AMERICAN ADV PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WALTER DUNN. Editor and Proprietor.

TEAMS :- Two Dollars per annum, invariably in DVARTISAMENTS will be inserted at the rate of \$1,00 by ARTISAMENTS will be inserted at the rate of \$1,00 by articlattic of twelve lines (Brevier) or less, for the first institut, uit 25 cents for ach succeeding insertion, 31.25 for six months. Advertisements hould be marked with the num ber of insertions desired; otherwise, they will be con-tended until ordered out, and charged accordingly...... r trotable contracts will be made with yearly adver-Journ Orders and Jadicial advertisements will be charged 33 1-3 per cent, higher than the foregoing rates.

Our Principies.

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 come acquainted with the principles, and imbaed with the spirit of our institutions, and until he shall have become thoroughly identified with the greatest inter-

ests of our country. Second. We shall advocate a passage of a stringent law by Congress to prevent the immigration hither o foreigners, who are either paupers or criminals, and to send back to the countries from which they come, all such foreigners 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 repetition thereof.

Third. We shall oppose the election or appoint ment of any foreign-born citizen to any office of trust honor or emolument, under the Federal or State governments, or the employment or enlistnient 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 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 emplument, under the Federal or State governments, as will effectually exclude from such offices all persons, who shall not directly and explicitly recognise the obligations and binding force of the Constitution of the United States, as paramount to all obligations of adhesion or allegiance to any foreign prince, power, potentate, or authority, whatever, under 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. such vestedrights.



KINSTON, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1855.

VII.-Resistance to the aggressive policy and A G R I CULTURA I our country by the advancement to all political sta-tions—executive, legislative, judicial or diplomatic— of those only who not hold civil allegiance, directly or indirectly to any foreign power whether civil of ecclesiastical and who are Americans by bitth, education and training :- thus fullfilling the maxim,

"AMERICANS ONLY SHALL GOVERN AMERICA." The protection of all titizens in the legal and proproper exercise of their civil and religious rights and privileges; the maintenance of the fight of every man to the full, unrestrained and peaceful enioyment of his own religious opinions and worship and a jealous resistance of all attempts by any sect, denomination or church to obtain an ascenden t over any other in the State, by means of any special combination of its members, or by a division of their vivil allegiance with any foreign power, potentate, or ecclesiastic.

IX .- The reformation of the charter of our National Legislature, by elevating to the dignified and esponsible position, men of higher aspiration, purch morals, and more unselfish patriotism.

X.-The restriction of executive patronage,-es pecially in the matter of appointments to officefar as it may be permitted by the Constitution, and

consistent with the public good. X1.—The education of the youth of our country in schools provided by the State; which schools shall be common to all, without distinction of creed or party, and free from any influence of a denominational or partizan character.

And, inasmuch as Christianity by the Constitutions of nearly all the States ; by the decisions of the most eminent judicial authorities ; and by the consent of the people of American, is considered an element of our political system ; and as the Holy Bible is at once the source of Christianity, and the depository and fountain of all civil and religious freedom, we op-pose 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 religionists shall seek to bring about such union. Sixth. We shall vigorously maintain the vested rights of all persons, of native or forcign birth, and shall at all times oppose the slightest interference with come the imperitive duty of the American party to

such vestedrights. Seventh. We shall oppose and protest against all abridgment of religious liberty, holding it as a cardi-bas shown it impossible to reconcile opinions so exabridgment of religious liberty, holding it as a cardi-nal maxim, that religious faith is a question between the shown it impossible to reconcile opinions so excorn may be grown either in the torrid or



MR. EDITOR : I have read with much interest the following article from the South ern Planter, and as the climate and soil of Virginia, in corresponding localities, are similar to those in North Carolina-as the policy of the farmers of both States is the

same-as the raising of grass and grazing have been much neglected in North Carolina-and as the season for immediate preparation, (and many of our poople are desiring to adopt the system of raising grass artificially,) is at hand, it will be read with much interest and profit by your read-W. R. "I have nearly every kind of grass grown

in Virginia, and for many years have made a support by grazing cattle and sheep. "Every grazier is bound to have grass

the farmer and planter ought to have it .or peas ; but the cheapest way is to plow down the perennial grasses, after they have stood three or four years untouched by the sevthe or tooth.

