Daily American Organ.

"The Perpetuation of American Freedom is our object; American Rights our motto; and the American Party our cognomen."

VOLUME I. WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 18, 1855. NUMBER 55.

THE DAILY AMERICAN ORGAN

Is published every afternoon, (except Sunday,) at the corner of Louisiana avenue and Tenth street, and is delivered to city subscribers (payable to the carriers) at 10 cents per week. Single copies, 2 cents.

Mail subscribers, $5 00 per annum, or $2 50 for six months, always in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Five lines or less, one insertion, 25 cents; each additional line, 5 cents.

Each additional insertion, half of the above rates.

Displayed advertisements charged by solid measure.

THE WEEKLY AMERICAN ORGAN

Is published every Monday morning, on the following

Terms.

1 copy, one year..$2 00	1 copy, 6 months .$1 00
3 copies, one year: 5 00	5 copies, 6 months..5 00
10 copies, one year.15 00	10 copies, 6 months..8 00

☞ Payments always in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Ten cents per line for each insertion.

☞ All communications on business connected with this paper must be directed to the "*American Organ*," Washington city, and be post-paid.

☞ All advertisements for the "*Organ*" should be handed into the office before twelve o'clock, M., of the day of publication.

Our Principles.

First. We shall advocate a *repeal* of the laws of naturalization, or if that cannot be accomplished, then such a modification of those laws, as will prevent future immigrants from becoming citizens, short of a residence of twenty-one years, after taking the oath of allegiance to the United States, and of *abjuration* of all other powers, potentates, and princes.

Second. We shall advocate the 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 *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 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 emolument, 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 maintain the doctrine that no one of the States of this Union has the right to limit to the enjoyment of *free suffrage* any person of *foreign* birth, who has not been *first* made a citizen of the United States, according to the "uniform rule" of naturalization prescribed by Congress, under the provisions of the constitution.

Sixth. 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.

Seventh. We shall viggrously 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.

Eighth. 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.

Ninth. We shall oppose all "higher law" doctrines, by which the constitution is to be set at nought, violated, or disregarded, whether by *politicians*, by *religionists*, or by the adherents or followers of either, or by any other class of persons.

Tenth. 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.

Eleventh. We shall oppose no man, and sustain no man, *on the ground* of his opposition to, or his support of, *Democratic* measures, or *Whig* measures; but we shall oppose those who oppose our doctrines, and sustain those who sustain our doctrines.

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

AMERICANS SHALL RULE THEIR COUNTRY!

M. T. PARKER,

House and Sign Painter and Glazier.

No. 60 Louisiana avenue, between 6th and 7th sts.

dec 13—d1y

☞ **NOTICE.—Persons desirous of subscribing to the AMERICAN ORGAN** will please leave their names and residence at Wm. B. Richards, Jr.'s, Fancy Store, at Exchange Block, at H. Mansfield's Tobacco Store, on Royal street, or at the Agency, St. Asaph street, two doors south of King, or at James Entwistle, Jr., Druggist, King street, two doors south of Royal, Alexandria, Virginia.

J. T. AUDLEY, Agent.

nov 30

☞ **JOHN P. HALL, agent for the American Organ, 7th Ward, No. 644 6th street south, between F and G.** Persons who desire to subscribe for the paper will please leave their names and residence at Mr. Hall's, and Mr. Boswell's Drug Store, corner of 7th street and Virginia avenue.

☞ **THOMAS E. JACOBS, Agent for the American Organ, for the fifth and sixth wards.** Office in Odd Fellows' Hall, near the Marine Garrison.

The following preamble and resolutions, adopted at a mass meeting of the citizens of Washington, on the 27th day of September last, present the general sentiments of the "American party" in this city, and will doubtless be read with interest by the friends of American principles throughout the country, to wit:

Whereas, a public meeting of citizens of Washington was held at Carusi's Saloon, on the 19th instant, upon a call made in and approved by the Executive organ, the proceedings of which, in the resolutions *said* to have been adopted at that meeting, and in the speeches of certain selected orators at a subsequent adjourned meeting, are now spread before the public eye in the columns of said organ, and its kindred presses, with approbation; and whereas said resolutions, however dressed up in abstract professions of patriotism, assail principles dear to the American heart and necessary to the safety of the constitution and to the peace and prosperity of our country; and whereas, the Executive is invoked therein to remove from public employment such officeholders as entertain those principles, thereby to perpetrate a ruthless proscription of both Whigs and Democrats for an honest difference of opinion: therefore—

Resolved, That mere professions of love to the constitution and to civil and religious freedom, when contradicted by actions, cannot deceive the sensible and vigilant guardians of American liberty, whose apprehensions have been excited at beholding the strides that have been made toward a complete control of our government by the subjects of a foreign potentate well-known as the avowed enemy of our whole American system, to whose overthrew they are solemnly devoted.

