

NORTH CAROLINA STAR—WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 30, 1856

Selected Poetry.

From the *Baltimore Patriot*.

Inquisitive Love.

"Who loves you? you give us no answer to your love."

The lamp!—the lamp! whose fatal ray

To Psycho's grave revealed,

The hidden charms for many a day,

By emotions long concealed.

The drop—the fatal drop that broke

Young Cupid's blissful trance,

As starting from sweet dreams, he woke

To various Beauty's glances.

Oh! these but image forth how small

The cause, may rend in twain

The bonds that hold our hearts in thrall,

In Love's capricious reign.

That lamp may be the eye to seek

For virtue's anchor;

That drop, in sober flow, bespeak

The disappointed tear.

That lamp may send its searching light

To deep into the breast,

Revealing there no doubtful sight,

Transgressions laid at rest.

That drop may fall on faults displayed;

Not every's gentle dew,

But shed in anger, to upbraid,

And give them balm anew.

That lamp may lack the kindly screen,

Our jealous vision needs;

That drop may make the smart more keen

Where human frailty bleeds.

Then lamp, and drop, and classic tale,

This mo' al' well may bear,

Our Love's light sins, cast Love's own veil,

No scar can form too near.

Platform of the American Party of North Carolina

At a Convention of the American party, held at Raleigh, on the 19th of October, 1855, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved. That, as the causes which rendered the energy of the American party necessary to its influence, and to its wide-spread diffusion, especially in the order of their initiation obligations, signs, constitutions, rituals, or passwords be abolished;—that we do constitute ourselves into a publicly-organized party;—that we do challenge our opponents in the public discussion of our principles;—and we do hereby invite and invoke the aid and co-operation of all the citizens of the State without regard to their former political affiliations, in maintaining and carrying out the great aims, principles and objects of the American Party.

Resolved. That we do hereby ratify and endorse the principles enunciated in the platform of the American party, by the National Council of the same, begun and held at Philadelphia, on the 5th day of June, 1855, in relation to the political policy of the Government;—at the same time, we consider the three great primary principles of the organization, which constitute the basis of our party, as paramount in importance to every interest of governmental policy.

Resolved. That those three great primary principles are, first, the confinement of the powers, offices and responsibilities of political station, under government, to native-born Americans—with a due regard, at the same time, to the protection of the foreign-born in all the civil rights and privileges guaranteed to freedom by the constitution, whether Federal or State.

Secondly. Resistance to religious intolerance, and a rigid maintenance of the great principle of religious freedom—by excluding from office and power, those who would persecute for opinion's sake, would control the politics of the country through Church influences or priestly interferences; and who acknowledge an allegiance to any power or earth whether civil or ecclesiastical as paramount to that which they owe to the Constitution.

Thirdly. Unswerving devotion to the Union of these States, and resistance to all factious and sectional attempts to weaken its bonds.

Resolved. That in all nominations for political station hereafter to be made by the American Party, it is recommended that the same be done in open public meetings;—and that all those who agree with the principles of the party, and who concur in our aims and objects, shall, hereafter be recognized as members of the American Party.

Resolved. That it is recommended to the American Party in this State to hold a Convention of delegates, to be appointed in public primary meetings in the respective counties in Greensboro on Thursday the 10th day of April next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to be run by the American Party for Governor at the next election—that each county appoint as many Delegates as it chooses, and that the mode of voting in said convention be regulated by the convention itself.

Resolved. That we consider the 22d day of February next—the time herefore selected by the National Council of the American party, for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President, as too early a day for that purpose—and we do hereby recommend to our brethren of the American party throughout the Union, the propriety of postponing the holding of such a convention for the Union;—and as experience has shown it impossible to reconcile opinions so extreme as those which separate the disputants, and as there can be no dishonest in submitting to the laws, the 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 is the highest duty to avow their opinions upon a subject so important, in distinct and unequivocal terms, it is hereby declared as the sense of this National Council, that Congress possesses no power, under the Constitution, to legislate upon the subject of Slavery in the States where it does or may exist, or to exclude any State from admission into the Union because its Constitution does or does not recognize the institution of Slavery a part of its social system; and expressly permitting any expression of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or prohibit Slavery in any Territory, is the sense of the National Council that Congress can only do what is left open to it by the Constitution and that any interference by Congress with Slavery as 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 a breach of the National faith.

