

THE AMERICAN ADVOCATE.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
WALTER B. CANN, Proprietor.
TERMS—Two Dollars per annum, in advance, or \$1.00 per square of twelve lines (Brevier) or less, for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each succeeding insertion. Advertisements for the second and third insertions are charged at a discount of 25 per cent. and 50 per cent. respectively. Advertisements for longer terms, and for other special rates, will be made with yearly advertisers. Court Orders and Judicial advertisements will be charged 33 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 become acquainted with the principles and the spirit of our institutions, and until he shall have become thoroughly identified with the greatest interests of our country.

Second. We shall advocate a passage of a stringent law by Congress to prevent the immigration hither of foreigners, who are either paupers or criminals, and to send back to the countries from which they come, all such foreigners of these classes, and in relation to 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 outrages, and a proper indemnity against the repetition thereof.

Third. 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 country, and that no immigrants should be allowed to share with them the rights of life, liberty, and property, under our institutions, without seeking to participate in the election, administration, or execution of our laws.

Fourth. We shall advocate and urge the adoption of such an amended form of an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and to be administered to all persons elected or appointed to any office of trust honor or emolument, under the Federal or State governments, as will effectually exclude from such offices all persons, who shall not directly and explicitly recognize the obligations and binding force of the Constitution of the United States, as paramount to all obligations of allegiance to any foreign prince, power, potentate, or authority, whatever, under any and all circumstances.

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

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

Seventh. We shall oppose and protest against all attempts to restrict religious liberty, holding it as a cardinal 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 any place, or in any form.

Eighth. We shall oppose all "higher law" doctrines, by which the Constitution is to be set at naught, violated, or disregarded, whether by resolutions, by regulations, or by the adherents or followers of either, or by any other class of persons.

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

Tenth. And lastly, we shall use our utmost exertions to build up an "American party," whose maxim shall be: AMERICANS SHALL RULE THEIR COUNTRY!

Kentucky All Right.
From this old State, the home of Clay, we continue to receive the most gratifying assurances of the unshaken prospect of her vote being cast for Fillmore and Donelson. We, yesterday, met a gentleman from her soil, who begs us to assure our readers that she is safe for the national candidates of the country, and Donelson, beyond a doubt, will be elected, and that the kindness of a friend, to make the following extracts from business letters received within the last few days.

Under date of Paris, Ky., Sept. 25, a writer says: "We are working very hard in Kentucky, and we are never fatigued, and she is now more awake than she has been since the great campaign for old Clay." Another letter, under date of Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 22d, says: "We are in the very best spirits here, and we do not doubt that we will vote for Fillmore and Donelson, and we will carry this State. The Locos are very low down. Maine was worse to them than a poultice of mashed ice. All are looking forward to the result of your October election. Beat the Buchanan party this time, and the Democrats will have next to nothing to plant next year. Tennessee is as certain as Kentucky."

Another gentleman writing from Clay Village, Kentucky, Sept. 19, says: "I have just returned from the State, and I am very glad to see you on Tuesday last, when Hise actually and positively declined to divide the time with him and discuss our principles before the people. That is the tactics now of the Democratic speakers; they are thus declining at all their appointments, because they always get out more by the American party. Hise's course at Easton resulted to our advantage decidedly, and at that meeting six Old Line Democrats declared themselves no longer for Buchanan, and came out publicly for Fillmore. Two Old Line Whigs also came out, and were cooperating with the Buchanan party, but they declared themselves for Fillmore. There are only two more Old Line Whigs in this county going for Buchanan, and they are wavering. These eight men will be the champions on ground, and they will be the only ones who refused to sustain his principles on the stump, they were not worth adhering to any longer."

These extracts afford but a slight indication of the spirit and enthusiasm which is abroad throughout the whole State, and our friends will without doubt, build up such a shout for the conservative candidates of the country, as will drive Mr. Buchanan out of the field. Courage friends every where, the day brightens on all sides, and the banner of victory is being rapidly moved.