Resolved, That, as vigilant custodians of that beneficent system of civil and religious freedom bequeathed to us by the fathers of the republic, it is our duty to meet and repel all insidious attacks upon our liberties as well as all open assaults; and that we view with indignation and alarm the assertion of principles and purposes, on the part of the recognised exponents of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, subversive of our republican institutions, which constitute aggressions of such a character that, if not now resisted, will lead, at no distant day, to the overthrow of the American Constitution and the complete establishment of despotism.

Resolved, That while, in the past political divisions of the country, as Whigs and Democrats, we have struggled in honest conflict over contested principles and measures, all of which are now settled, yet in the present crisis of danger to all that both parties hold dear we will bury every remembrance of past opposition, and "pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor" not to cease our exertions until our country shall be freed from the dangers that new menace it.

Resolved, That we proclaim, as the cardinal principles of our political and moral creed, a sacred regard for the constitution in all its provisions, upon which are based our glorious American principles—freedom of speech, freedom of opinion, freedom of conscience, freedom of the press, together with a school system for the diffusion of intelligence, sanctified by an open Bible as the rule of faith and practice, holding as an established principle that intelligence and virtue are essential to the success of a free government.

Resolved, That while we welcome to our country the victims of tyranny from foreign lands, and offer them a place by our side under the shield of our constitution, we claim for Americans the right to govern their own country; and those who do not like our government have our hearty consent to go elsewhere in the pursuit of happiness.

Resolved, That the fourth resolution of the meeting at Carusi's Saloon, recommending to the President of the United States proscription of all officers of the federal government who may have thought fit to become members of the association of Know Knothings—a recommendation which, before its adoption, had been recognised and acted upon by the Executive of the United States—proposes an alarming and dangerous infraction of the principles of self-government, and calls for the prompt and decisive rebuke of all the free citizens of these United States, without distinction of party, sect, or creed.

Resolved, That every Protestant denomination in the United States maintains the constitutional principle of a separation of Church and State—in which principle many American Catholics sincerely concur, while on the other hand, the Papal Church abroad openly, and always, and everywhere maintains the doctrine of obedience of the civil to the ecclesiastical authority, both in Europe and America; the sad and ruinous effects of which, in the one, are seen in countless emigrants flying from its tyranny and misery to our own happy land, and in the other, in the ignorance and poverty of the masses, in the wealth and vices of the clergy, and in the ceaseless insurrections, massacres, and proverbial instability of our Southern sister Republics.

Resolved, That upon these principles we appeal from the opinions, whose proclamation has caused this meeting, to the people of the United States; and, although we might infer they are an exponent of executive feelings, from the official positions of those who controlled the proceedings, yet we will still hope that the President, who alone has the power, will arrest the proscription already begun of faithful office-holders, both Democrats and Whigs, for daring to entertain American and Protestant sentiments, and will reject the mercenary suggestion urged upon him by the fourth resolution of the meeting last week, as a covert scheme to gratify the appetite of office-seekers at the expense of many who zealously and efficiently aided in his elevation to power, and whose removal under existing circumstances will fix an indelible stain upon him as a man and as the President of the United States.

Resolved, That having seen the denunciations that almost daily issue from certain presses against the "fusionists" of the North, who are denounced as absorbed in "the traitorous factions" which distract those States, by which they are one after another being placed in opposition to the administration, we were astonished to hear the pressing invition in the second resolution of our opponents to men of all political opinions, without regard to their "political antecedents," to form a "fusion" with them in their future action—an invitation broad enough to include Garrisen, Abby Kelly, and Fred. Douglas, besides their coadjutors in the two houses of Congress.

Resolved, That we, too, appeal to all Americans who love the Union, which "must be preserved," and the constitution, which established and maintains it, and the rights of the States which compose it, and especially to the religious, the moral, and the order-loving classes, to unite with us in effecting the reforms necessary to the safety and prosperity of our country, believing, as we do, that it is high time the career of interested and unscrupulous demagogues should be checked, and the government be placed in the hands of men acquainted with its character and spirit, and who duly value its countless blessings.

And whereas we believe in the competency, ability, and right of American-born citizens to govern their own country: therefore

Resolved, That we will not vote for nor assist in elevating foreigners by birth to offices of trust, emolument, or honor under our government; nor will we vote for or assist in elevating to such offices any American-born citizens who recognise or hold themselves under any allegiance whatever to any foreign prince, potentate, power, or authority.