"The kind of grass to be sown should be adapted to the locality ; for although na ture may be coaxed a little, yet she cannot

" On sand, warm location, nothing unless irrigated. "By cold land, mean our mountains and

northern slopes, including the valleys be- lishing recently, without comment, the resolutions of yond the Blue Ridge. By warm land, I the Sampson Convention of Universalists, we did not mean, all other locations in our State. In than any decision of Judge M.'s could proceed from Virginia, thousands of cattle die annually through winter for want of food ; particularly eastvard from the Blue Ridge. Better kill one half for the dogs and buzzards, to ensure the life of those remaining, and have them in good condition in the spring;

or better still, drive the surplus across the Blue Ridge and sell them. Better be without cattle than sustain such loss by their deaths from poverty; aye, and take into the account, too, the death of the land, caused by the sternal treading and gnawing of the cattle to get the remains of a weed. If I were the owner of poor land, I would certainly not let a hoof go on it. A cow or two and my horses, should be kept in a house of pound, and fed on corn, millet, clover, &c., during the grass season. I would not sell my surplus winter cow food, but spread it neatly over my poorest lands, after which, I would call that spot no longer by any ugly name, such as poor, bony, sterile, miserable, barren, galled, dry, worthless,

sickly dead. It seems to be the general kers, Mennonists and Tunkers, there are only two opinion that the offal of the farm should be forms of oaths by which persons can be qualified to trodden down by cattle into a muck, before give testimony in North Carolina. An oath on the it is a proper manure ; but my experience, Holy Gospels, and (for those who have scruples of and indeed, reason, teaches me that this is a conscience about swearing) an appeal to God with uplifted hand. These forms may be seen by reference great mistake. 'Tis true that the cows feet to the Revised Statutes, in the beginning of the chapdo not destroy or injure the salts or oils in ter on the subject of oaths. the vegetable matter, but the rains and evaporations do. And not only this, but anoporations do. And not only this, but ano-ther heavier loss is sustained by the prac-form, on the ground of conscientious scruples; and bile to be held at the place above mentioned, the occasion being the narrow escape of the old North water as manure. I have been an experimental farmer, and now say, the owner of land, particularly that which is poor, had feed to them his corn stalks and straw. can do as he pleases ; he spreads no manure of course. Put your corn stalks on the most convenient galls and gullies; and your straw in spring, neat und clean, on wheat, rve, or oat fields ; only remember not to put oat straw on wheat or syc. Or if from sickness or other cause, you cannot complete this joa in due time, then scatter your remaining straw amongst your growing corn, immediately following the last plow-This manner of manuring will force a good ear on a small stalk-in part, attributable to the retention of moisture. Straw used in this way will produce more profit than double its original value; then why not clear out the cattle. for one year at least, and that you have annually the overplus grains, shucks and corn blades as their better food. Much better live poor and go ragged a few years until your lands are improved, than go starving all your life. "Let not the man who has numbers of poor acres and poor slaves, think that he is excluded in the above remarks. Who are the rich ? he who has the bone and sinew and mind, ready all to go right ahead with his business. Who are the poor ? he who will not adopt his mind to his occupation ; and the consequences-ah! oh! "The velvet grass is of pale green color, rows from two to three feet high, long boot and short blade, both velvet like ; seed much like the ribbon grass only more chaffy and light. It grows more luxuriant in soft running water, therefore, I would recommend tt for all slopes which can be irrigated at pleasure by soft or warm water .---This and the ribbon grass are the only grasses which will bear warm water, in my knowledge, and it is only necessary to take cutting and curing the hay.

CHE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS. bscribers who do not give express notice to the v are considered wishing to continue their sul

2. If the subscribers order the discontinuance of their leet or refuse to take their

to which they are directed, the intill they have settled their bill, ordered their paper discontinued. • 4. If subscribers remove to other places without forming the publisher, and the paper is sent to former direction, they are held responsible. 5. The courts have decided that refusing to ta paper of periodical from the office, or removing paving it uncalled for, is "prima facie" evidence itional fraud.

