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., FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 27, 1855. NUMBER 216.

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 solid measure.

THE WEEKLY AMERICAN ORGAN

Is published every Saturday, on the following

Terms.

1 copy, one year..$2 00	1 copy, 6 months .$1 00
5 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.

"Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence—I conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens—the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake; since history and experience prove, that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of a republican government."—*Washington.*

"I hope we may find some means, in future, of shielding ourselves from foreign inhuence, political, commercial, or in whatever form it may be attempted. I can scarcely withhold myself from joining in the wish of Silas Dean—'that there were an ocean of fire between this and the old world.'"—*Jefferson.*

Agents for the "American Organ."

Mr. T. B. Brown is the authorized travelling agent for the *American Organ* in the Northern and Middle States, to receive subscriptions and advertisements.

Robert Hunter, Alexandria, Va.

Alfred Lewellis, Richmond, Virginia.

John P. Hilton (assisted by D. W. Bailey, 59 and 61 Walnut street, Cincinnati,) is our agent for Cincinnati and other cities in the west.

V. B. Palmer, the American Newspaper Agent, is *Agent* for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His offices are—Boston, Scollay's Building; New York, Tribune Buildings; Philadelphia, corner Fifth and Chestnut sts.

A. D. ChalonER, Burlington, (N. J.,) is agent for the "American Organ" for the State of New Jersey.

M. J. Burns, Portsmouth, Virginia.

George H. Peyton, Fredericksburg, Va.

J. C. Morgan, New Orleans.

S. Clough, State of Rhode Island.

D. S. Young, Staunton, Va.

Lay & Brothers, No. 73 South Fourth st., Philadelphia, are authorized to obtain subscriptions for the American Organ.

E. S. R. Butler, for Wilmington, Delaware.

R. W. Varden, Esq., is our authorized agent to procure subscribers in any part of Virginia.

John Riggin, Esq., of St. Louis, is our authorized agent to procure subscribers in Missouri.

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

I.—The acknowledgment of that Almighty Being, who rules over the Universe,—who presides over the councils of nations,—who conducts the affairs of men, and who, in every step by which we have advanced to the character of an independent nation, has distinguished us by some token of Providential agency.

II.—The cultivation and development of a sentiment of profoundly intense American feeling; of passionate attachment to our country, its history and its institutions; of admiration for the purer days of our national existence; of veneration, for the heroism that precipitated our Revolution; and of emulation of the virtue, wisdom, and patriotism that framed our constitution and first successfully applied its provisions.

III.—The maintenance of the union of these United States as the paramount political good; or, to use the language of Washington, "the primary object of patriotic desire." And hence—

1st. Opposition to all attempts to weaken or subvert it.

2d. Uncompromising antagonism to every principle of policy that endangers it.

3d. The advocacy of an equitable adjustment of all political differences which threaten its integrity or perpetuity.

4th. The suppression of all tendencies to political division, founded on "geographical discriminations, or on the belief that there is a real difference of interests and views" between the various sections of the Union.

5th. The full recognition of the rights of the several States, as expressed and reserved in the Constitution; and a careful avoidance, by the General Government, of all interference with their rights by legislative or executive action.

IV.—Obedience to the Constitution of these United States, as the supreme law of the land, sacredly obligatory upon all its parts and members; and steadfast resistance to the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretexts. Avowing that in all doubtful or disputed points it may only be legally ascertained and expounded by the judical power of the United States.

And, as a corollary to the above:

1. A habit of reverential obedience to the law, whether National, State, or Municipal, until they are either repealed or declared unconstitutional by the proper authority.

2. A tender and sacred regard for those acts of statesmanship, which are to be contradistinguished from acts of ordinary legislation, by the fact of their being of the nature of compacts and agreements; and so, to be considered a fixed and settled national policy.

V.—A radical revision and modification of the laws regulating immigration, and the settlement of immigrants. Offering to the honest immigrant who, from love of liberty or hatred of oppression, seeks an asylum in the United States, a friendly reception and protection. But unqualifiedly condemning the transmission to our shores of felons and paupers.