Aaron Vicarious Brown.
This devoted "son of a now sainted Father," said, in the Democrat Convention of 1852, which nominated Pierce, that if Buchanan were nominated there it would break up the Democratic party! The Aaron was for his brother-in-law, GEN. FILLMORE. At Cincinnati, he still thought the nomination of Buchanan would be fatal to his party. He was: then for himself!

He is now boasting on the stump that old Line Whigs, and among them, Rufus Choate, are out for Buchanan. He knows that Choate goes for Buchanan because he is a stronger Abolitionist than Fillmore! We have before us Mr. Brown's Athens Speech in 1845, when he was a candidate for Governor, and published by himself in a volume of 600 pages. On page 199, he says:

"To sum up the whole on this point, Mr. Foster called for a guarantee. The amendment gave it in express words, as plain as the English language could make it. Mr. Foster gave a broader and better guarantee than Mr. Foster had given to himself. It was but a delusion of the brain that induced him to think or to imagine that he thought he could see an abolitionist in Walker's amendment. Hender nor Johnson, nor Norrick could see it. Crittenden looked, and told Mr. Foster that there was nothing in it. Mr. Sewall of Massachusetts, HINGSTON, AN ABOLITIONIST, was called upon to examine it, and he did so, and he shook his head at it. Mr. Foster said, 'there is no abolitionist there. Mr. Foster, I wish there was I would then vote for it. But I see slavery there—all over Texas—worse than in your own resolutions.'" So Mr. Choate votes against the amendment because he sees a great big negro in it, while Mr. Foster votes against it because he sees a great big abolitionist in it. What wonderful discrepancy between these two great Whig Senators!—Mr. Choate might well cry out to Mr. Foster,

"He must have optics keen, I ween,
Who sees what is not to be seen."

AMERICAN ADVOCATE

An American Policy for an American People.

VOL. II. KINSTON, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1856. NO. 14.

From the Washington Organ.

The Richmond Enquirer.

The Richmond Enquirer of Thursday last, contains a libellous attack upon the AMERICAN ORGAN, under the head of "ONE OF THE FRAUDS," in which that press, falsely attributes to the ORGAN "a fraudulent garbling of the record," for the purpose of showing that Mr. Buchanan had voted against the South on the 11th of January, 1838, in the Senate, upon a proposition made by the Hon. Wm. C. Rives, as an amendment to Mr. Clay's amendment of one of the resolutions offered a few days before by Mr. Calhoun.

The Enquirer copies the following from our daily of the 16th September, to-wit:

"BUCHANAN'S VOTE.—The following resolution was introduced by the Hon. W. C. Rives, of Va., into the United States Senate, on the 11th of January, 1838, against which James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, voted:

"Resolved, That any interference with the subject of slavery, in the Territories of the United States, in which it may exist, is prohibited by all the considerations in regard to the rights and interests of the inhabitants of the said Territories, the security of the slaveholding States, and the danger to the Union, which are mentioned in the preceding resolution, as forbidding any interference with, or action on the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia; and for the further reason that the people of those Territories, when admitted into the Union as States, will be exclusively entitled to decide the question of the existence of slavery within their respective limits for themselves."

"Among those who voted for the resolution on a direct vote, were John C. Calhoun, Alfred Outhbert, Wilson Lumpkin, and Rives and Roane, of Virginia."

"James Buchanan voted against it on a direct vote. Yet Mr. Buchanan is now supported by many Southern men, on the ground that he is a safer man for the South than Mr. Fillmore! Let them examine his record and purge themselves of such inconsistency."