Resolved, That the naturalization laws ought to be totally repealed or materially altered, and the term of residence before admission to the rights of citizenship be extended to the period of twenty-one years.

☞ **PERSONS residing in the First and** Second wards desiring to subscribe to the "AMERICAN ORGAN," will leave their names at William H. Hilton's, Agent, No. 395, Eleventh street, between I and K, and at Mr. Carroll's shoe store, No. 117 Pennsylvania avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-first street.

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☞ **Persons residing in the 3d or 4th** wards, who desire to become subscribers to the Daily or Weekly American Organ, will leave their names and number of residence at either of the following places, viz: Adamson's Book and Periodical Store, Seventh street, opposite the Post Office; Evans's Drug Store, corner of Seventh and I, or R. Y. Payne's Drug Store, corner of Fourth and Massachusetts avenue.

R. W. BATES, Agent.

nov 14

☞ **Our Georgetown Subscribers who do** not receive the paper regularly, will leave their name and address at Welch & Wilson's, Joseph F. Birch's, or Dr. Linthicum's.

W. H. CALHOUN, No. 56, Jefferson street.

nov 15

J. H. JOHNSON, Family Grocer, corner of Seventh and E streets, No. 489, is being constantly supplied with fresh Family Groceries of all kinds, to which he respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends.

nov 13—tf

WALL & STEPHENS,

PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, between 9th and 10th streets, have just received a large assortment of Cloths, Cassimers, and Vesting, which they will have made up to order in the most fashionable styles.

Also, on hand a very large stock of ready-made Clothing, which they will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the United States.

dec 4

AN ACT for establishing religious freedom, passed in the Assembly of Virginia in the beginning of the year 1786:

Well aware that Almighty God hath created the mind free; that all attempts to influence it by temporal punishments or burdens, or by civil incapacitations, tend only to beget habits of hypocrisy and meanness, and are a departure from the plan of the Holy Author of our religion, who, being Lord both of body and of mind, yet chose not to propagate by coercions on either, as was in his almighty power to do; that the impious presumption of legislatures and rulers, civil as well as ecclesiastical, who, being themselves but fallible and uninspired men, have assumed dominion over the faith of others, setting up their own opinions and modes of thinking as the only true and infallible, and as such endeavoring to impose them upon others, hath established and maintained false religions over the greatest part of the world, and through all time; that to compel a man to furnish contributions of money for the propagation of opinions which he disbelieves, is sinful and tyrannical; that even the forcing him to support this or that teacher of his own religious persuasion is depriving him of the comfortable liberty of giving his contributions to the particulrr pastor whose morals he would make his pattern, and whose powers he feels most persuasive to righteousness, and is withdrawing from the ministry those temporal rewards, which, proceeding from an approbation of their personal conduct, are an additional incitement to earnest and unremitting labors for the instruction of mankind; that our civil rights have no dependence on our religious opinions more than our opinions in physics or geometry; that, therefore, the proscribing of any citizen as unworthy the public confidence by laying upon him an incapacity of being called to the offices of trust and emolument, unless he profess or renounce this or that religious opinion, is depriving him injuriously of those privileges and advantages to which, in common with his fellow-citizens, he has a natural right; that it tends also to corrupt the principles of the very religion it is meant to encourage, by bribing, with a monopoly of worldly honors, those who will externally profess and conform to it; that though, indeed, those are criminal who do not withstand such temptations, yet neither are those innocent who lay the bait in their way; that to suffer the civil magistrate to intrude his powers into the field of opinion, and to restrain the profession or propagation of principles, on the supposition of their ill tendency, is a dangerous fallacy, which at once destroys all religious liberty, because, he being of course judge of that tendency, will make his opinions the rule of judgment, and approve or condemn the sentiments of others only as they shall square with, or differ from, his own; that it is time enough, for the rightful purposes of civil government, for its officers to interfere when principles break out into overt acts against peace and good order; and, finally, that truth is great, and will prevail if left to herself, that she is the proper and sufficient antagonist of error, and has nothing to fear from the conflict, unless by human interposition disarmed of her natural weapons, free argument and debate, errors ceasing to be dangerous when it is permitted freely to combat them.

Be it, therefore, enacted by the General Assembly, That no man shall be compelled to frequent or support any religious worship, place, or ministry whatsoever, nor shall he be enforced, restrained, molested, or burdened in his body or goods, nor shall he otherwise suffer on account of his religious opinions or belief, but that all men shall be free to profess, and by argument to maintain, their opinions in matters of religion, and that the same shall in no wise diminish, enlarge, or affect their civil capacities.

