

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 in the advance) at 50 cents per week. Single copy, 1 cent. Mail subscribers, \$4 00 per annum, or \$2 00 for six months, always in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING. Five lines or less, one insertion, 25 cents; each additional line, 10 cents. Each additional insertion, half of the above rates. Displayed advertisements charged solid matter.

THE WEEKLY AMERICAN ORGAN is published every Saturday, on the following Terms. 1 copy, one year, \$2 00; 1 copy, 6 months, \$1 00; 1 copy, 3 months, \$0 50; 1 copy, 1 month, \$0 25. 10 copies, 6 months, \$10 00; 10 copies, 3 months, \$5 00; 10 copies, 1 month, \$2 50. Payments always in advance.

Advertisements for the "American Organ" should be handed into the office before twelve o'clock, M., of the day of publication. All communications on business connected with this paper must be directed to the "American Organ," Washington, and not post-paid.

Against the heinous crime 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.

Agents for the "American Organ." Mr. F. B. Brown is the authorized traveling agent for the "American Organ" in the Northern and Middle States, to receive subscriptions and advertisements.

Mr. J. H. Brown is the authorized traveling agent for the "American Organ" in the Southern and Middle States, to receive subscriptions and advertisements.

Mr. J. H. Brown is the authorized traveling agent for the "American Organ" in the Southern and Middle States, to receive subscriptions and advertisements.

Mr. J. H. Brown is the authorized traveling agent for the "American Organ" in the Southern and Middle States, to receive subscriptions and advertisements.

Mr. J. H. Brown is the authorized traveling agent for the "American Organ" in the Southern and Middle States, to receive subscriptions and advertisements.

Mr. J. H. Brown is the authorized traveling agent for the "American Organ" in the Southern and Middle States, to receive subscriptions and advertisements.

Mr. J. H. Brown is the authorized traveling agent for the "American Organ" in the Southern and Middle States, to receive subscriptions and advertisements.

Mr. J. H. Brown is the authorized traveling agent for the "American Organ" in the Southern and Middle States, to receive subscriptions and advertisements.

Mr. J. H. Brown is the authorized traveling agent for the "American Organ" in the Southern and Middle States, to receive subscriptions and advertisements.

Mr. J. H. Brown is the authorized traveling agent for the "American Organ" in the Southern and Middle States, to receive subscriptions and advertisements.

Mr. J. H. Brown is the authorized traveling agent for the "American Organ" in the Southern and Middle States, to receive subscriptions and advertisements.

Mr. J. H. Brown is the authorized traveling agent for the "American Organ" in the Southern and Middle States, to receive subscriptions and advertisements.

Mr. J. H. Brown is the authorized traveling agent for the "American Organ" in the Southern and Middle States, to receive subscriptions and advertisements.

Mr. J. H. Brown is the authorized traveling agent for the "American Organ" in the Southern and Middle States, to receive subscriptions and advertisements.

Mr. J. H. Brown is the authorized traveling agent for the "American Organ" in the Southern and Middle States, to receive subscriptions and advertisements.

Mr. J. H. Brown is the authorized traveling agent for the "American Organ" in the Southern and Middle States, to receive subscriptions and advertisements.

Mr. J. H. Brown is the authorized traveling agent for the "American Organ" in the Southern and Middle States, to receive subscriptions and advertisements.

Mr. J. H. Brown is the authorized traveling agent for the "American Organ" in the Southern and Middle States, to receive subscriptions and advertisements.

Mr. J. H. Brown is the authorized traveling agent for the "American Organ" in the Southern and Middle States, to receive subscriptions and advertisements.

Mr. J. H. Brown is the authorized traveling agent for the "American Organ" in the Southern and Middle States, to receive subscriptions and advertisements.

Mr. J. H. Brown is the authorized traveling agent for the "American Organ" in the Southern and Middle States, to receive subscriptions and advertisements.

Mr. J. H. Brown is the authorized traveling agent for the "American Organ" in the Southern and Middle States, to receive subscriptions and advertisements.

Mr. J. H. Brown is the authorized traveling agent for the "American Organ" in the Southern and Middle States, to receive subscriptions and advertisements.