The Enquirer says of the above, thus: "If the above article had appeared originally in another paper than the AMERICAN ORGAN, we would have read it with some surprise. In the isolation in which it is presented, with no connexion or dependence on any other proposition, and without any narration of the circumstances of its introduction into the Senate, the resolution looks as if it should have commanded the votes of all conservative men. It is not surprising that, in the absence of all explanation, some just people should be disposed to censure Mr. Buchanan for not supporting the resolution. Fortunately, the reputation of the AMERICAN ORGAN is so suggestive of fraud, that suspicion attaches to all its statements. So incredible a story is well associated with such unreliable authority."

The Enquirer, in the first line of the above comment, asserts and untruth by implication—for the resolution of Mr. Rives was found by us in an Augusta, Georgia, paper, precisely as we copied it, without the resolutions of Mr. Calhoun or the amendments of Mr. Clay attached thereto, and the ORGAN therefore garbled no part of the record in this connexion, as the Enquirer has charged in another portion of its editorial. But the Enquirer would fain drag down the AMERICAN ORGAN to a level with itself, by the utterance of the foul calumny that "the reputation of the ORGAN is so suggestive of fraud, that suspicion attaches to all its statements." If by this wholesale abuse of the ORGAN, the youth of the Enquirer expects to change our relative positions in any respect whatever, he may learn, when he is older, that the plea of "set off," is not always allowable.

We shall now, without further personal allusion, endeavor to grapple fairly and openly with the Richmond Enquirer, on THREE POINTS assumed by it, in the article above referred to, and, unless we overrate the force of truth, and greatly over-estimate our ability to copy plain language, the young man will not hereafter say to us, "WE ENTREAT THE AMERICAN ORGAN TO TRY ITS HAND AGAIN."

Omitting less important, and easily controverted positions found in the Enquirer's article now under review, we copy the following propositions therein assumed, first:

"Mr. Buchanan's position on slavery is impregnable. He never deviated a hair's breadth from the straight line of justice and constitutional duty."

This position is boldly taken by the Enquirer, and deserves to be boldly met, and shall be met by Buchanan's own declarations, made on various occasions.

Before stating the 2d and 3d positions taken by the Enquirer, we copy from it, the following resolution, (as finally perfected,) offered by Mr. Clay in the Senate in January, 1838, as an amendment to one offered by Mr. Calhoun at the same session, and for which amendment of Mr. Clay, Mr. Buchanan voted, to-wit:

"RESOLVED, That any attempt of Congress to abolish slavery in any Territory of the United States, in which it exists, would create serious alarm and just apprehension in the States sustaining that domestic institution; would be a violation of good faith towards the inhabitants of any such Territory who have been permitted to settle with and hold slaves therein; because the people of any such Territory have not asked for the abolition of slavery therein; and because, when any such Territory shall be admitted into the Union as a State, the

people thereof will be entitled to decide that question exclusively for themselves."

The second position taken by the Enquirer, and resting upon the above resolution, is as follows, to-wit:

"Mr. Buchanan's vote on the above resolution submitted by Mr. Clay, reveals another interesting fact, viz: that in 1838, by recorded vote in the Senate, Mr. Buchanan affirmed the principle that ANY TERRITORY shall be admitted into the Union as a State, the people thereof shall decide that question (slavery) exclusively for themselves"—thus early and thus distinctly repudiating squatter sovereignty, and announcing the true doctrine in regard to the rights of the Territories over slavery."

We should not call this an "interesting fact," but an "interesting" misconception! The third position taken by the Enquirer is, in its own language, as follows:

"Another interesting circumstance disclosed by the above resolution of Mr. Clay is the fact that he and Mr. Buchanan, and every Senator who voted for the resolution, then and by that not discredited sanction and obligatory force of the Missouri restriction, by declaring that the people of every Territory possess the EXCLUSIVE power of determining the slavery question for themselves."

These THREE POSITIONS are all copied in the very words of the Richmond Enquirer, used in the editorial under consideration. That would indeed be an "interesting circumstance" stated above, as the Enquirer's third position, if it happened to be true; but the "interesting fact" stated as the second position of the Enquirer, had, in truth, NO EXISTENCE!