NO: 25.

Judge Manly's Recent Decision.

We cheerfully comply with the request container

in the subjoined note from Judge Manly: In pub-

mean to intimate, (as we were very far from believing)

any motive but a high sense of duty, and an enlight-

ened conviction that it was the law of the land. The

statement of his Honor is calm and clear, and, as the

point involved is a new one, will be read with general

Judge Manly, however, has been misinformed as

regards the first publication of the Sampson resolu-

tions above alluded to. They were originally pub-

lished in the Tarboro' Southerner,' from which paper

Mr. Fduor: The Resolutions of the Sampson

Convention having appeared for the first time in the

Wilmington Herald, as I am informed, I hope you will

"A decision of mine in Jocksan County has been

Except the form of affirmation provided for Qua-

The witness in question, when offered, declined

misunderstood, and which are necessary to enable the hension.

do me the favor to publish also in your paper the

statement of the matter which I herewith send:

I am, respectfully, your ob't servant,

mit will share the

bublic to judge rightly.

RUTHERFORD, Dec. 1st, 1855.

MATT. E. MANLY.

we copied them .- Wil. Herald.

interest.

under my observation, have had for their burthen this dogma of punishment hereafter. And the element writers make belief in a future state of rewards, and punishments necessary to competency. There have been, indeed, some recent expositions of the phrase, "future state of rewards and punishments," which restrict the punishments meant to twinges of conscience in this world. But they are not authoritative, and do not strike me as consistent with any sound exegesis of the phrase, or of the principles involved. In view of these things, if my fellow-citizens of the Sampson Convention will reflect upon them, it seems to me they will find reasons for my judgment, which, if not convincing, will at least satisfy them that it might have arisen from the doubtfulness of the ques-

tion, and not from any such intelerance and depravity of heart as would lead me to cemmit a "flagrant outrage" upon the rights of citizens, and an act "unconstitutional and immical to republican government." I have made this communication, not to deprecate scrutiny into my conduct and motives, whether public or private; official or unofficial ; but that the case may be understood, before it is decided by the tribunal to which the appeal is taken. I have said nothing, I trust, which it is not proper and becoming in me to say under the circumstances. And I have said all nade the subject of denunciation by a State Conven- that is necessary; as I conceive, to present myself tion of the Universalist denomination of Christians in truly before my fellow-citizens, whose good opinion I Sampson county. Public censure coming from so desire and would not willingly forfeit. by acquiescing espectable a source requires of mie to make a state- in a misconstruction of my motives, conduct or creed. nicht of the facts, which; I am satisfied, have been And I shall now abide their judgment without appre-

MATT. E. MANLY.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer. Charming Democratic Jubilee at "The Town of Henderson, " Birectly on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, Granville County, N. C.

For some time past a very loud note of preparations has been blown about a grand Democratic Ju-

From the Arator. GRASSES AND GRAZING.

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 any place, or in any form.

E'g'uh. We shall oppose all "higher law" doctrines. by which the Constitution is to be set at nought, violated, or disregarded, whether by politicians, by relig-ionists, or by the adherents or followers of either, or by any other class of persons.

Ninth. We shall maintain and defend the Constituof 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 either of them.

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

AMERICANS SHALL RULE THEIR COUNTRY!

PLATFORM AND PRINCIPLES.

THE PLATFORM AND PRINCIPLES OF THE ORGANIZATION.

The acknowledgement of that Almighty Being, who rules over the Universe,-who presides over the Councils of nations-who conducts the affairs of min, and who, in every step by which we have ad venced to the character of an independent nation has distinguished us by some token of Providential agen-

II.-The cultivation and development of a sentipass mate attachment to our country, its history and institutions; of admiration for the purer days of mr National existence; of veneration, for the herois a that precipitated our Revolution ; and of cinulation of the virtue, wisdom and patriotism that framed ar Constitution and first successfully applied its provisiens.

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-Vert it.