Mr. J. H. Brown is the authorized traveling agent for the "American Organ" in the Southern and Middle States, to receive subscriptions and advertisements.

Mr. J. H. Brown is the authorized traveling agent for the "American Organ" in the Southern and Middle States, to receive subscriptions and advertisements.

Mr. J. H. Brown is the authorized traveling agent for the "American Organ" in the Southern and Middle States, to receive subscriptions and advertisements.

Mr. J. H. Brown is the authorized traveling agent for the "American Organ" in the Southern and Middle States, to receive subscriptions and advertisements.

Mr. J. H. Brown is the authorized traveling agent for the "American Organ" in the Southern and Middle States, to receive subscriptions and advertisements.

Mr. J. H. Brown is the authorized traveling agent for the "American Organ" in the Southern and Middle States, to receive subscriptions and advertisements.

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

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, sect, or race, 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 atrocious acts of violence and 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 voice such opinions upon a subject so important, in distinct and unequivocal terms, it is hereby declared as the sense of this National Council, that Congress possess no power, under the Constitution, to legislate upon the subject of Slavery in the States where it does or may exist, or to exclude any State from admission into the Union, because its Constitution does or does not recognize the institution of Slavery as a part of its social system; and expressly permitting any expression of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or prohibit Slavery in any Territory, 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 honorably and evermore 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. DENBELL, of New Jersey, Corresponding Secretary. JAMES M. SPENCER, of Maryland, Recording Secretary.

BUSINESS CARDS. DR. D. McFARLAN, Dentist. OFFICE, Corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 12th street, (over Dwyer's Drug Store.) Entrance on 12th street.

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 9-1y

JACOB WEAVER, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker of Funerals, No. 21 BOSS Street, near Eutaw, Baltimore. nov 1-1y

GOD AND OUR NATIVE LAND! No. 1, George Washington Camp, N. E. corner every Friday evening at Temperance Hall, E street, between 9th and 10th streets. WM. H. SIBLEY, Recording Secretary. feb 2-1y

NORTHERN LIBERTIES DIVISION, No. 15, Sons of Temperance, meet 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. BRALL, R. S. feb 26-1y

EDGAR H. GATES, POLICE MAGISTRATE. First street, near Pennsylvania avenue, Conveyancing, &c., promptly attended to. feb 21-1y

T. H. EVANS & CO., General Produce Commission Merchants, AND DEALERS IN POTATOES, APPLES, ONIONS, FOREIGN FRUITS, &c., No. 522 Pennsylvania Avenue, WASHINGTON, D. C. feb 19-1y

LEWEL 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 16-1y

BUSINESS CARDS. J. W. BARNECLO, 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 warranted to prove as represented. jan 17-1y

E. B. HALL, M. D., Homeopathic Physician, Office No. 490 Washington Place, between D and E streets. Office for night calls, Third door from the corner of the avenue, in 6th st., east side. jan 4-1y

JOSEPH FERGUSON, Barber and Hair Dresser, Eighth street, next door to Squire Smith's office. dec 16-1y

M. T. PARKER, House and Sign Painter and Glazier, No. 60 Louisiana Avenue, between 6th and 7th sts. dec 18-1y

JOSEPH C. G. KENNEDY, LATE OF THE SENATE OFFICE, Prosecutes Claims before Congress and the Department, Office, corner Thirtieth street and Pennsylvania Avenue, over the Savings Bank. dec 16-1y

DRESS AND CLOAK MAKING, Mrs. C. V. JOHNSTON, Twelfth street, south of Pennsylvania Avenue, (next door to Squire Clerk's Magistrate's office), in Mr. Bangs's. She will cut and make, cut Linings and Patterns. dec 4-1y

COMMISSIONER AND NOTARY, No. 490 Seventh Street, near E, Washington, D. C. dec 16-1y

GEORGE C. THOMAS, Commissioner of Deeds for the States of, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and the Territories. Attorney for Patents and Claims, and Conveyancing. dec 4-1y

F. H. DAVIDGE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, AND Commissioner of Deeds for the States of, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Arkansas, and the Territories. Conveyancing in all its branches promptly and accurately executed. Office Louisiana Avenue, opposite Fifth street, No. 25-27. dec 1-1y

