ADVERTISEN NTS not exceeding sixteen nes will us layered our time for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion. Those of greater tength will be charged propers it saily. Court Criers and Judicial adventisement will be charged 25 per cent inher than the above rates. A reasonable deduction will be made to rates. A reasonable deduction those who advertise by the year.

Book and Job Printing done with neatnes at despatch, and on accommodating terms. Letters to the Eliter must be post paid

merican Convention that necessibled in Phila-

The meeting was called to order by William

H. Harrison Esqr., who proposed the following

President—O. L. Burch, Esq. Vice Presidents—or. Jos. J. W. Tucker, Silas Burns, John B. I obbint, J. M. Perhinson, Secretaries.—James J. Litenford, Jr., William

The President, upon taking the chair, briefly

H. W. Miller, Esqr., from a Committee ap-

ion in behalf of those principles, and we appeal

n turn to each and every friend of the American Party to aid in securing their complete and tri-

2. Resolved, That the thanks of American

Party of this State, are due to its Delegates to the National Council, for the seal and ability

displayed, in the performance of their duties and in defence of the principles of the Party.—

The Hon. Kenneth Kayner was then introdu

party. 3. A devoted and unalterable attachment

Our space will not permit us to give even

harely refer to one incident of the speech. Mr.

Rayner alluded to the slanderous reports that

had been circulated, that in the American Con-

vention in Philadelphia, he had offered a propo-

sition favorable to abolitionists. Mr. R. read the

annexed proposition which he introduced into

that Convention and which he showed to occupy

a medium ground. It did not receive a majorit

of votes and he most cheerfully voted for the

report of the majority and should support the

WHEREAS, The three great principles of the American Party, are to secure to the native born American people the control and management

enemies to identify the American Party with the

ceasion to refer to this at some other time.

to the Union of the States.

explained the object of the meeting.

George Little, and Fred C. Shepprd.

delphin on the 5th of June.

fficers for the occasion :

## Morth-Carolina Star.

RALEIGH, N. C. THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 28th, 1855.

THE ARERICAN PLATFORM-ITS OPPONENTS. Various predictions were made by the anti-Amer ican press relative to the action of the Philadel phis Convention before it assembled, it being one of their favorite modes of warfare to assert in round terms that that body would not adopt a sound platform bul succumb to fresoil influences, We were even told by the orators here that the South would be driven out of the Convention, her rights be disrega ded and insult beaped upon her But what was the result? Quite different in erery particular. The few extremists who crost into the Convention were met boldly, face to face. their schemes of agitation were thwarted and they were driven from the Convention. A plat form, to which not even the most rabid of the foreign press car raise any valid objection, was adopted, and the Convention by its firmness and decision vindicated for itself that patriotic position which had been claimed for the party before

nction, claim for the platform of their last Balti- and convincing speech of about 21 hours lingth, is more explicit or definite, or that is as conserva tive as that adopted by the Philadelphia Convention? Let all caudid men compare the resolution of the American Convention with this single resplution of the D morratic party, adopted in its Convention at Baltimore, in 1852:

Resolved, That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing, in or out of Congress, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or eafor the attempt may be made.

Read again the resolution or the Philadelphia Convention and see if the American party does not so farther than the Democratic party ever did! There is no room for doubt or cavilling, no equivpeation, no doubtful phrases and non-committal generalities, but there are the plain, broad principles of the party spread out so that everybody can read and understand them. As we said in our last issue, though in different language, there is a platform of principles, which embraces the compromise measures of 1850 as they are, the fugitive stace law included; and is include the principles of nonintervention by Congress on the slavery question as advocated in the last Congress by Southern men and conservative men generally, denying to Congless the power of prohibiting or interfering with slavery, not only in the State-, but in the Territories; and declaring an unalterable attachment to the Union of the

But the Forney and Pierce press attempts to parry the force of these truths-truthe that bught to carry condition to the heart of every Southern man of the conservative tendency of the American party-by asserting that the ed in frisehood and in wrong-and that whilst we do not deny to the people cities of the South party is not national, that the Convention at party—by asserting time with the approval of the North, their right of freedom of opinionic was not adopted by the "was not adop were all a planed by the Construction and the first in present planed

tive born citizens, and in prestrating its power to without a singer fr end or a singlet in the ranks of those who contributed to place it in power. A hordward that State. It proposes first, to make all these are now milling but its broken fragments "held to place by the combesive power of public plants with the power of public plants."