2d. Uncompromising antagonism in every principle of policy that endanger it. 3d. The advocacy of an equitable adjustment of

all political difference which threatened its integrity or perpetuity.

4th. The suppression of all tendencies to political division, founded on "geographical discriminations, or on the belief that there is a real difference of interests and views" between the various sections of the Union.

5th. The full recognition of the rights of the several States, as expressed and reserved in the Constitution; and a careful avoidance, by the General Government, of all interience with their rights by legislative or executive action.

IV .- Obedience to the Constitution of these Uniobligatory 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 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

bove all things be careful to upsit the ink directly upthe roots. "The oat grass grows from three to five indirectly, whether by legislation or otherwise, with thing, had beaten Mr. Kerr, not however without laws regulating immigration; and the settlement of on carefily prepared copy, so as to entirely deface it, difficulty of performing the task, I will atimmigrants. Offering to the honest immigrant who, feet high-may be cut for hay three times a religious liberty. some very rough handling by the latter, for our loving tempt to speak of the adaptation of the It is not much trouble to write it over agrin ; you from love of liberty or tired of oppression, seeks an asylam in the United States, a friendly reception and protection But the United States as friendly reception and It is not my intention, at this time, to discuss at cousin declared to the Jubilee that Kerr was the different grasses to the different soils and files, occupying three chairs, talking at the top of your voice, and finally spitting in the editor's hat. You can protection. Bit unqualifiedly condemning the trans-mission to our shores, of fellons and paupers. VI.—The essential modification the Naturalization year : no stock is fond of it either green or arge the question of law involved in the opinion I hardest man to handle on the stump that he, our said locations. cured, yet as it puts up early and continues then leave with the impression that you have paidhim a distingnished honor for which he will be eternally indebted.—Native Citizen have here expressed. But as I have been called be- cousin, had ever met with, at the same time shaking " On poor land, dry, sow herds grass and fore the public, it may not be amiss for me to assure his hand, giving him "the run of a party, of which he late, it is valuable. Laws. ribbed plantain. such as take any interest in the matter, that it has Cousin Abe, had but a slight tenure, and congratula-The repeal by the Legislatures of the respective States, of all State laws allowing foreigners not nat-"I send a head of Virginia blue grass. never been made by me a questian of theology, of ex- ting the "Jubilee on their new champion." It takes " On poor land, moist, herds grass. long ; a head of Kentucky blue grass, short; EFFECTS OF FEAR.—The extraordinary power exer-ted by fear over the human mind was exhibited in Vienna in a remarkable manner, a few days ago Dr. aralized to vote. pediency, or of credibility, but simply of competency, our Cousin to give a delicate compliment, and doubtribbon grass, shorter ; velvet grass shortest; three "On poor land, wet stagnant, herds The repeal, without retrocative operation, all acts blades of ribbon, one blade velvet, and a leaf of the under the law. And believing the weight of authori- less Mr. Kerr duly appreciated the position assigned of Congress making grants of land to unnaturalized foreigners, and allowing them to vote in the Territoof 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 Implicable enmity against the prevalent demoralizing system of rewards for political subservience and the bed of a patient who four hours previously had been cut of by cholory. The prison rewards of the remission of his punishment, if he would consent to pass the night in the bed of a patient who four hours previously had grass. wild pea-all dwarfs, for convenience. ty and reasoning to be against the competency of the to him of changing his skin all at once, and from Z. A. DRUMMOND: "On poor land, wet slope, herds grass. witness tendered, it became my duty to say so. In being a hard to handle Whig, become a yet more " On rich land, dry, we have none. Amherst, July 15, '55. this, the judicial officer, has no discretion, but must hard to handle Democrat. O! Cousin Abe, we al-Arthe 20 "On rich land, moist, if warm location. prohounce the law as it is impressed upon his mind. most fear you meant to be sarcastic and extract a CANNIBALISM IN THE SOUTH SEA .- The missionary sow meadow oats, Italian ray and Kentucky I am aware there are conflicting decisions in other little vengeance for your formerly Kerr-bruised bones. hip John Williams, named after the heroie martyr of Bromanga, has recently completed a voyage among the New Hebrides and other westerly groups. The journal of the voyage says, on reaching the Islands of Fate, the distressing news was brought on board that ing system of rewards for political subserviency, and blue. If cold location, sow timothy, or-States : and, in our own State, circuit decisions have But we won't press it. There were other speakers, of punishments for political independence. been cut off by cholers. The prisoner consented and been made both ways, recently, on this point. But we hear at the Jubilee, but as they were old and full chard. on Loof anti- stores to stores Disgust for the wild hunt after office which charwas put to bed, and after the expiration of some three hours, or less, he was seized with violent consiting the professional understanding has been generally in communion Demperats of the "land of Macon," their "On rich land, wet slope, if warm locaacter zes the age. some of the teachers, w th their wives, left theire on the last voyage, had been barbarously murdered. On-ly nineteen days after they were landed, under the most cheering circumstances, the two Raratongan teachers These on the one hand. On the other. unison with my opinion. And the provisions made remarks may well be taken for granted, usually elo-In tation of the practice of the purer days of office should cock the margin and of the maxim that, and of the rule that, the just mode of ascertaining of ascertain as a scenario of ascertaining of ascertaining of ascertai and all the attendam symptoms of cholera. He was by our Legislature for qualifying witnesses to give quent as we are sure they were, and at least demontestimony, manifestly recognize punishment of the strative of a never to be overcome consistency-in sin of perjury in a future state as a necessary belief. error. Thus began, continued and ended the great and of the ru's that, the just mole of ascertaining and their wives were murdered to furnish materials for " On sand, cold location, something may The lessons given by judges and others to uninstructed "Jubilee" at "Henderson on the Raleigh and Gaston fitness for office is the capability, the faithfulness and prefer had ever ain there.—Vienna Correspondent of the honesty of the incumbent or capdidate. bed was p rfectly clain and pure, and that so cholera a horrid cannibal banquet. The real reason of this grow, sudden act of cruelty could not be learned. and ignorant persons, in every case which has fallen Rail Road, Granville, N. C." estimates in a second that support of the are -thedreed each and the Mona of 5 per mas-

