

Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of \$1.00 per square of twelve lines (Brevier) or less, for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each succeeding insertion.

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 imbued with 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 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 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 of the United States.

Fourth. We shall oppose and urge the adoption of such an amended form of an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, as 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 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.

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 abridgment of 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 politicians, by religionists, 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!

Maiden Resolution. Oh! I'll tell you of a fellow, Of a fellow I have seen, Who is neither white or yellow, But is altogether green!

AMERICAN ADVOCATE

An American Policy for an American People.

VOL. II. KINSTON, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1857. NO. 30.

AGRICULTURAL.



Labels for Fruit Trees.

Much of the confusion of nomenclature of fruits arises from the little precaution generally used to preserve the names. If, when a tree comes into bearing, the fruit is found to be particularly fine, persons at once desire to obtain grafts, and for want of a better name they attach that of the person from whom the grafts were obtained, although in most cases the fruit is well known to pomologists by another name.

The labels which come from the nursery on trees are not designed to be permanent, and they should be replaced with permanent ones at the first felling after planting. Be particular that the wire by which the label is attached is not round the body of the young tree, otherwise it will, as the tree grows, be buried in it and materially injure the tree.

Effects of Pumpkin Seeds on Cows. MR. EDITOR:—I noticed a statement in a late number of the FARMER, to the effect that pumpkin seeds dried up a cow's milk.

From the New England Farmer. These roots of this portion of the roots, no longer contain absorbent vessels; and moisture and nourishment must be obtained, if at all, from abroad.

Manured in the hill, the plant is unduly stimulated, during the first of the season. Consequently it lays out more work than it can perform. When rearing time comes, the strength of the plant is exhausted, or what is equivalent to it.

Now this experiment establishes a fact, which, (to me at least,) is of importance.—Probably there are some who knew the same thing, years ago, and, perhaps, there are others, some of them myself, were not posted, to whom this will be of consequence.

debate in the Senate of N. C. on the Election of Trustees of the University.

SENATE. WEDNESDAY, JAN. 7, 1857. The Senate met. Mr. Eaton presented a memorial from certain citizens of Warren county.

Mr. Clark wished to know whether a bill to the same effect had not been acted upon by the Senate. The Chair said that an engrossed bill from the House was lost here on the same subject, and ruled that it was in order to introduce the resolution here.

Mr. Person dissented from the Chair. The Speaker, by right, proceeded to give his reason for the present ruling, and based them on Jefferson's Manual, which he quoted.

Mr. Dockey said that he had graduated one son at it, and another in another institution, but he had spent his money at the University—that he mentioned this to show what he thought of it—to show that he was not prejudiced.

Mr. Hill moved that it be postponed until to-morrow at 11 o'clock. Mr. Cherry expressed himself opposed to the postponement, and said that he was in favor of the bill.

Mr. Hill said that he was surprised to know that the gentleman who had spoken in favor of the bill, had been a member of the University, and that he had graduated from it.

Mr. Dockey rose and said, he supposed from the high sounding proclamation of the Senator from Caswell, when he arose to speak, that he was going to say something, but he had been disappointed.

Mr. Hill said that he was surprised to know that the gentleman who had spoken in favor of the bill, had been a member of the University, and that he had graduated from it.

Mr. Dockey continued, that short time ago, when there were a few oaths to be administered, and darkness ruled supreme, a good many of the leaders of the Democratic party were found to be American, but as soon as the oaths were abolished and the light of day let in, these fellows could not bear it, and skulked out, and left the party a pure band of patriots.

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THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

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

They are afraid to trust the people in secret council; but their proud representatives, clothed in the honors and dignity of office, they can trust to hold secret political meetings, and it is all perfectly safe.

It was really a curious spectacle when they nominated a Comptroller, they turned out a good and able hold officer, a member of their own party, for no other cause than the crime of having once been a member of a secret political meeting, from which he had long since withdrawn.

Mr. Houston said that as a member of the Democratic party he did not intend to skulk any responsibility—that he was unwilling that this election should come off until all were satisfied that he could not see why the University should not be governed like all other institutions; he said that he was speaking for his party and not for himself.

Mr. Pool asked permission to correct the Senator. No member of the American party had denied holding secret caucuses, or condemned it. But every one of them condemn making the election of trustees a party matter.

A YOUNG LADY AND SERVANT FROZEN.—During the heavy snow storm on Monday last, Miss Virginia daughter of Mr. Thomas Claggett, residing near this place, and a negro girl, were frozen to death.

Numerous Disasters at Sea. PROVIDENCE, Jan. 28.—The schr. Rough, not ready Parrott, from Eastport of New Haven and New York, with a cargo of plaster, went ashore on the East side of Block Island on the 19th inst.

Recruits for Walker. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 28.—The steamer Texas sailed this morning with 400 men, and a large amount of arms and ammunition for Walker.

Sailing of the Tennessee. NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The steamer Tennessee sailed hence this afternoon for San Juan with 250 recruits for Walker.

Breaking Up of the Ice at St. Louis. ST. LOUIS, Jan. 28.—The ice at the upper end of the landing gave way last night, and moved down 800 yards, tearing away Crandall's Marine Railway, on which the steamer Montauk was lying.