200. The Carolina Coltivator for July is upon

## North Carolina Star.

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1855. VOLUME XLVI.

THE RESTRICATION MESTING .- Pursuant to pub. | For The Editor of the American Advocate potice a very large number of the citizens of Just started at Kinston, published in his first

this place and the surrounding country, convened number, a letter from Gen. Washington dated White Plains, July 24th, 1778, in which he states ratify the platform of principles adopted by the life views of the foreigners in the American army The Standard, in noticing this new paper, denied the authenticity of the letter and demanded the proof. The editor of the Advocate, happening in Raleigh a few days afterwards, want to the Stat Library, examined the "Writings of Washington

by Jared Sparks, found the letter and procured a certified copy from the State Librarian, which we present below with some comments by the editor of the Advocate t LETTER OF GEORGE WASHINGTON TO

GOVERNOR MORRIS.

WHITE PLAINS, 24th July, 1778:

Dear Sir: Whether you are indebted to me, or I to you, for a letter, I know not, nor is it a mat-ter of much moment. The design of this is to ointed for that purpose, reported the following esolutions, which, after the platform had been ouch cursorily upon a subject of very great importance to the well being of the Staces i much more so than will appear at first view. I mean read, were unanim susly adopted. The Committee consisted of Mesacs H. W. Miller, J. J. Iredell,

the appointment of so many foreigners to will es of high rank and trust in our sugvice. The lavish manner in which roug has hither to been bestowed on these gentleman, will certainly be productive of one or the other of these two cvils, either to

1. Resolved. That the friends of the American Parry, here a sembled, do most cord ally approve and endorse the national platform of principles, adopted by the National Council recently held at Philadelphia,—and believing that the prosperity and safety of our Common County, and the Union of the States, depend on the success of these principles, we do piedge to our brethren, throughout the State, our most scalous co-operation in behalf of those principles, and we appeal of one or the other of these two crits, either to make it despicable in the ayes of Europe, or become a means of powring them to upon us like a torrent, and adding to our present ourden.

But it is resister the expunes nor trouble of them, that I must dread. There is an evil more extensive in its nature, and fatal in its consequences, to be apprehended, and that is, the driving of all our own officers out of the stevice and throwing not only our army, but our military and throwing not only our army, but our military councils, entirely into the hands of foreigners. The efficers, my dear sir, on whom you must depend for the defence of this cause, distinguished by length of service, their connections, property, and in behalf of many, I may add, military erit, will not submit much, if any longer to the unnatural position of men over them, who have nothing more than a little plausibility, unbounded pride and ambition, and a perseverance in appearation not to be resisted but by uncommon her to the audience. He delivered an able, eloquent

nction, claim for the platform of their last Ealtimore Convention a higher degree of merit upon
the perplexing question of slavery. In what respect pray, is it that they can put forward this
pretension? Where is the platform of their that
the first instance, tell you they make in
manner the three great cardinal principles of the first instance, tell you they make in
manner the three great cardinal principles of that the hunt of serving in so glorious a
spect pray, is it that they can put forward this
pretension? Where is the platform of their that
increase an antionality. 2. Opposition to
without pay, the day following want money advanced to them, and in the course of a week want any church that would attempt to wield its influ- I far ther promotion, and are not astinfied with any ence as an erganization in favor of any particular thing pon son dofur them. When I speak of officers not submitting to these appointments, let me be understood to mean; that they have no more doubt of their right to resign, when they think themselves aggrieved than they have of a power

in Congress to appoint.