And though we well know this Assembly, elected by the people for the ordinary purposes of legislation only, have no power to restrain the acts of succeeding assemblies, constituted with powers equal to our own; and that, therefore, to declare this act irrevocable would be of no effect in law; yet, we are free to declare, and do declare, that the rights hereby asserted are of the natural rights of mankind, and that if any act shall be hereafter passed to repeal the present, or to narrow its operations, such an act will be an infringement of natural right.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

OFFICE OF METROPOLITAN R. R. COMPANY,
Georgetown, D. C., Dec. 26, 1854.

SEALED proposals for the grading, masonry, and bridging of forty-three and a half (43½) miles of this road will be received at the office of the company until three o'clock P. M. on the 15th day of February next.

The maps, profiles, plans, and specifications will be ready for inspection on and after the 5th day of February.

The Metropolitan Railroad is designed to extend from the cities of Washington and Georgetown to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, by an easy and direct route, connecting with the latter road east of the "Point of Rocks," on the Potomac river, and making a saving of distance on the first ninety miles of the present travelled route from the Capitol to the Western and Northwestern States of forty-five miles.

Proceeding from the point of intersection with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad the route extends to the city of Frederick, and passing through the richest agricultural districts of Maryland, terminates in the city of Hagerstown, where it connects with lines of railroads, now in operation, extending to Harrisburg, the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, &c.

The portion of the road for which proposals are now invited extends from the westerly line of the District of Columbia (8 3-4 miles from Georgetown) to the city of Frederick.

Proposals will be received for the work in sections of one mile each, or for the entire distance of 43½ miles.

The work is generally of a medium character for this part of the country, with some heavy cutting in the earth and rock, and bridging; and every facility exists for prosecuting it vigorously and with economy at all seasons of the year. The country is elevated and rolling, well watered, and remarkably healthy.

The time conditioned for the completion of the contracts will be from one to two years.

Any further information desired by persons proposing for the work will be furnished at the office, or may be had by addressing the President of the Company, by letter, prior to the day of letting.

By order of the Board of Directors.

FRANCIS DODGE, President.
EDMUND FRENCH, Chief Engineer.

dec 30—2awtfeb5

GENTLEMENS' HAIR-DRESSING ESTABLISHMENT,

Willard's Hotel.

JOHN H. GIBBS begs leave to call the attention of the Gentlemen to the above establishment, where they will find every comfort in the Shaving, Har-cutting, Curling, Shampooing, and Hair Dying departments.

Also, to his Wigs, Scalps, and Toupees, which articles cannot be surpassed in the United States, and are always on hand, or made to order at short notice.

His stock of Toilet articles and Furnishing Goods are carefully selected, and will be found to comprise the best kinds of Combs, Brushes; Lubin's Extracts; all sorts of Paris Perfumeries; Guerlain's, Rigges, and other Shaving and Toilet Soaps. Best quality Razors; nail Knives; Penknives; Tweezers, Razor Strops; genuine Farina Cologne, in long, short, and wicker bottles; Toilet Mirrors; Cold Cream, Lip Salve, Amoudine; and almost every requisite for the Toilet.

In Furnishing Goods he has kid Gloves, white and colored; fashionable Cravats, Scarfs, Neck Ties; winter Gloves; Shirts, Suspenders, Stocks, pocket Handkerchiefs, Collars, &c., all of which have been purchased from the best houses in New York, and are warranted to be what they are represented.

dec 11—eod3m*

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

100 BUILDING lots, and 26 houses, brick and frame, for sale on easy terms.

Also, two stores to let, on the corner of 7th and G streets, Island. Apply to

WALTER A. TRUE,
Carpenter and Builder,
Corner of Virginia avenue and 7th street.

dec 29—eod1y

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LIBRARIES furnished at two-thirds their value, by calling at the

New Union Bookstore,
474 Penn. avenue.

dec 25—5t

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
"AMERICAN ORGAN,"

A Daily and Weekly Paper, published in Washington City, D. C., by

AN ASSOCIATION OF NATIVE AMERICANS.

WE have reached an important crisis in our political history. The two leading parties in our country, hitherto separated by broad lines, either of principle or of policy, differ now scarcely in any thing but in *names*.

A *National Bank*, formerly an essential point of difference between rival parties, has *now* no advocates. A *Protective Tariff* for the *sake* of protection, which once divided parties and distracted our National Councils, has become obsolete, as a question of party policy, simply *because* a "*revenue tariff*" affords incidental protection to American Manufactures. A modification of the details of our present tariff system is all that is demanded by the most strenuous advocates of protection to American Industry.

