the union of these United States as the paramount polifical good ; or, to use the language of Washington, "the primary object of patriotic desire." And hence:

1st. Opposition to all attempts to weaken or subvert it.

2d, Uncompromising antagonism in every principle of policy that endanger it.

3d. The advocacy of an equitable adjustment of all political difference which threatened its integrity or perpetuity.

4th. The suppression of all tendencies to political division, founded on "geographical discriminations, fering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. or on the belief that there is a real difference of inferests 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 Constilative or executive action.

obligatory upon its parts and members; and stead er of the United States.

whether National, State, or Municipal, until they are either repealed or declared unconstitutional by the

asylum in the United States, a friendly reception and world is truly refreshing .- Wil. Herald. spirit of man will bow with the body that able employment, and the State is made becility. But this state of things is coming to an protection. But unqualifiedly condemning the trans-A notice of a recent steamboat explosion ends thus: mission to our shores, of fellons and paupers. "The captain swam ashore-so did the chamber-VI.-The essential modification the Naturalization "When literature began to receive in Eu- this great object and to make the most of ing as it does the great holy of neople is determined maid. She was insured for \$15,000 and loaded with Laws. habitually couches. rope and knowledge began to raise and as- the means at our disposal is a problem not henceforth to maintain its own rights and fulfil its The repeal by the Legislatures of the respective iron." States, of all State laws allowing foreigners not natsert its power, trade and the mechanic arts not for farmers only, but well worthy of duties to the country, by self-improvement, by the set and sciences and by assuming the uralized to vote. The editor of the Washington (Ind.) Telegraph The repeal, without retrocative operation, all acts of Congress making grants of land to unnaturalized thus speaks in reply to the charges preferred against were the first to recive the benign impulse. the intensest thought of every sensible man, foreigners, and allowing them to vote in the Territoernment which belongs of right to its members, its These (trade and the arts) are essentially and especially of our statesman, whose opinits wealth, and its incalculable usetulness. The means "We were once a Democrat-so was our father; and the modes of accomplishing this great end lie all gregarious. They draw men together into ions exert a mighty influence for good or VII.-Hostility to the corrupt means by which opea before you. They are too many and various to the leaders of party have hitherto forced upon us our and all our relatives before us. We voted]God forwhile for mutual profit they plied their "Three things are necessary to the pergive me?) for Pierce at the last election; and had the urers and our political creeds trades and exchanged the productions of fect success of agriculture—land, labor, trades and exchanged the productions of fect success of agriculture from from such population. party remained sound as it once was, we would still Implicable enmity against the prevalent demoraliz their labor, they exchanged also thoughts and learning. The two first are indispen- and of practical experiments for the demonstration ing system of rewards for political subserviency, and be in its ranks. It became corrupt, we witnessed the of punishments for political independence. dangerous change of its doctrines, and like thousands Disgust for the wild hunt after office which charwho are now in the American party, the love of counacterizes the age. try caused us to abandon it." These on the one hand. On the other.

and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of

And regarding it the highest duty to avow their opinions upon a subject so important, in distinct and of this National Council, that Congress possesses no gent hands.

power, 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 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

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 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 ment, all its citizens from interference with the internal concerns of nations with whom we are at peace. where openly avowed ; and that each member shall be at liberty to make known the existence of the Order, and the fact that he hintself 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.

To Nervous Sufferers.

RETIRED CLERGYMAN, restored to health in a Brooklyn, N. Y.

Senator Toombs, of Georgia, has accepted an invi-

ped, and afterwards taken to Richmond, Va., to an-

week, charged with having stolen several watches and other articles from boarding honses. He was found

manner from the agriculture of Europe .-How things were formerly there we have all the rest. Our lands have never been in

the hands of the few to be cultivated by the many for the sole purpose of raising rents and tythes, but in the hands of a

Government of our own choosing, which can have no opposing interest. Our laws

"Such, then, is the comprehensive char-

from acts of ordinary legislation, by the fact of their The Wilmington Journal now-a-days compliments being of the nature of compacts and agreements; and so, to be considered a fixed and settled national the Hon. Edward Stanly. We remember the time V.—A radical revision and modification of the aws regulating immigration, and the settlement of well as possible, for the emment places to which drey have regulating immigration, and the settlement of immigrants. Offering to the honest immigrant who, from love of liberty or tired of conversion on the other, could not is production the increase and regulating immigrant who, from love of liberty or tired of oppression, seeks an service for the Democracy. The sincerity of this timid submission on the other, could not is production the increase and multiplicatimite submission on the other, could not is production the increase and multiplica-fail to produce the natural effect—a feeling of consious degradation and an unresisting descent into ignorance and vice; for the

Mr. Bates combats the too common prejudice against science in farming in the following happy man-