thre can be no dishonor in submitting to the laws, in the temperate zones; but let it be rethe National Council has deemed it the best guarantee 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 subject, in spirit and in substance. And regarding it the highest duty to avow their minions upon a subject so important, in distinct and unequivocal terms, it is hereby declared as the sense tion as it stands, the Union as it exists, and the rights of this National Council, that Congress possesses no 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

> nize the institution of Slavery as a part of its social system ; and expressly pretermitting any expression prohibit Slavery in any Territory, it is the sense of tories of the United States, and that any interference

by Congress with Slav ry as it exists in the District of Columbia, would be a violation of the spirit and intention of the compact by which the State of Maryland ceded the District to the United States, and breach of the National laith.

XIII.—The policy of the government of the United States, in its relation with foreign governments, is to cause they are worthless when compared to exact justice from the strongest, and do justice to the weakest ; restraining, by all the nower of the government, all its citizens from interference with the inter-

al concerns of nations with whom we are at peace. XIV.—This National Council declares that all the principles of the Order shall be henceforward every mowed; and that each member shall be at liberty to ke 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 tae 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.

RETIR. D"CLERGYMAN, restored to health in A few days, after many years of great nervous suf fering, is anxious to make known the means of cure Will send (free) the pre-cription used. Direct the Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y. pr. \$5 21 6 mo.

How to Conduct yourself in an Editor's Sanctum.

Inasmuch as we are every day more and more con vinced that there is a class of persons who are totally ignorant of the proprieties which should be enacted in a "sanctum." and the value of an editor's time, we ted States, as the supreme law of the land, sacredly propose to submit the following brief remarks for the instruction of those who are not fully posted up in these matters

> In the first place, always make your visits during the busiest part of the day ; and never upon any account whatever, come in leisure moments. It would be inte proper for any person to go into a counting-room and bore a merchant an hour or two, but such liberties are allowed in an editor's room.