The FIRST point made by the Enquirer is, that "Mr. Buchanan's position on slavery is impregnable, and that he never deviated a hair's breadth from the straight line of justice and constitutional duty." We have a good many letters and resolves to refer to on this FIRST point, which it will require much space to publish, and as the second and third positions will be more briefly disposed of, we will, with the leave of our readers, discuss these second and third points first. And here we ask a REPERUSAL of the above resolution of Mr. Clay, for which Mr. Buchanan voted, and on which vote the second and third positions of the Enquirer rest.

That resolution says, that "any attempt of Congress to ABOLISH SLAVERY IN ANY TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES" "IN WHICH IT EXISTS," "WOULD CREATE," &c., &c., and thereupon the Enquirer says, that by an affirmative vote on this resolution, Mr. Buchanan affirmed the principle that "when any Territory shall be admitted into the Union as a State, the people shall decide the question of slavery exclusively for themselves," &c. Now here is indeed a discovery! or, we should rather say, it is the lack of a discovery—for the young man failed to discover, that this resolution had no relation whatever to any Territory but that in which "slavery exists!" The affirmative vote of Mr. Buchanan was, not that Congress should refuse to exclude slavery from territory then free, but that it "would create serious alarm and just apprehension" if Congress should "attempt to abolish slavery where it existed!" Does the youth comprehend the distinctions? Will the young man, in his sober moments, reaffirm his second position? Never. This position was taken under, an obvious misconception of the reading and meaning of the resolution,—that resolution certainly reads, that "when any such territory," (that is, any Territory "in which slavery exists,") shall be admitted into the Union as a State, the people thereof will be entitled to decide the question (slavery) exclusively for themselves."

Of course here is a plain repudiation of "squatter sovereignty" by the recognition of the true doctrine, that the people of the Territories are to decide their domestic institutions at the time they form their constitutions, but this recognition of the right, to have slavery or not, applied, in the resolution before us, to such Territory only as that in which slavery then existed!! This resolution of Mr. Clay, for which Mr. Buchanan voted, did not in any manner or form refer to other Territory than that in which "slavery exists." And now for the Enquirer's 3d position, that, in voting for the foregoing resolution of Mr. Clay, "the sanctity and obligatory force of the Missouri restriction was thereby discredited!" If the resolution of Mr. Clay applied to any Territory north of the Missouri line, then, slavery existed, in such Territory, for it will not now be assumed that it applied to any Territory other than that, in which "slavery exists."

The truth of the matter simply is, that both Mr. Clay and Mr. Buchanan in that debate, maintained positions entirely consistent, and in conformity with the spirit of the Missouri Compromise; to-wit: that wherever slavery existed in any Territory there the question of abolishing or continuing slavery should be decided by the citizens of such Territory in framing their constitutions—but slavery did not exist in any Territory north of the Missouri line, and for that simple reason the Missouri restriction was not "discredited" by Mr. Clay's resolution. The 2d and 3d positions of the Enquirer thus fall to the ground—the same having been assumed either in consummate ignorance, or in a total misconception of the language of Mr. Clay's resolution. We might here retort upon the Enquirer, and impute to that press an attempt to deceive its readers by a "fraudulent" misrepresentation of Mr. Clay's resolution—but it is more charitable and more appropriate, to impute it to its ignorance.

We shall postpone until tomorrow, a discussion of the first point made by the Enquirer, to-wit, that "Mr. Buchanan's position on slavery is impregnable," &c. In the meantime, in order that the youth of the Enquirer may understand the subject, and not commit any further blunders by misreading important declarations and resolutions, we commend to his careful perusal, a letter written last spring, by Charles Irving, Esq., originally appointed one of the Democratic electors for Virginia, and who declined, and also a pamphlet lately re-issued, written by the Hon. Wm. L. Yancey, of Alabama, now a Democratic elector for that State, and who in 1848, (spoke after this fashion, to-wit: (See page 8 of his pamphlet):

"To Mr. Buchanan therefore is due the credit for giving the first go-by to the Wilmot proviso, as a means of excluding slaveholders from our new Territories, but at the same time of pointing out to the North, how much more effectually the great end of the provisoists—the keeping these Territories exclusively for the settlement of northern immigrants—could be obtained by advocating the new doctrine, that the inhabitants of a Territory, while yet in a Territorial state, could prevent the immigration thither of slaveholders!"