"There was a time when a common error prevailed, to the effect that no learning is necessary to qualify a farmer farmer for his trade; that knowledge, which ture and so stultifying to its followers, ought to be er misfortunes that faults. This society was formed edge; for bringing together and comparing (for mutual instruction and profitable learning to us all) the of this? various procuctions of the soil and of the mind, the The m combined results of the land and labor of the State controlled and directed by an enlightened intellect .--The members of this society need no argument to prove that knowledge, art, science, a thorough cultivation of the mind, are all necessary to enable a man to cultivate the earth to the best advantage; to unstriving by united efforts to bring about the great re-sults he aims at. - And how can he be a valuable assistant, a profitable servant in the great laboratory of God's own chemistry, vegetation, unless he knows something of the glorious art which would teach him to understand the soil he tills and the air he breathes, and how to separate or combine their component parts, to 'neutralize a bad ingredient or stimulate a good one into fruitful action? And how can he wisey select and profitably use the implements and machinery necessary to his daily business if he be wholly ignorant of mechanical science? In short, I venture the opinion that there is no art or science befitting a gentleman to know which may not be made in some form or in some degree, subservient to the in terest and the pleasure of the agriculturist. The Agriculture, as a separate department of industry, is

feudal chiefs, and all its inhabitants were treasures into active utility. And thus the by far the most important of all, and ought to exert January next, extended to him and other distinguish- their tenants and vassels. War was the intelligent farmer, in profitably serving himtation; and a careful avoidance, by the General Govmeasures of Government. Its members are not merely ed southern gentlemen by a committee of the Anti- only source of honor and power; and all self, must needs serve his country. But crament, of all interfence with their rights by legisand simply tillers of the soil. They are citizens also, with the same rights and duties that belong to men that a chieftain needed was soldiers to fight this is not all. Its moral and intellectual 1V.-Obedience to the Constitution of these Uni-states, as the supreme law of the land, sacredly his battles and be honored with his com- advantages are hardly less than its physi- of all other callings; the same general interests; the Slavery Society of Massuchusetts. panionship in arms, and laborious druges to cal. The labors of the husbandman are same hopes and fears; and the same honest ambition Henry Abbott, alias Watt, alias Bernard Handlin fast existance to the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretexts. Avowing work his lands, and thus procure the means all innocent and harmless. Peace, order, to be first among their equals. Then how does it that in all doubt or disputed points it may only be le-gally ascertained and expounded by the Judicial pow-to Oxford, tried and convicted for stealing, and whipof riotous in the intervals of peace. Then and protecting law are necessary to his happen that so few practical farmers are found in the fuence in so measures of public policy as to encourno man cultivated his own land. Nobles, success, and the daily habits of his life lead knights, and gentlemen were not farmers. on to truth, justice, and benevolence. All age and promote the great interest to which they are swer for offences committed in that neghborhood, was particularly attached? How does it happen that nine-tenths of the great public offices are filled from And, as a corollary to the above : 1. A habit of reverential obedience to the laws, brought up before the Circuit Court of that city last Their lands were tilled by such of their the influences of his profession lean to virvassals as would have thought it a promotion ture's side, with a constant tendency to the so-called learned professions? That fact is a fault to be allowed to serve in the humblest rank make him love his country and its laws and in the actual working of our political machine-a to be anowed to serve in the hundrest rank of their martial following. And this was the condition of agriculture for ages in Eu-the agriculturists formed a weak, poor, and subdued class. Hereditary opproper authority. 2. A tender and sacred regard for those acts of guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for ten statesmanship, which are to be contra-distinguished years .- H.lsboro' Recorder:

The matter deserves reflection. Galveston Confederate.

Cars Smashed--Nobody Hurt!

On the night of the 16th inst., there was a considerable jar on the track at Mebanes' Station on the which are his co-workers, his partners in husiness, North Carolina Railroad. The express train from Raleigh arrived some time after night and stopped at the station for water. On sounding the pump it was found that the water was too low, and, therefore, all hands left the train on the track, hung out no signal light and went to sleep waiting for the water to rise. Some time after, the freight train come up on its regular trip intending to stop at the same station for wood and water, slacked speed accordingly, and, not seeing the the express train, pitched into it with much incivility and informality ! Mashing the head of the engine and Lursting up the platform of the several coaches in front in a promiscuous and unceremonious manuer. Nobody hurt, thank Somnus for that, but whole encyclopedia is auxiliary to his noble vocation. the coaches, engine, &c., (property) looked very much like they had been within or before Sebastopol.a powerful influence in forming the texture and tone Careful management that (?) Never mind, we have f society, and in giving direction and force to the heard said that a bad beginning makes a good ending .- Spirit of the Age.

New York Politics.

It is said that there is no less than THIRTY-SIX distinct political organization in the State of New York. We expect to hear before long that every man in that office hunting State will have a party of his own. The following are the names of the 36 parties : Republicans, Half Shell, Whigs, Reformers, Democratic Whigs, American Democracy, Wooly Heads, United Americans, Silver Grays, American Protestants, Prohibitionists, Know Nothings, Temperance party, American party, Stringent Licensers, Know-Somethings, Moral Suasionists, Choctaws, Constitutional Rights party, Hindoos, Liquor Dealers, Sons of the Republic. Teetotaleers, Templars, Democratic Republicans, Land Land-Reformers, National Reformers, National Democrats, Anti-Renters, Hunkers, Liberty party, Barnburners, Practical Democrats, Hard Shells, German Democracy, Soft Shells, Working Men, and FREE LOVERS.

The Memphis Appeal, a bitter anti-American pa-"There is in that State some apology for a Native American party. By the admission of the State, every inhabitant was recognized as a citizen and thousands have since flocked there from all parts of the world, whose habits and conduct have rendered them obnoxious to the native citizens. . It is to these facts we must look for the reasons of our defeat .--The Democracy made a good race, but they were unable to succeed with such a load of Chinese, Mexicans and South Americans.' An honest admission, which proves that where native Americans can witness the vice, crime, and debauchery which foreigners bring with them to our shores, they will become aroused to a sense of danger

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Helena (Aak.) Shield.