XII.—The policy of the Government of the United States, in its relations with foreign governments, is to exact justice from the strongest, and, if justice to the weakest, restraining, by all the power of the government, all its citizens from interfering with the internal concerns of nations with whom we are at ease.

XIII.—The policy of the Government of the United States, in its relations with foreign governments, is to exact justice from the strongest, and, if justice to the weakest, restraining, by all the power of the government, all its citizens from interfering with the internal concerns of nations with whom we are at ease.

XIV.—The National Council declares that all the principles of the Order shall be henceforward everywhere openly avowed; and that each member shall be at liberty to make known the existence of the Order, and the fact that he himself is a member, and it recommends that there be no concealment of the places of meeting of subordinate councils.

XV.—An Executive Central Committee of five, be appointed by this body, whose duty it shall be to attend to the general concerns of the American party in this State, to carry on the necessary correspondence, and take such ineffectual steps as may be deemed necessary for the more thorough organization of the said party, and that said executive committee be authority, and requested to appoint a County Executive Committee for each County in the State, and that said County Executive Committees further appoint a sub-committee for each election precinct in the county with a view to a more thorough and complete organization of the American party in North Carolina.

The National American Platform.

At a regular meeting of the National Council, of the American Party, beginning and held at Philadelphia, on the 5th of June, A. D., 1855, the following was adopted as the Platform and principles of the Organization.

E. B. BARTLETT, of Kentucky, President of National Council.

C. D. DETHLEFSEN, of New Jersey, Corresponding Secretary.

JAMES M. STEPHENS, of Maryland, Recording Secretary.

Office should seek the man, and not man the office," and of the rule that, "the just mode of securing fitness for office is the capability, the truthfulness, and the honesty of the incumbent or candidate.

VIII.—Resistance to the aggressive policy and corrupting tendencies of the Roman Catholic Church in our country by the advancement to all political stations—executive, legislative, judicial, or diplomatic—of those only who do not hold true allegiance, directly or indirectly, to any foreign power, whether civil or ecclesiastical, and who are Americans by birth, education and training.—Thus instituting a "American" party.

IX.—The protection of all citizens in the legal and proper exercise of their civil and religious rights and privileges;—the maintenance of the right of every man to the full, unrestrained, and peaceful enjoyment of his own religious opinions and worship, and a jealous resistance of all attempts by any sect, denomination or church to obtain an ascendancy over any other in the State, by means of any political combination of its members, or by a division of their civil allegiance with any foreign power, potentate, or ecclesiastic.

X.—The reformation of the character of our National Legislature, by elevating to that dignified and responsible position men of higher qualifications, purer morals, and more unselfish patriotism.

XI.—The restriction of executive patronage, especially in the matter of appointments to office, so as to be permitted by the Constitution, and consistent with the public good.

XII.—The education of the youth of our country in schools provided by the States; which schools shall be common to all, without distinction of creed or party, and free from any influence or direction of a denominational or partisan 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 America, is considered an element of our political system; and, as the Holy Bible is the source of Christianity and the depository and fountain of all civil and religious freedom, we oppose every attempt to exclude it from the schools thus established in the States.

XIII.—The American party having risen upon the ruins, and in spite of the opposition of the Whig and Democratic parties, cannot be in any manner responsible for the obnoxious acts of violated pledges of either. And the systematic agitation of the slaves question by those parties having elevated sectional hostility to a powerful element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril, it has therefore become the imperative duty of the American party to interpose its power to the Union;—and as experience has shown it impossible to reconcile opinions so extreme as those which separate the disputants, and as there can be no dishonesty in submitting to the laws, the 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.

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