WELCH & WILSON, Merchant Tailors, Bridge street, One door east of Bank of Commerce, Georgetown. nov 18-1y

WM. C. MAGEE, Merchant Tailor, and general dealer in GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, Bridge street, between Potomac and High streets, Georgetown. nov 18-1y

HAMILTON G. FANT, Banker and Dealer in Exchange Stocks, &c., &c., No. 418 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C. nov 18-1y

PUBLIC BATHS, No. 350 C Street, in rear of the National Hotel. Open from 5 A. M. to 10 P. M. feb 15-1y

F. A. TUCKER, Merchant Tailor, National Hotel, No. 15-17 Washington, D. C. feb 15-1y

J. S. HOLLINGSHEAD, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS, Dwell's Building, Penn. Avenue, near Four-and-a-half street. feb 15-1y

MISS S. A. FAULKNER, DRESS MAKER, South side Pennsylvania Avenue, opposite U. S. Hotel, between 3d and 4 1/2 sts., Washington. apt 1-1y

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 2-1y

AMERICAN HOTEL, Penn. Avenue, WASHINGTON, D. C. HEFLEBOWER & LOVETT, Proprietors. jan 14-5m

GUM PACKING, BELTING, HOSE, and Gaskets kept constantly on hand and for sale by T. M. McCORMICK CO., Alexandria, Virginia. Agents for the Boston Belting Company. feb 15-1y

WELSH'S PREMIUM FAMILY FLOUR, 100 BARRELS of the above justly celebrated Family Flour. L. S. O. 50 barrels Welsh's Extra Super Flour, just received per Manassas Gap railroad, via of Strasburg from Winchester, and for sale by the single barrel or dray load, by KINCHLOE & CO., No. 26 King Street, Alexandria, Va. jan 15-1y

TO CONSUMERS, FUEL FOR THE WINTER, HOUSEKEEPERS and others, who contemplate laying in their supplies of fuel for the winter would do well to give me a call, as I have now on hand, and will be receiving during the fall, some of the best kinds of white ash and red ash Coals to be found in the Philadelphia market. All the various sizes prepared in the best manner. Always on hand, Cumberland Coal, in lumps and fine, suitable for family and manufacturing purposes. Also, oak, pine, and hickory Wood. All of which will be sold "low for the cash," in quantities to suit purchasers. Full weight and measure guaranteed, and promptly delivered in any part of the city, (if paid for), when ordered. Office and Yard east side of Seventh street, adjoining the south side of the Canal. N. B. A reduction always made in the price of Coal when delivered from the vessels, as a saving in hauling is thereby effected. W. S. aug 1-5m

SNUFF AND TOBACCO, PETER LORILLARD, MANUFACTURER, No. 42, Canal Street, New York, Successor of Peter & George Lorillard, offers for sale all kinds of Snuff and Tobacco 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 4-1y

PROSPECTUS OF THE "AMERICAN ORGAN," A Daily and Weekly Paper, published in Washington, on Friday, Dec. 1, 1854. AN ASSOCIATION OF NATIVE AMERICANS.

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

A National Party, formerly an essential point of difference between the Whig and Democratic parties, has become obsolete, as a question of party policy, simply because a "rescue 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 mere points of party policy, and to be formed of a compound of "square appropriation," "graduation," and of a "surrender to the States" in which they seem likely to withdraw the public lands from the arena of future party contests.

The Whig and Democratic parties, as congressional and as political parties, have hitherto differed at different times, has now become less a question of principle than of local and sectional content; and it will doubtless be adjusted by the next Congress, and 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, will doubtless find their respective organizations will do so for the mere sake of the sake of power.

But new issues have arisen, having no reference to the party organizations of Whigs and Democrats—issues which are rapidly increasing in their bearing upon the future of the country, and which, unless they are settled, will render the Whig and Democratic parties, as political parties, obsolete. What, then, remain as issues of any theoretical or practical importance between Whigs and Democrats? We know of none; and if these hitherto leading parties shall maintain their respective organizations, they will do so for the mere sake of the sake of power.