Both being granted, then, the expediency and the policy of the measure remain to be considered, and whether it is consistent with justice or slight sketch of this masterly effort, but we will rudence to promote these military fortune-unters, at the nazand of your army. They may he divided into three classes, namely, more adventurers without recommendation, or recommended by persons who do not know how else to dispose of or provide for them; men of great-antiation, who would sacrified everything to pro-mote their own personal glory; or mere spice, who are smathere to obtain a thorough knowledge of our situation and circumstances, in the execution of which, I am personned, some of them are platform heartily and scalously. We shall take

matter composition or unadvised at a foreign court. I could say a great deal on this subjects but will add no more at present.

I am led to give you this trouble at this time by a say has done certificate showed to me yesterday in favor of M. Neuville, written [I belleve] of their own government—foresis the aggressive policy and corrupting, tendencies of the Roman Catholic Church mour country—and to maintain and preserve the Union of there States. We dotherefore declare that the attempts of our signed, as I am informed, for a foundation of the

superstructure of a brigadier-hip.

Baron Stuten, I now find, is also wanting agitation of the question of negro-slavery, either pro or, con, are based on misrepresentation and deception—that the question of clavery does not come within the purview of the objects of cut organization—that the charges of our enumerals, the North, that one of the absence and one are successful. quit his inspectorship for a command in the li This will be productive of much discontent to the origadiers. In a word, although I think the baron an excellent officer, I do not deputly wisk organisation—that the charges of our enemies at that we had not a single foreigner among us, except the North, that one of the objects and purposes the Marquis de Lafayette, who nots upon very of the American Party is to sustain and defend different principles from those which govern the the institution of slavery, is founded in falsehood and in wrong—that the charge of our enemies at Adicu.
I am most sincerely yours, &c."\*

" I, Oliver H. Perry, State Librarian, certify the foregoing to be a true copy of a letter written by General Washington to Gouverneur Morris, taken from Spark's edition of "The Writings of ence with slavery at the South, is equally found-

From the Assertes Organ.

A GREAT PRINCIPLE—A GREAT CONTRAST.

No man who has equationdour systems of government, both State and Fedural, will deny that the right of suffrage lies at their foundation. To be in foll accerdance with all the decrines of republicanies, this right must be exercised by the toter, uninfluenced by power, or the corrupting temptations of interest.

What has present condition of that right under the administration of Pranklin Pierces! He was elected by the Jeffes sepian, Jacksonian Democracy, as a fainful disciple of those great new. We will quote some of the deciring an that subject,

will quote some of the dectrines on that subject, put forth by tiem and other Presidents who fol-lowed in their waks, in maintaining that principle, and their show the contrast between them and General Pierce and his Cabinet.

Ma. JETTERSUN. On the 24 February, 1801, he wrote to Gover-or McKean, as follows: nor McKean, as follows:
"One thing I will say, that as to the future in-terforque with elections, whither of the State or General Government, by effect of the latter, should be deemed cause of removal; because the

should be deemed cause of removal; because the consulttied of remody by the elective principle, becomes nothing if if may be smothered by the moreover patronage of the General Government.

Soon after his election, he caused his bends of departments to assee a caronial, of which the following is an extract (Nile's Register, vol. 29, p. 274.)

The President of the United Stains has seen with dissinstaction, officers of the General Coverages taking on various occasions, active parts in elections of public functionaries, whether of the General or State Governments. Freedom of elections being ersential to the mutual independescription of government, and of the different branches of the same government, so vitally cherished by most of our constitutions, it is deemed im-preser for officers depending on the Executive of preser for officers depending on the executive the transfer of the elective franchies. This I am instructed, therefore, to notify all officers within my dapartment, holding their appointments under the authority of the President discharge the statements. ments under the authority of the President di-rectly, and to desire them to notify all subtrili-nate to them. The right than officer to give his to at elections, as a qualified citizen, is not meant to be restrained, nor, however given, shall it have any effect to his prejudice; but it is expected he will not attempt to influence the votes of others, nor take any part in the business of electioneering, that being deemed inconsisten with the spirit of the constitution, and his duties

General Jackson, in his inaugural address used the following brief buck; ressive sentimen on the subject :

"The recent demonstration of public sentimen

stribes in the list of Executive duties, in charac ters too logible to be overlooked, the task of re-form, which will require particularly the correc-tion of those abuses that have brought the pat-ronage of the federal government into confini-with the freedom of elections, and the counteraction of those causes which have disturbed the rightful course of appointment, and have placed or continued power in unfaithful or incompetent hands."