VI.—The essential modification of the Naturalization Laws.

The repeal by the Legislatures of the respective States, of all State laws allowing foreigners not naturalized to vote.

The repeal, without retroactive operation, of all acts of Congress making grants of land to unnaturalized foreigners, and allowing them to vote in the Territories.

VII.—Hostility to the corrupt means by which the leaders of party have hitherto forced upon us our rulers and our political creeds.

Implacable enmity against the prevalent demoralizing system of rewards for political subserviency, and of punishments for political independence.

Disgust for the wild hunt after office which characterizes the age.

These on the one hand. On the other:—

Imitation of the practice of the purer days of the Republic; and adoption of the maxim that "office should seek the man, and not man the office," and of the rule that, the just mode of ascertaining fitness for office is the capability, the faithfulness, 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 civil allegiance, directly or indirectly, to any foreign power, whether civil or ecclesiastical, and who are Americans by birth, education and training—thus fulfilling the maxim: "Americans only shall govern America."

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 ascendency over any other in the State, by means of any special privileges or exemption, by any political combination of its members, or by a division of their civil allegiance with any foreign power, potentate, or ecclesiastic.

IX.—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.

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

XI.—The education of the youth of our country in schools provided by the State; 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 at once 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.

XII.—The American party having arisen 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 slavery question by those parties having elevated sectional hostility into a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril, it has therefore become the imperative duty of the American party to interpose for the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpetuity 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 dishonor 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 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 recognise the institution of Slavery as a part of its social system; and expressly pretermitting any expression of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or prohibit Slavery in any Territory, it is the sense of the National Council that Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of Slavery within the Territories of the United States, and that any interference by Congress with Slavery as it 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.

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

XIV.—This 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.

E. B. BARTLETT, of Kentucky,
President of National Council.
C. D. Deshler, of New Jersey,
Corresponding Secretary.
James M. Stephens, of Maryland,
Recording Secretary.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. D. McFARLAN,
Dentist.
OFFICE, No. 332, Pennsylvania avenue, near 9th st.
mar 20—1y

C. H. VAN PATTEN, M. D.
Surgeon Dentist,
Office near Brown's Hotel, Penn. Avenue.
Charges New York and Philadelphia prices, and guarantees his work to be equal to any done in those cities. mar 9—1y

R. B. DONALDSON,
DENTIST.
(LATE OF THE FIRM OF HUNT & DONALDSON.)
Office, southwest corner of 7th and D streets, one square from the Avenue,
(Entrance on D street.)
mar 8—1y WASHINGTON, D. C.

E. OWEN. E. W. OWEN.
E. OWEN & SON,
Military and Naval
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Pennsylvania Avenue, between 14th and 15th streets,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
☞ Naval and Military uniforms executed in the neatest style. mar 2—dtf

GOD AND OUR NATIVE LAND!
U. S. of A.—George Washington Camp, No. 1, meets every Friday evening at Temperance Hall, E street, between 9th and 10th streets.
WM. H. SIBLEY,
feb 8—d1y Recording Secretary.

NORTHERN LIBERTIES DIVISION, No. 12, Sons' of Temperance, meets every Tuesday evening in Temperance Hall, on E street, between 9th and 10th streets, at 7 o'clock, P. M.
WM. H. SIBLEY, W. P.
R. J. Beall, R. S. feb 26—1y

EDGAR H. BATES,
POLICE MAGISTRATE.
First street, near Pennsylvania avenue,
Conveyancing, &c., promptly attended to.
feb 21—1y [Star]

T. H. EVANS & CO.,
General Produce Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
POTATOES, APPLES, ONIONS,
FOREIGN FRUITS, &c.,
No. 532 Pennsylvania Avenue,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
☞ Goods promptly delivered.
feb 19—1y

LEMUEL WILLIAMS,
Cabinet-maker and Undertaker,
Pennsylvania Avenue, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets.
feb 17—1y