over; they have all been arranged in regular order for importance whether they are disturbed or not. Again, always be sure to take up the scissors and lay them where they cannot be found. If you see a krife laying round anywhere, clean your nails with it, and carry it off in your pocket. It is of no particular use. But a-

membered that although a northern corn can be grown in a southern climate, a southern corn cannot grow in a northern climate. If a northern corn be transplanted in the south, it will in a few years become a southern corn ; take the same corn directly back to its original place, and the frost takes it; but move the annual produce only a few Union, because its constitution does or does not recog- miles towards its original home, and when there all is right again-it is what it originof opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or ally was. The same cannot be said of the grasses; for so far as my experience and the National Council that Congress ought not to grasses; for so far as my experience and legislate upon the subject of Slavery within the Terri- information go, they are all now what they ever were:

> "Some of our grasses are annuals, some are perennials, some are natural, others foreign or artificial.

the perennials.

"Of all the natural grasses, we have in Virginia, the green sward, the white clover and the Virginia blue grass; all of which are superior for grazing purposes; espe cially for sheep. The green sward and white clover will generally be found growing together, and on rich land may be cut for hay twice in the year ; but because of their difficulty of curing, better for this purpose have some other. The natural place for green sward and white clover is on cool. moist land, containing potash in abundance, as well as a due portion of lime and gyp sum. If the potash is wanting it must be supplied either in the manufactured article or in the ashes. Only sow the ashes and the green sward will soon show itself without sowing ; without the ash or ashes you have no green sward. My mountain home contains, perhaps, a superabundance of pot-

ash, produced by the decomposition of the felspar and green stone rocks; and ashes from the burnings of woods and weeds ; and here I have these grasses in perfection: "About thirty years past, the blue grass

was growing all over Ainherst, and had exclusive possession of the lorger mountains but now the green sward has taken its place nature has ordered a change, and I am glad

either repealed or declared unconstitutional by the After you have entered, tumble the exchanges al the blue. But I have no doubt that in time settled in some way; no person in the land will more proper authority. three feet high, and is essily distinguished 2. A tender and sacred regard for those acts of to come, perhaps hundreds or thousands of cheerfully acquiesce in, and conform to; the decision, reference, and hence of course, it is of no particular from any other by the blades having all statesmauship, which are to be contra-distinguished if it be against my opinion ; none be more willing, in made. Cousin Abe, in spite of being repudiated on years, this same blue grass seed, will be from acts of ordinary legislation, by the fact of their manner of white stripes. It blossoms procase the opinion is sustained, ac have the law altered his public land doctrines, is yet in a sort of quasi called forth by nature; and then it will Deing of the nature of compacts and agreements; fusely, but I have never known it to proso as to embrace the excluded class. My settled con- communication with his Democratic brethren, and and so, to be considered a fixed and settled national not be the dwarf seen here in my day, but a duce a seed. It propagates rapidly from victions have ever been in favor of a non-interference, policy. V.-A radical revision and modification of the settlement of superior plant. Although aware of the on that part of the civil authority, either directly or Mr. Kerr, had run against Mr. Kerr, and, no unusual

tice above alluded to, that is, the lifting, the clerk was about to swear him in the alternative State Democracy from an utter overthrow by those carting, and spreading three times as much form prescribed by the act of Assembly, when it was Devils incarnate, velent the "dark lantern, midnight better have no cattle than be compelled to them altogether in the next world-that sin had its ed to invite speakers from all quarters and to get up punishment in this life, but none in the life to come." The renter is a privileged character; he By a reference to the terms of the oath which it was thing in keeping with the august occasion. The truth and the avenger of falsehood, as I shall answer the same at the great day of judgment, when the secrets of all hearts shall be made known, that the evidence that I will give," &c. Here the sanction apclined taking the oath on the Gospels; and as these are the only two forms in which persons (except Quakers, &c.) can be sworn in North Carolina, it follows, that he could not be sworn at all, wiehout forcing his conscience. In his case, therefore, the court was relieved from the duty of deciding what are the sanctions appealed to in the common form of oath, and whether, with his belief, he could have taken that oath. if he had offered to do so. Upon this plain statement. I think it might be safely submitted to the sober second thoughts of the Convention in Sampson itself. whether their denunciations against me, in the particular case stated, are not harsh and uncalled for. Whether the belief of the witness offered and thus