circular, so similar to that of Mr. Jefferson tha we may well suppose it was used as a pattern, thereby showing how much nearer to Jeffernot int Democracy he was than the present incumbent On the 20th March, 1841, Mr. Webster, as Sec retary of State, assed the following instruction

to the Departments:

GENERAL, PARRISON'S CIRCULAR,

"The President's of opinion that it is a great
abase to bring the patronage of the general government into conflict with the freedom of el tions, and that this above eight to be correct wherever it may have been permitted to call and to be prevented for the future.

on to all officers and agents in your departm officers of the government, and for whomebever or against whomsever it may be exercised, or the payment of any contribution or assessment on adarties or official componention for party of on salaries or official componsation for party or election purposes, will be regarded as cause of

"It is not intended that any officer shall be restrained is the free and proper expression and maintenance of his opinions respecting public men or public measures, of in the exercise to the fullest degree of the constitutional right of suf-

The National American Playing -We would invite particular attention to the official platform adopted by the National American Council recently assembled at Philadelphia. It is a paper of eminent ability, reminding one by its hold positions, in patric to metoments and in terestions of expression, of the calchrated Picitish Magna Charta and the American Declaration of Lodgements.

SPEECH OF THE HON: K. RAYNER, At the Ratification Meeting in Washington city, He was received with cheers for the Old North

time. So han occasion was the present to him. He appeared here under somewhat possible to him. He appeared here under somewhat possible to him. It appeared here under somewhat possible to have the top your ago he retired from you der Usaitot, after as a years service as a representative, degented with the corruption that had taken possible of all political parties; and fully impressed with the idea that the greatest home in this country was retirement from political offices and the original strick, which had discontinued.

the right that I should allude to the transactions of the late National Council. The curry had cit ulated throughout the land the story that division and distraction had entered into the American family at Philadelphia.

I can say with pride action that this is not the

and be then created it. Well-disposed a reigners will not the process of the danger of lightness of reigners and largemer.

—a few months house—they will feel more like occurs for the largement of the more interesting into a cry when they meet. [Cheers and largemer.]

What brings together this quiet assembly?—

What brings together this quiet assembly?—

Why are they so quiet and orderly? Why no risoner demonstration? It is the character of the Anglo-Saxon race to respect laws. The motto on youder banner in the characteristic of our people, talluding to a transparency with the motto. To respect they never, in imagination, wanded in its flow-ory vales, and by its rippling streams; that they cry vales, and by its rippling streams; that they cry vales, and by its rippling streams; that they cry vales, and by its rippling streams; that they will flowers at micromaphage its will binding to a transparency with the motto. To respect they never, in imagination, inhale the perfusive of its flowers, let it its flow-ory vales, and by its rippling streams; that they cry vales, and by its rippling streams; that they will flowers at micromaphage its will be loss was trifling.

The Livingston Republicant will flowers at micromaphage of the perfusive fit is a subject to the Ood of nature. To such I would say, you are by nature so base, and your sensibilities are so blumed, that you are not fit to be citizens of any country.

Again, it is said, the Krow Nathing 6a the foreigners an injustive. Now, I claim that, the foreigners an injustive of the frequency of the American performance of the critical of the Jewish people was their coronary that described in the process of their nationality.—

It was a devotion to their country that would saving the American performance of the process of their nationality.—

It was a devotion to their country that would saving the process of the principle of the first period of her history. The

and glory.

This Roman\_character was formed by great

NUMBER 28 ric concludes with an eloquent appeal for un ed action, and for devotion to the Constitution and the Union and the Union. [Three cheers were given for Rayner and

AN ENGLISHMAN'S OPINION OF THE

AMERICAN PARTY. We prolish be a communication from an Englishman a resident of Montgomery county, Maryland, on the principles of the American party. The author had originally opposed this party, as he admits, and now since the reason which in-

an peacodin of all political parties; and fully impressed with the idea that the greatest honor in this country was retirement from reditical offices and the political strikes which had digaterated into a mane example for the spide. Little did I think it alone the series to testify to higher tratts. Little did I think it alone the series to testify to higher tratts. Little did I think at would be my good furture to appear here and advocate principles higher than are the which I participated at the Capitel during six years are vice there.