The *distribution* of the proceeds of the public lands among the several States, as formerly claimed by *one* party, and the *application* of those proceeds solely in aid of the national Treasury, as claimed by the *other* party, have both yielded to a compromise of these conflicting opinions, so far, at least, as to *sink* these questions *as issues* between Whigs and Democrats. A plan formed of a compound of "squatter sovereignty," of "graduation," and of a "surrender to the States" in which they lie, seems likely to withdraw the public lands from the arena of future party contests.

The *improvement of harbors and rivers* by congressional aid, on which political parties have hitherto differed at different times, has now become less a question of principle than of local and sectional contest; and it will doubtless be adjusted by the next Congress, upon that basis of liberality and justice demanded by the spirit of the age and the true interests of the country.

Other questions, of minor importance, on which, at different times, the two prominent parties of the country disagreed, have now, by a change of circumstances, become obsolete. What, then, remain as issues of any theoretical or practical importance between Whigs and Democrats? We know of none; and if these hitherto rival parties shall maintain their respective organizations, they will do so for the mere sake of the *spoils of power!*

But new issues have arisen, having no reference to the party organizations of Whigs and Democrats—issues which are vastly important in their bearing upon the future welfare of the country—and which issues must, in their discussion, progress, and termination, annihilate these two parties, which, for years past, have battled, with alternate success, for political supremacy.

A new era is at hand—an era which will be characterized, in the future history of these States, as the ERA OF PATRIOTISM! Throughout the length and breadth of this great and glorious Union, the masses of the American people have spontaneously and simultaneously started the inquiry—"ARE NOT AMERICANS CAPABLE OF GOVERNING THEIR COUNTRY?" This inquiry is as universal as it is natural and pertinent. The *response* is being given in the thousands of associations springing up in all portions of the United States, and resting on the single basis, *that the native-born citizens of this Union have the capacity and the will to administer their own Government, to protect the rights which they have inherited, and to perpetuate the freedom and independence of their native land!*

Shall we trace the *causes* of this spontaneous and universal uprising of the masses of our countrymen? The evils incident to the indiscriminate immigration of foreigners into our country—the consequences of permitting such immigrants to enjoy the right of suffrage—and the degrading effect of elevating foreigners to posts of honor and trust under our government; *all these* have been seen and known to our people for years past, and yet *until now*, with few exceptions, the American people have seemed to be blind to the progress of *foreignism* in the land. We need not, on the occasion of presenting this *circular prospectus* to the country, assign the *causes* for this sudden and general manifestation of the *purpose* of the American people to take the reins of government into their own hands; it is sufficient for the object we have now in view to *state* the undeniable and obvious fact that *such purpose exists*.

We now come forward to present to our fellow-citizens the mode and means of concentrating the opinions and of harmonizing the action of those who are disposed to unite in the formation of an "*American party*," whose *purpose* shall be to find a *remedy for the manifold evils which have come upon us, and which are yearly increasing under the disastrous operation of our laws of naturalization!* We propose to establish, in conformity with the wishes of thousands of the citizens of this District, and of a large number of our friends in the different States, a daily and weekly paper, to be called

THE AMERICAN ORGAN,

The publication will commence on the 13th day of November daily, and on the 20th weekly.

A *cash capital*, amply sufficient to commence and to continue the enterprise, has been subscribed and secured to be advanced by a number of wealthy and influential gentlemen; and we are insured a daily circulation surpassing that of any paper now published in Washington city. The number of our weekly subscribers will depend upon the enthusiasm of our friends in the several States, but we have such assurances that we cannot doubt we shall commence with *many thousands*; and that a year will not transpire before our weekly list will be swelled to more than *one hundred thousand*.

Our position at the seat of the federal government, the centre of our political system, where all the representatives of the States, and of the people annually assemble, and where prominent men of all parties periodically sojourn for many months, is considered by us, and by our friends, as the most favorable one for the publication of the ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN PARTY; and if the most untiring devotion to the advocacy of the doctrines and policy of this party shall give us a claim to its *support*, we know we shall deserve, and we trust we shall receive it.

We cannot perhaps more distinctly and concisely define the basis on which the *American Organ* is established than by presenting the following extract, which we copy and adopt from an address of a former *President of the Missouri Native American Association*, and published at St. Louis in February, 1841, to wit:

"THE PERPETUATION OF AMERICAN FREEDOM IS OUR OBJECT, AMERICAN RIGHTS OUR MOTTO, AND THE AMERICAN PARTY OUR COGNOMEN."

Our position is thus defined. We shall advocate *such measures* as will in our judgment, if carried out, perpetuate our freedom and protect our native rights; nor shall we at any time deviate from the path of duty as the organ of the *American party*, and the advocate of *American rights*.