DR. S. J. COCKERILLE,
DENTIST,
No. 246 Pennsylvania avenue.
Washington, D. C.
feb 16—d1y

W. EVELYN WILLIAMS,
Amanuensis, Copyist, and General Scribe.
Orders left at the "Empire Hotel" will meet with prompt attention. feb 14

SNUFF AND TOBACCO.
PETER LORILLARD,
MANUFACTURER,
No. 42, Chatham Street, New York,
Successor of Peter & George Lorillard, offers for sale all kinds of Snuff and Tobaccos in general use.
For particulars, a Price Current can be obtained by addressing as above.
This Establishment is one of the oldest of the kind in the United States. feb 8—d1y

WILLIAM G. DEALE
Tenders his services to the public generally, as
MEASURER OF ALL KINDS OF WORK CONNECTED WITH BUILDING.
Office on D street, near 7th, second story,
Near Patriotic Bank, Washington. jan 31

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J. W. BARNECLO,
DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, &c.,
383 *Seventh street, between H and I streets,*
WASHINGTON, D. C.
N. B. All articles sold are warranted to prove as represented.
jan 17—tf

E. B. HALL, M. D.,
Homœopathic Physician,
Office No. 490 Washington Place, between D and E streets.
Office for night calls,
Third door from the corner of the avenue, in 8th st., east side. jan 6—1y

JOSEPH FERGUSON,
Barber and Hair Dresser,
Eighth street, next door to Squire Smith's office.
dec 16—d1y

M. T. PARKER,
House and Sign Painter and Glazier.
No. 60 Louisiana avenue, between 6th and 7th sts
dec 13—d1y

JOSEPH C. G. KENNEDY,
LATE OF THE CENSUS OFFICE,
Prosecutes Claims before Congress and the Departments.
Office, corner Tenth street and Pennsylvania avenue over the Savings Bank.
dec 5—1y

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Mrs. C. V. JOHNSTON,
Twelfth street, south of Pennsylvania avenue, (next door to Squire Clark's Magistrate's office,) at Mrs. Bangs's.
She will cut and baste, cut Linings and Patterns.
dec 4—1y

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No. 490 Seventh street, near E, Washington, D. C.

GEORGE C. THOMAS,
Commissioner of Deeds for

New York,	Texas,	Arkansas,
California,	New Jersey,	Louisiana,
Ohio,	Missouri,	Pennsylvania,
Alabama,	Kentucky,	Maryland,
Florida,	Maine,	Georgia,
Michigan,	Wisconsin,	Mississippi,
Delaware,	Rhode Island,	Connecticut,
Indiana,	North Carolina,	S. Carolina,
Illinois,	Iowa,	N. Hampshire,
Massachusetts,	Virginia,	Vermont,

Tennessee, and the Territories.
Attorney for Patents and Claims, and Conveyancer.
dec 4—d1y

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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
AND
Commissioner of Deeds
FOR THE STATES OF

Virginia,	New York,	Maine,
Kentucky,	New Jersey,	Illinois,
Louisiana,	Mississippi	Connecticut,
Massachusetts,	Maryland,	Pennsylvania,
Florida,	Tennessee,	Alabama,
Iowa,	Georgia,	California,
Arkansas,	South Carolina,	&c., &c.

Conveyancing in all its branches promptly and accurately executed.
Office Louisiana avenue, opposite Fifth street.
nov 22—d&w1y

WELCH & WILSON,
Merchant Tailors, Bridge street,
One door east of Bank of Commerce, Georgetown
nov 13—1y

WM. C. MAGEE,
Merchant Tailor, and general dealer in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Bridge street, between Potomac and High streets, Georgetown.
nov 13—1y

HAMILTON G. FANT,
Banker and Dealer in Exchange Stocks, &c., &c.,
No. 432 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
nov 16—1y

PUBLIC BATHS.
NO. 350 C street, in rear of the National Hotel. Open from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M.
may 17—1y

CHARLES WEBSTER,
PLASTERER,
G street, between Fourth and Fifth streets.
nov 13—1y