The proceeding speaker had alloued to the misrepresentations of a New York paper. This was not worth any comment. He was the last of all men engaged in a good case, to be calumnated. He was called Pairip in one of the Editumers journals. We are informed that a certain risk man du ence go and accessed in converting a testimon does not say what privileges and attempt on some of these heathers who misrepressentations of a New York paper. This was the last of the was called Pairip in one of the Editumers journals. We are informed that a certain risk man du ence go and accessed in converting a testimon does not say what privileges and attempt on some of these heathers who misrepressent the sound of the legislator to his the time of the sound of the sound

Louing as 1 de from our labors et Philadelphia, it is right that I alcuid allude to the transcotions of the late National Council. The exemy had cir dated throughout the land the story that division and distraction fad entered into the American principles—the distraction fad entered into the American principles—the distinguishing features of the surface. There was no division on the great American principles—the distinguishing features of the surface.

On that distraction question which has entered into an divided all political partles, and many churches of the land, there was a difference of opinion. We did not attempt to partle up a theory that should read two ways, and he fired to each south in 10th land, there was a difference of opinion. We did not attempt to partle up a theory that should read two ways, and he fired to were united as one man. On slavery none cause, to the protection of American Protectables, we were united as one man. On slavery none there we were united as one man. On slavery none there we were united as one man. On slavery none there we were united as one man. On slavery none there we were united as one man. On slavery none there we were united as one man. On slavery none there we were united as one man. On slavery none there we were united as one man. On slavery none there were not was the light, that he cannot have the land of the North, who designed on every hill to plore as in the contract of the land of the North, who disapproved, protected, honesty and manufully, but did not seede. And now, nested of coming into the field with one regiment, at the mext election, we shall present two immense brigging on the surface of the land o

the same hard to an estimate the may true the may true to the form.

It has been hinted that because I am a fortigged or and at the same time an adversate of American party. It has been hinted that because I am a fortigged or and at the same time an adversate of American party transpart of may surreing on a common ground, and a nong manism, that I are impressful, soldish, &c. But why, I mannot the fortigned the first years of age, and cought a nonne in a strange land and among strangers. Long, long teferathan the express and the express and the system with the manifest heads in elience or or the graves of my and their heads in elience or or the graves of my and their heads in elience or or the graves of my and their heads in elience or or the graves of my and their heads in elience or or the graves of my and their heads in elience or or the graves of my and their heads in elience or or the graves of my and their heads in elience or or the graves of my and their heads in elience or or the graves of my and their heads in elience or or the graves of my and their heads in elience or or the graves of my and their heads in elience or or the graves of my and their heads in elience or or the graves of my and the elimate my relationship, not even the most distant. It American institutions I I am protected by American with the food I can't is the product of American electronic in the most manifest in th

Oh! is it not too much to see the limit Cathorist of earlier to give place to Irish Cathorist if and of earlier to give place to Irish Cathorist if and the control of the

Wattanswood

PARATICISM AT THE nation of whom we so this

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE LAW.

Naw Your, June 25 .- The steemship Go brought down the discountered areas with a rabeity, and a severe much negatived—and Ban Anderson, Jefferson county, A. J., who satting on the platform of one of the cars killed.

Ton Soutern with passe (1992)
York May liet left he San France
At Sacramonto on the Internet we
warm, the thermometer standing

noun.

A block of small halldings in Fan Jose ou Market street was destroyed by fire, on the 31st talt, the lock was trifling.

The Livingston Republican constitute an abla-artials on the Philadelphia Convention on follows: We will remark that the Republican speaks this

absorping the effectual important retainers.

It has already conted an I discuss and his marchale are weeking in boarwa under a new banner will are yet unconceiled. We now be parsies possessing citally in the American, and the Pieces calculus

- Promitive Saninel L. Jonesol. THE PLATFROM OF THE AMERICAN