We shall neither sustain nor oppose any political measures on the ground that they emanate from a Democratic or from a Whig administration; but we shall discuss all political questions with the most perfect freedom from favor or prejudice, toward the present or any future administration. Keeping always in view the principles and purposes of the *American party*, we shall battle for those principles and purposes, while as an independent journal, we shall approve what we think is right and condemn what we think is wrong in the principles of all public men and of all political parties. The editor of the American Organ will be a Democrat of the school of Jefferson and Madison, progressive in his notions of public policy, yet consistent in his advocacy of the rights of the States.

No essay or editorial shall ever appear in the *American Organ*, the tendency of which would be to prejudice the rights or wound the feelings of the citizens of *any* of the States. So far as the influence of this paper shall extend, the constitutional rights of each, and of all the States, shall be maintained. *We hold that the institution of slavery belongs exclusively to those States in which it exists. Each of the States, for itself, has the sole and exclusive right to determine whether or not slavery shall exist within its borders. We shall therefore oppose all agitation of the question of slavery, either in Congress or out of it.*

The "*American Organ*" will advocate the *free and untrammelled* exercise of the rights of *conscience*, on all questions connected with *religious faith*; but it will, by all fair and respectful arguments, *oppose foreign domination over American citizens*, from whatever quarter it may approach, and as well in matters ecclesiastical as in matters political.

A synopsis of the proceedings of Congress during each session will be from day to day presented.

General and local news will be gathered and published, in order that our patrons may have a general knowledge of passing events.

The daily paper will be published every afternoon, (except Sundays,) and delivered to subscribers at 10 cents per week, or mailed to subscribers at $5 per year, payable in advance.

The weekly paper will be published every Monday morning, at $2 per year to single subscribers, payable in advance. Clubs of ten or more will be furnished at $1 50 each per year, (if sent to any one post office,) payable in advance.

Advertising is solicited, at the usual rates; and, as the *Organ* will have an extensive circulation, it will afford the most desirable medium in this respect.

Subscribers will please remit their subscriptions, on or before the 20th day of November, directed to "American Organ," Washington City, D. C.

nov 13—

AMERICAN ORGAN.

Extracts from the Inaugural Address of Governor Causey, of Delaware, delivered on the 16th instant.

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As the servant of a gallant and patriotic people—as the Chief Magistrate of a State, whose spirit and genius, and not her metes and bounds have determined her position in the national estimate—it would not become me to comment upon the conflicts of faction. Not such was the recent election in this State. But the history of the popular mind of a Commonwealth in the history of its life, its honor and its fortunes, and a great organic movement of that mind, such as we now witness, one that uplifts, sweeps and bears onward with it, the community and its interests, may not, upon such an occasion, be ignored. We have seen a re-assertion of the declaration, and a re-enactment of the struggle of independence. It would be injustice to the people of Delaware to be silent on the progress and triumph of that sentiment which, kindled at the altar-fires of the Revolution, has spread with miraculous speed from heart to heart: has united our American people in the holy brotherhood of patriotism, and has secured the triumph—not mine—not any man's—not the victory of art or eloquence, of parties, or politicians—but of a free people, in whose hearts the American spirit, too long smothered under the ashes of exhausted factions, has burst forth, and asserted its own purity and power. This affords just ground for an exultation, in which every American is privileged and may be proud to share; for, in it, no old party has been exalted; it brings to no true American citizen occasion for regret or mortification, no memory of wrong, and no fear of injustice. As a broad and bright assertion of the principles of American Liberty—the only true liberty which the world knows, or has known—springing freshly from the people, and faithful to all the noble and time-abiding sentiments that render the voice of our native masses, when spontaneous and unperverted, the voice of *Eternal Right*; it must be recognised as a triumph in which every real American has an equal interest, and an equal claim.