"Let this should startle the South, however, and thus leave him (B.) between two fires—one from the North, for opposing the Wilmot Proviso, and one from the South, for throwing her rights upon the tender mercies of the colored population (Mexicans) of these Territories. Mr. Buchanan proposed to both the alarmed sections to unite on the Missouri compromise—a compromise which admits the power of Congress over the matter, and derives all its stability and force from an act of Congress!"

Thus said Mr. Yancey in 1848. We hope that General Cass, who claims the paternity of the "squatter sovereignty" doctrine, will wait till after the Presidential election, before he denies Mr. Buchanan's claim to be its author, as it is thus distinctly declared by the Hon. Mr. Yancey, who hitherto as an insider, now a friend and advocate of Mr. Buchanan, has thrown much light on the subject of the movements of Cass, Buchanan, and Company, to bring about the establishment of the doctrine of "squatter sovereignty."

We readily acknowledge that down to the time we read Mr. Yancey's pamphlet, (a week since) we had no idea that any other man but Lewis Cass had any share in the authorship of "squatter sovereignty,"—on the contrary, the reiterated appeals of Mr. Buchanan in favor of adhering to the Missouri compromise, had led us to the belief, that he never countenanced "squatter sovereignty," until that infamous doctrine was incorporated in the Cincinnati platform, when he ignominiously surrendered his own identity, and abandoned his long-cherished policy of maintaining the principles of the Missouri Compromise! Mr. Yancey, however, (and he is good authority) in his pamphlet, published in 1848, at pages nine and ten, discloses the "results" of the contest which had then been going on for some time, between the Democracy of the North and South, on the question of slavery in the Territories, and the agreeing therein of Messrs. Cass, Buchanan, Walker, and "the majority of the Democracy of the North," in the following very interesting statements, which we hope our young assailant will carefully examine:

Mr. Yancey says: "These results may be thus briefly summed up:—1. Mr. Wilmot, and his co-adjutors, had sought to obtain the aid of Congress to establish this principle, viz: that there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any Territory on the continent of America which shall hereafter be acquired or annexed."

"The provisoists succeeded in passing it through the House of Representatives at the first session of the 20th Congress, and Gen. Cass and every Northern Democratic Senator had agreed to vote for it," but "very much to the regret of Gen. Cass, he was deprived of the privilege, by Mr. Davis speaking out last moments of the Senate."

"2. The South, without designating party, through her primary meetings, and in the legislatures of the States, took firm, united, and concentrated action against the 'proviso,' and declared our Territories to be common property, in which the citizens of each and every State can reside, with his property, as long as such Territories remain under the jurisdiction of the United States."

"3. The majority of the Democracy of the North, with Cass, gave up the idea of using the power of Congress to effect the exclusion of slavery from our Territories, but took no new positions, showing how the end could be more surely attained, to-wit:—1st. The Mexican law, abolishing slavery, will remain in force until repealed by Congress."

"2d. The inhabitants of the Territories we may acquire will have the right to regulate their internal concerns in their own way," and as the colored race there preponderates in the ratio of ten to one over the whites; and holding, as they do, the government and most of the offices in their possession, they will not permit the enslavement of any portion of the colored race, which makes and executes the laws of the country; for, among them, as we are assured by the letters of Gen. Cass and Mr. Buchanan, the negro does not belong socially to a degraded race."