> excluded is the belief of the Universalists. I have no means of knowing, as I have never seen any catechists. or either symbolical book, of the denomination, except what has been promulgated by the Convention in Sampson as the articles of their belief; and that is too ambiguous to aid me in a decision. I have known. in the part of the State where I reside, several estimable gentlemen, who were said to be Universalists ; and I always understood that the characteristic feature of their belief was the finite duration of punishment in the next world, and that all would ultimately be brought into a state of blessedness. Under that impression, no objection was ever made by me, or any body else, under my observation, to their competency; nor do I think that any just objection could be made. It is due, however, to candor, to state, that if the creed of the Universalist embraces a denial of all ac-

countability; and punishment in the next world, for sins committed in the body, and unrepented of and unatoned for at death, he is not a competent witness, as the law now stands in North Carolina, according to my opinion, Punishment as well as reward, in a future state, is a necessary belief. In conformity with in a district from which he did once go without oppothis opinion, a decision was made by me at the last sition-a thing unknown before-that he said, as we the water from these just for the time for Court for Cherokee County, and the point, with oth- have heard, the Know Nothing party was composed ers, has been incorporated in a case, and sent to the of some mer and more beasts. Next on the pepper-

"The ribbon grass grows from two to Supreme Court from that County. I trust it will be gramme was our ancient, trusty and well beloved of it, for the green is now far preferable to

objected that he did not believe in a future state of assassins" "Seven counties," or at least the Democrarewards and punishments. Upon examination, he cracy thereof, determined that it should be a grand stated he believed "all persons would be saved from affair, worthy in every way of the "Land of Macon." their sins, and exempted from pains and penalties for Accordingly, committees in each county were appointabundant supplies of the wherewithal to make everyproposed to administer to him, it will at once be seen Warrenton News exhorted on the subject most feelthat he could not take that form of oath. It is in the ingly and eloquently, and limned, with the aid of its following words: "I appeal to God as the witness of easel, in advance a picture of the uprising of "much people" to surround the altar at Henderson, which it is a thousand pities (in fact more pilies than there were people) should have been rudely defected by the uncompromising and rough brush of realized fad.pealed to is accountability at the great day of judg- But, alas! so it was "Man proposes-God disposes," ment. As he did not believe in this sanction, and de- and in spite of the burnt offerings in the shape of barbacues, turkies, &c., but few of the Priests were there to minister, and but a few of the Laity were there to be ministered unto. But it was not the fault of the Warrenton News or of the 'committees." The News remembered Jefferson's advice, "rouse the committees," and the committees were roused, and roused too to such an extent that it ought to have been a very rousing affair. We shall not quote the parable of the feast that was spread, the lack of guests at the feast, the recruiting expedition that was sent out after them and the consequent filling up of the table. The illustration doesn't fit exactly, for, although it might apply in one or two particulars, such as the killing of the "fatlings" and searching of the "highways," yet it is a mournful fact that the "cne" was neither "furnished with guests," and that there was present a guest with a garment" on, so awkwardly worn that none could fail to see that it was borrowed by the way and yet he was not turned out. No one can object to the ways of getting guests to Henderson .-Extra trains were engaged and those who took them had a comfortable and uncrowded ride, and when the "Grand Jubilee" was at its acme, "seven counties" exhaasted, and "furrin parts" spent out one thousand persons at the outside, was at any one time the excess of the number at said "Jubilee" at "Henderson on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad," as aforesaid. And the speakers-how many and who were they? First in place, for we hear he made the speech of the "Jubilee," the late Hon. John Kerr, in August last, a whig candidate for Congress, a seat which he once filled, exercised the audience with one of "the ablest, most powerful, sarcastic and withering speeches" against the Know Nothings ever yet heard. Such was the point of his wit, the delicate polish of his sarcasm, the kind remembrance of her "friends he left behind" Cousin Abrain, on whose "parts of speech" like those of Mrs. Mallaprop. no "aspersion" shall or can be "percolated according" at the "Jubilee." He knew