When, under the influence of a sentiment so lofty, the people of a State confide their highest office to the hands of one of themselves, in trust that it shall be administered in the same pure and exalted spirit, his solicitude must bear some relation to the exultation of his patriotic pride, and the fervor of his gratitude. Such is the anxiety with which I approach the duties that must, for a time, be mine. He whose task it is to guard the untarnished honor of Delaware, has a high and holy trust. The stranger who consults the chart of our Continental Republic, hardly discovers our State amid her leviathan sisters; but he who studies the history of American valor, American devotion, and American statesmanship, sees her pictured a giant on every page. Those who won the laurels of liberty in our revolutionary struggle, who saw the Declaration carried by her vote, and knew no field from Long Island to Camden and Eutaw, where Delaware did not leave her martyrs, and always nearest the foe—no crisis in her councils where Delaware did not maintain the cause of the country—no exigency where Delaware was not among the foremost of the confederacy in defence of the Union—have done her ample justice; and their children, of whatever section of our common country, will rejoice that, in the present crisis, when the cause of American independence against foreign domination has again invoked the patriot spirits of the land, Delaware has been the foremost State to record her vote openly and boldly on the side of her country. Sister Commonwealths have followed and will follow with a noble ardor; and, in after times, when the children of our little State shall exult over the many triumphs of her patriotism, it will not be forgotten, that, in the gathering of the nation's millions for the public and fearless reassertion of an unshackled independence, Delaware—as a State—led the van; Delaware struck the first blow—Delaware won the first victory!

The issue which has been so harshly forced, from abroad, upon our people, has no feature in common with our past political controversies, the mere domestic contests which have recognised a generous and fraternal difference of opinion among those who agree in a united devotion to our native land. The present is a resistance to *invaders* who unite foreign minds and hearts in allegiance to a foreign Prince and Pontiff; and, standing between the American parties, have dictated their own terms and asserted their own superiority. Under these influences, the ballot box has been corrupted by their frauds, or subjected to their violence; American politics have been stained with vices foreign to the American character; and a large portion of our most virtuous citizens have revolted in disgust, from the exercise of privileges so shared, and so degraded; and the highest places of the Republic have been abandoned to foreigners or their flatterers, some of whom have dared to assert the alleged prerogative of a foreign Pontiff to free American citizens from their allegiance to the government of their country. In our foreign policy, the settled principles of American statesmanship are well nigh lost sight of; foreigners have been selected to represent the country at the principal courts of Europe; and in the gratification of feelings unshared by our people, they have made the American name a reproach throughout a large part of the civilized world.

American principles and policy, feelings and interests, have been merged in their alien opposites; and in the press and on the platform, foreign influences have overswayed the control and directed the action of parties and the selection of candidates. The result of this conspiracy against the original and Native American liberty, has been to establish, in this country, a foreign political party, substantially, though not nominally, devoted to foreign interests, and preferring persons of foreign birth. If its recognised advocates have as yet failed to proclaim allegiance to a foreign monarch, they have made, in most of the States, efforts to overthrow the American system of public instruction; have sought to exclude the Bible from the American schools; and have freely denounced the most cherished principles of American religious liberty; and all this, it should be remembered, has sprung from those, to whom all that our fathers have won and that is dear to us, was freely offered; all this was foreign in its origin, authors and acts—all this was unprovoked, wanton, long and patiently endured—endured till foreign demagogues claimed our country as their own, and made our rights and our safety the counters with which they played the game of foreign politics.

At length the reaction and the rescue came. Its history is an exalted evidence of the fitness of the American people, for the most trying exigencies of self-government. No son of the soil can regard it, and its proof of American intelligence, patriotism and virtue, without pride and exultation. It borrowed no aid, it knew no leader, it sought no counsel. The movement burst like a bolt from the overcharged cloud of American wrongs—sudden, spontaneous and universal; it knew no parent, but the old and ever true American heart. It had, and it needed, no organ, no orator, no oracle, no leader, no aid. The American people, North and South, East and West, finding the cup of foreign arrogance and usurpation overrunning, quietly stepped forth by myrirds from their homes, and recorded the decree. It can never be revoked. It can never be regretted. Hereafter it will be pointed to as the noblest evidence of American intelligence, patriotism and independence; and when so remembered, Deleware will not be forgotten as the foremost to impress upon the cause the broad seal of the Commonwealth's sanction.

That triumph, should it prove to be national, will impose many and majestic duties. The first will be to surround, as with a wall of fire, which no pollution can invade, that Holy of Holies—the ballot box; and closely succeeding will rise the duty of regulating immigration; of closing the avenues which have communicated with the prisons and lazar-houses of Europe; of defeating the ungenerous policy by which foreign princes force us to receive the moral abominations which their overcloyed country vomits forth, constraining us to support their paupers, and to expose the property and lives of our people to the ruffian skill and desperation of their transported felons. As a tax and a peril the heaviest and worst, as a wanton wrong and outrage, it should be redressed in the first hours of realized national American victory.