F. A. TUCKER,
Merchant Tailor, National Hotel,
Washington, D. C.
nov 13—1y

J. S. HOLLINGSHEAD,
NOTARY PUBLIC
AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS,
Duvall's Building,
Penn. avenue, near Four-and-a-half street.
nov 13

MISS S. A. FAULKNER,
DRESS MAKER,
South side Pennsylvania avenue, opposite U. S. Hotel, between 3d and 4 1-2 sts., Washington.
ap 11—1y

JACOB WEAVER,
Cabinet Maker and Undertaker of Funerals,
At short notice,
No. 21 ROSS Street, near Eutaw,
nov 18 Baltimore.

☞ **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.

☞ **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. 398, Eleventh street, between I and K, and at Mr. Carroll's shoe store, No. 117 Pennsylvania avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-first steeet. nov 24

☞ **John S. Waugh having taken the** agency of the "American Organ" in Georgetown will hereafter serve subscribers. Any persons wishing to subsaribe, by leaving their address at Welch's, or Dr. Linthicum's, or at his residence, No. 57 Bridge street, will be attended to. Those who are indebted to our former agent, will settle only with the subscriber. J. S. WAUGH.

WELSH'S PREMIUM FAMILY FLOUR.
100 BARRELS of the above justly celebrated Family Flour.
ALSO,
50 barrels Welsh's Extra Super Flour, just received per Manassa Gap railroad, via of Strasburg from Winchester, and for sale by the single barrel or dray load, by KINCHELOE & CO.,
No. 25 King street,
jan 15—tf Alexandria, Va.

By Authority of the State of Alabama.

SOUTHERN MILITARY ACADEMY Lottery.
GRAND SCHEME FOR AUGUST.
Class T.—To be drawn August 22, 1855,
In the city of Montgomery,
When prizes amounting to
$60,000
Will be distributed according to the following magnificent scheme!
And remember every prize is drawn at each drawing, and paid when due without deduction.

1 Prize of				$15,000
1 do of				5,000
1 do of				4,000
1 do of				3,000
1 do of				2,000
1 do of				1,500
1 do of				1,100
5 do of	$1,000	are		5,000
10 do of	500	are		5,000
10 do of	200	are		2,000
10 do of	120	are		1,200
25 do of	100	are		2,500
501 Prizes, in all, amounting to				$60,000

ONLY TEN THOUSAND TICKETS!
Tickets $10—halves $5—quarters $2 50.
SAMUEL SWAN, Agent and Manager.
nov 13—1y MONTGOMERY, Alabama.

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 referenc 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 new 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 15th 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

DR. JOHNSTON,
BALTIMORE Lock Hospital, has discovered the most certain, speedy and effectual remedy in the world for
DISEASE OF IMPRUDENCE.
Relief in six to twelve hours.
No Mercury or Noxious Drugs.
☞ **A cure warranted, or no charge, in from one to two days.** ☜

Weakness of the Back or Limbs, Strictures, Pains in the Loins, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Organic Weakness, Nervous Debility, Decay of the Physical Powers, Dyspepsia, Langor, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Tremblings, Dimness of Sight or Giddiness, Disease of the Stomach, Affections of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin—those terrible disorders arising from the indiscretion or Solitary Habits of youth—those dreadful and destructive practices which produce constitutional debility, render marriage impossible, and destroy both body and mind.

Young Men,

Especially, who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit, which annually sweeps to an untimely grave, thousands of young men, of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence, or waked to ecstacy the living lyre, may call with full confidence.

Marriage.

Married Persons, or young men contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, organic debility, deformities, &c., should immediately consult Dr. J., and be restored.

Organic Weakness,
Immediately cured and full vigor restored.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. J., may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman and confidently rely upon his skill as a physician.

OFFICE, No. 7 South Frederick street,
Left hand side going from Baltimore street, a few doors from the corner
Fail not to observe name and number.
Be particular, for *Ignorant, Trifling Quacks*, with false names or *Paltry Humbug Certificates*, attracted by the reputation of Dr. Johnston, lurk near.
All letters must contain a Postage Stamp, to use on the reply.