"These views, first suggested by Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Walker, were only compiled, endorsed, and promulgated, as one complete basis of political action, on this issue, by Gen. Cass, in his letter to Mr. Nicholson, dated 24th December, 1847, from which I have freely quoted."

Here then the charge was distinctly made by the Hon. Mr. Yancey, of Alabama, in 1848, (who is now a Buchanan elector in that State) and published to the country in a pamphlet, that Gen. Cass was merely a compiler—endorser—and promulgator of the doctrine advanced in his famous "Nicholson letter" of 24th December, 1847, which doctrines are those now denominated "squatter sovereignty," and that "those views were first suggested by Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Walker!!!"

Buchanan and Walker then are jointly the putative

fathers of this bastard child of Democracy! The Cincinnati Convention has, however, declared it to be "legitimate," and we rejoice that its bastard parent now recognises his offspring!

And for what end were those doctrines designed? Mr. Yancey discloses the purpose, "the keeping of these Territories exclusively for the settlement of Northern immigrants?" This opens to us the secret of the earnest support given to Mr. Buchanan now, by Messrs. Cambreleng, Benton, and the two Van Burens!

Churchill C. Cambreleng, the right-hand man of Van Buren under his administration—Col. Benton, too well known as the Free-soil champion of Northern Democracy in the Senate—Martin Van Buren, the "Northern man with Southern principles" (?!)—Ernest John, who is now stamping the country for Buchanan, all support and defend that odious and revolutionary doctrine which the world had attributed to Gen. Cass, but which Mr. Yancey has traced to Buchanan!—and why do these men support Mr. Buchanan's said doctrine? Are they doing these things to aid in the purpose of "keeping the Territories exclusively for the settlement of Northern immigrants?" And what do the rampant Abolitionists of the North now say? They keep up a hullabaloo about the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, but do they wish to renege that Compromise?

By no means. They could not even be persuaded to do it. They understand, precisely as Buchanan, Douglas, Cambreleng, Benton, and the Van Burens understand the certain operation of "squatter sovereignty," in giving them the power to fill up all the Territories with Germans, Irish and "Sharp's Rifle" New Englanders, by means of which classes of population, slaveholders and their property can be excluded, by the numerical preponderance of the former classes. Elect James Buchanan, as President, and establish this doctrine as the future policy of the government, and although he is now sustained as the Southern sectional candidate, we warn the South, that they will be sold, transferred and conveyed, "in fee simple," to the Knickerbocker dynasty!

We will advert to the Enquirer's first position to-morrow, more in detail, and quote "verbatim et literatim" from Buchanan's own undeniable declarations, and prove this position of the Enquirer to be untrue.

Hon. Geo. S. Bryan's Letter.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 1, 1856.

Gentlemen.—Your letter, as committee of the Fillmore Club of Knoxville, informing me that the friends of Mr. Fillmore in that vicinity contemplated holding a "grand Mass Meeting," on the 4th of the present month, and expressing that hope that I would find it convenient to be among the number of those who would address them, on that occasion, was received in due course of mail. If other motives were wanting, the very kind and too flattering terms in which the committee have urged their request, would alone have made it my grateful duty to have complied with their wish—were it possible for me, consistently with other duties to leave Charleston at the present time. Suffice me to add, that to no addresser of the name of Geo. S. Bryan, did that occasion, was recalled in due course of mail. If other motives were wanting, the very kind and too flattering terms in which the committee have urged their request, would alone have made it my grateful duty to have complied with their wish—were it possible for me, consistently with other duties to leave Charleston at the present time. Suffice me to add, that to no addresser of the name of Geo. S. Bryan, did that occasion, was recalled in due course of mail. If other motives were wanting, the very kind and too flattering terms in which the committee have urged their request, would alone have made it my grateful duty to have complied with their wish—were it possible for me, consistently with other duties to leave Charleston at the present time. Suffice me to add, that to no addresser of the name of Geo. S. Bryan, did that occasion, was recalled in due course of mail. 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