But the more pervading and vital triumphs of the second American revolution, will be those which will establish, as the settled policy, foreign and domestic of the nation, the saving principle of American Independence, as applied, not only to the right of suffrage, but to the privileges, sacred and inestimable, of our honest hard-handed home labor. The policy by which our country has been, in its trade, its currency, its varied industrial pursuits, agricultural, mechanical, and otherwise, and in its social habits of expenditure and luxury, thrust into and made a part of Europe, is a *treason* against American honor and American interests. It is a repudation of all the peculiar advantages bestowed, by Providence, in requital of the virtues of our fathers, upon our young and then unburthened country. We have to gratify the schemes of politicians, and to glut the greediness of money-changers, invited and drawn upon our country a common and almost an equal share of the evils which attend, as their parasite and clinging curses, the wasting vices and crimes of Europe. Our true independence, real happiness and secure policy are to be realized, only by fostering our own American homes—their industry, mutual relations and mutual self-reliance.

In regard to every political virtue and hope, to all of pride and confidence associated with that American liberty which,—as the earthquake shakes and the tempest overshadows all else of the civilized world—grows brighter and dearer to us, it is apparent that the time has arrived when our country must separate her policy from the intrigues and machinations of Europe—from the strategy and corruption by which European councils and interests boastfully betrayed the independence of American industry and made our land tributary, as it now unhappily is, to England and France; forced upon us, with their luxuries, their vices; and added to the usurpation the heavy imposition of a monstrous and perpetual debt—a debt shared by every American; a debt which drains our country of its specie, and which subjects it, throughout every fibre of its giant frame to the agony of such a financial convulsion as that which now afflicts us. Vain will be the patriotic throbbing of the great American heart, and vain the vigor of the American arm to re-achieve American Independence, until our land shall have been made independent in that from all which power has its source—her industry.

Then, and only then, will she cease to be a European colony; then will she be the America of our fathers—truly independent—rich in her own resources—secure in her own strength, and happy in her own freedom. The crimes and oppressions, the wrongs and wars of Europe may terrify and torture their own world, but not a ripple of the storm will break upon our shores. Till that consummation shall have been effected, our duty will be unfulfilled, and our triumph—however glorious, incomplete; the oracles of our American patriarchs and prophets will remain empty, and the real mission, holy, calm, and beneficent, of our American destiny unachieved.

In the federal Union, the general and State governments, revolving in their appropriate orbs, neither unite nor clash, their mutual influence, induces a mutual interest, and the individual States watch with anxiety the disk, darkened or lustrous, as her councils determine—of the central orb. The history of Delaware, in her relations with the general government has always been interesting and conspicuous; and in every crisis it has been her fortune to prove—as the most illustrious republics of the past not excelling Delaware in extent of territory have also shown—that real greatness consists in the exaltation of virtue and spirit, and not in vastness of proportion.

In the present aspect of our general government, there is more for hope—that hope which always abides with a confidence in the people, than for present felicitation. Abroad and at home, the government has been so administered, as to leave to the people ample scope for the exercise, through their representatives, of their wisdom and love of country. In the trials which the feebleness and faults of an unhappy administration have imposed upon the country, Delaware will again, we may confidently trust, be found, as in all the past, at her post—true to the exalted obligations of the constitution. But it may be remarked, as an illustration of the extraordinary power and success of our system, and of the entire reliance due to American prudence and patriotism—that never has our country been so secure as when her danger seemed greatest. The perils which were imagined in regard to the Union, only demonstrated manifestly that it was immovable as the hills; every indication of weakness or folly in the government has given to the people an opportunity, never expected, of proving the all sufficiency of their wisdom and devotion.

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The Danger from Foreign Influence—Impolicy of the Naturalization Laws.

When the Convention of 1788, in forming the Constitution of the United States, gave to Congress the power of naturalizing foreigners, they could have had no conception of the immense amount of immigration which has lately poured into the country. Up to that time it did not exceed five thousand a year. The last year (1854) shows an immigration of 375,000 at the port of New York alone. With five thousand a year at its date, the first act of Congress passed on the subject required a residence of fourteen years. This showed the opinion of the early fathers of the republic. From 1790 to 1800 the arrivals were 50,000, or 5,000 per year. From eighteen hundred to 1810, they were 70,000, or 7,000 per year. From 1810 to 1820 they were 114,000 or 14,000 per year. From the last date the influx has been enormous, and has no parallel, except in the horde of northern barbarians which overran and conquered southern Europe. The immigration of the last year alone exceeds the aggregate amount of the whole period of thirty years—from 1790 to 1820—by 141,000.

The governments of Europe do not like us to trifle with their stability, or the rights and interests of their citizens. On the face of the earth there is no such a reckless prostitution of the rights of citizenship. Even where the mass of native citizens have no power of voting or influencing the government, there is no naturalization law. The gift of citizenship is rarely granted, and then only in special instances for meritorious causes. There is not an instance on the continent where a foreigner can even cross the government line without a passport.