Dr. Johnston,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges of the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that ever were known; many troubled with ringing in the head and ears when asleep; great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

Take Particular Notice.

Dr. J., addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgences and solitary habits, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for either business, marriage, or society.

These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youths, viz:

Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.

Mentally.

The fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded—Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evil Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Self Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the evils produced.

Thousands of persons of all ages, can now judge what is the cause of their declining health, losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale, nervous and emaciated, have a singular appearance about the eyes, cough, and symptoms of Consumption.

Young Men

Who have injured themselves by a certain practice indulged in when alone—a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school, the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured, renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately.

What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the consequences of deviating from the path of nature, and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons, must before contemplating

Marriage,

reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness. Indeed, without these, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage; the prospect hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair, and filled with the melancholy reflection, that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own.

Dr. Johnston's Invigorating Remedy, for Organic Weakness.

By this great and important remedy, Weakness of the Organs are speedily cured, and full vigor restored.

Thousands of the most nervous and debilitated, who had lost all hope, have been immediately relieved. All impediments to Marriage, Physical, or Mental Disqualification, Nervous Trembling, Weakness or Exhaustion of the most fearful kind, speedily cured.

To Strangers.

The many thousands of the most desperate cases cured at this institution within the last twelve years, and the numerous important Surgical Operations performed by Dr. Johnson, witnessed by the reporters of the papers, and many other persons, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, *besides his standing as a gentleman of character and responsibility* is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted.

Disease of Imprudence.

When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame or dread of discovery deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability, can alone befriend him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, affecting the head, throat, nose, skin, &c., progressing on with frightful rapidity, till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings by sending him to "that bourne from whence no traveller returns." It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victims to this terrible disease owing to the unskilfulness of ignorant pretenders, who, by the use of that *deadly poison, mercury*, ruin the constitution and make the residue of life miserable.

To strangers.—The Dr.'s Diplomas hang in his office.

☞ Letters must contain a stamp to use on the reply.

☞ Remedies sent by mail.

☞ **No. 7 South Frederick street, Baltimore.** may 11—d1y

BOUNTY LAND.

OFFICERS, Soldiers, Sailors, Marines, Landsmen, Flotilla men, Chaplains, Clerks, Indians, Wagon-masters, and Teamsters, (their widows or minor children,) who have not yet received full 160 acres, and who have been in service 14 days, are entitled to land in any war since 1790.

Widows, whose husbands died while in service, are entitled to pensions, and minor orphans of such to 5 years half-pay. All who believe themselves entitled to Land-bounty, and Pensions, will be benefitted by calling on the subscriber, either in person or by letter, post-paid, corner of 7th and E streets, No. 482, opposite General Post Office.

Claims from agents examined and prosecuted upon the most reasonable terms.

No pay in advance, and no charge if nothing is obtained.

☞ Refers to the citizens generally.

Special attention given to suspended claims.

JNO. JOHNSON,
ap 13—1y Agent for Bounty Land Pensions.

LOOK HERE!

MORE Bounty Land to all who served in any war, since 1790, whether as officers, soldiers, sailors, marines, landsmen, chaplains, clerks, Indians, wagon-masters, teamsters, (or their widows, or minor children,) who have not yet received full 160 acres, and who have been in service 24 days, will do well to write to us, post paid, and their Land Warrant will be sent to them, and no charge, if not obtained.

Address, or call on
LLOYD & CO., Claim Agents,
Opposite The Treasury, Washington, D. C.
mar 7—tf

FOR SALE.—18,000 bushels Mill Offal, such as Middlings, Shipstuff, and Shorts.

Persons in want will find it to their advantage to give us a call and learn our prices.

Corn and fresh-ground Corn Meal daily, wholesale and retail. J. DOUGLAS & CO.,
Old Railroad Depot, Pennsylvania avenue.
may 18—tf

AMERICAN ORGAN.

From Chambers's Journal for July.

The Siege of the Swallows.

This guest of summer,
The temple-haunting martlet, does approve,
By his loved mansionry, that the Heaven's breath
Smells woolingly here: no jutty, frieze, buttress,
Nor coigne of vantage, but this bird hath made
His pendent bed, and procreant cradle: where they
Most breed and haunt, I have observed, the air
Is delicate.

The swallow of this kind, however, is not always a temple-hunting or church-going swallow. Occasionally, he contents himself with the abode of the priest; and some years ago, when staying at the rectory of Stanbourne, a retired village in Essex, I was greatly interested in a siege he and some of his neighbors gallantly sustained in dwellings they had built under the eaves of the house.

In the latter part of spring, these birds make their appearance with us in England, if the weather is fine; but whence they come, it would be more difficult to tell. Many years ago, an anonymous "Person of Learning and Piety" propounded the theory, that they spent their hybernation either in the moon or in some intermediate planet, too small to be visible from the earth, lying in the gulf of space, just as rocky islands are found in the middle of the sea, of no other obvious use than for fowls to rest and breed upon.

This idea, however, after being thoroughly sifted by the naturalist Ray and his correspondents, was dismissed as untenable; even the nearest planet being too far off for such a purpose. Olaus Magnus was the first who proposed the submarine theory—or, rather, who stated as a simple fact what was received as such by the descending line of philosophers, including Linnæus and his rival Klein, down to Baron Cuvier, that the swallow, like the little old man of German tradition, tucked himself under the water for his winter's sleep. The most authentic narratives were given—one of them read to our Royal Society—of the bunches of swallows that were dragged up from the bottom by fishermen; and it was stated that, although the birds were insensible, their hearts were still pulsating! At length, it occurred to some person in Germany to bring the question to a practical test, and he at once offered an equal weight in silver for a haul of the submarine swallows. No reply was received, and the authentic stories ceased.

Let us get to the building, however. Whether he comes from the moon or the bottom of the water, the swallow is here, and sets to work at his nest in the fashion thus described by White: "The crust or shell of this nest seems to be formed of such dirt or loam as comes most readily to hand, and is tempered and wrought together with little bits of broken straws, to render it tough and tenacious. As this bird often builds against a perpendicular wall, without any projecting ledge under, it requires its utmost efforts to get the first foundation firmly fixed, so that it may safely carry the superstructure. On this occasion, the bird not only clings with its claws, but partly supports itself by strongly inclining its tail against the wall, making that a fulcrum; and thus steadied, it works and plasters the materials into the face of the brick or stone. By this method, in about ten or twelve days, is formed a hemispheric nest, with a small aperture towards the top, strong, compact, and warm, and perfectly fitted for all the purposes for which it was intended.

"The shell or crust of the nest is a sort of rustic work, full of knobs and protuberances on the outside; nor is the inside of those that I have examined smoothed with any exactness at all, but is rendered soft and warm, and fit for incubation, by a lining of small straws, grasses and feathers; and sometimes by a bedding of moss, interwoven with wool. They are often capricious in fixing on a nesting-place, beginning many edifices, and leaving them unfinished; but when once a nest is completed in a sheltered place, it generally serves for several seasons. Those which breed in a ready-finished house, get the start in hatching of those that build new, by ten days or a fortnight. These industrious artificers are at their labors in the long days before four in the morning; when they fix their materials, they plaster them on with their chin, moving their heads with a quick vibratory motion."

The locality chosen by the swallows we have now our eye upon, was, in the year in question, as in various former years, under the eaves of the rectory of Stanbourne. The house is an old-fashioned lathed and plastered parsonage; its projecting gables united by a transverse body, and this protected from the mid-day sun by a pretty veranda, covered with roses, clematis and woodbine. The progress of the architecture of their summer visiters had been watched with interest, year after year, by the worthy rector and his wife—by the latter more especially, a close observer of the habits of animals; and the operation usually amused them for ten days or a fortnight. The swallow, in fact, is necessarily a slow builder; for each layer of mud he