But new issues have arisen, having no reference to the party organizations of Whigs and Democrats—issues which are rapidly increasing in their bearing upon the future of the country, and which, unless they are settled, will render the Whig and Democratic parties, as political parties, obsolete. What, then, remain as issues of any theoretical or practical importance between Whigs and Democrats? We know of none; and if these hitherto leading parties shall maintain their respective organizations, they will do so for the mere sake of the sake of power.

But new issues have arisen, having no reference to the party organizations of Whigs and Democrats—issues which are rapidly increasing in their bearing upon the future of the country, and which, unless they are settled, will render the Whig and Democratic parties, as political parties, obsolete. What, then, remain as issues of any theoretical or practical importance between Whigs and Democrats? We know of none; and if these hitherto leading parties shall maintain their respective organizations, they will do so for the mere sake of the sake of power.

But new issues have arisen, having no reference to the party organizations of Whigs and Democrats—issues which are rapidly increasing in their bearing upon the future of the country, and which, unless they are settled, will render the Whig and Democratic parties, as political parties, obsolete. What, then, remain as issues of any theoretical or practical importance between Whigs and Democrats? We know of none; and if these hitherto leading parties shall maintain their respective organizations, they will do so for the mere sake of the sake of power.

But new issues have arisen, having no reference to the party organizations of Whigs and Democrats—issues which are rapidly increasing in their bearing upon the future of the country, and which, unless they are settled, will render the Whig and Democratic parties, as political parties, obsolete. What, then, remain as issues of any theoretical or practical importance between Whigs and Democrats? We know of none; and if these hitherto leading parties shall maintain their respective organizations, they will do so for the mere sake of the sake of power.

But new issues have arisen, having no reference to the party organizations of Whigs and Democrats—issues which are rapidly increasing in their bearing upon the future of the country, and which, unless they are settled, will render the Whig and Democratic parties, as political parties, obsolete. What, then, remain as issues of any theoretical or practical importance between Whigs and Democrats? We know of none; and if these hitherto leading parties shall maintain their respective organizations, they will do so for the mere sake of the sake of power.

But new issues have arisen, having no reference to the party organizations of Whigs and Democrats—issues which are rapidly increasing in their bearing upon the future of the country, and which, unless they are settled, will render the Whig and Democratic parties, as political parties, obsolete. What, then, remain as issues of any theoretical or practical importance between Whigs and Democrats? We know of none; and if these hitherto leading parties shall maintain their respective organizations, they will do so for the mere sake of the sake of power.

But new issues have arisen, having no reference to the party organizations of Whigs and Democrats—issues which are rapidly increasing in their bearing upon the future of the country, and which, unless they are settled, will render the Whig and Democratic parties, as political parties, obsolete. What, then, remain as issues of any theoretical or practical importance between Whigs and Democrats? We know of none; and if these hitherto leading parties shall maintain their respective organizations, they will do so for the mere sake of the sake of power.

But new issues have arisen, having no reference to the party organizations of Whigs and Democrats—issues which are rapidly increasing in their bearing upon the future of the country, and which, unless they are settled, will render the Whig and Democratic parties, as political parties, obsolete. What, then, remain as issues of any theoretical or practical importance between Whigs and Democrats? We know of none; and if these hitherto leading parties shall maintain their respective organizations, they will do so for the mere sake of the sake of power.

But new issues have arisen, having no reference to the party organizations of Whigs and Democrats—issues which are rapidly increasing in their bearing upon the future of the country, and which, unless they are settled, will render the Whig and Democratic parties, as political parties, obsolete. What, then, remain as issues of any theoretical or practical importance between Whigs and Democrats? We know of none; and if these hitherto leading parties shall maintain their respective organizations, they will do so for the mere sake of the sake of power.

But new issues have arisen, having no reference to the party organizations of Whigs and Democrats—issues which are rapidly increasing in their bearing upon the future of the country, and which, unless they are settled, will render the Whig and Democratic parties, as political parties, obsolete. What, then, remain as issues of any theoretical or practical importance between Whigs and Democrats? We know of none; and if these hitherto leading parties shall maintain their respective organizations, they will do so for the mere sake of the sake of power.

But new issues have arisen, having no reference to the party organizations of Whigs and Democrats—issues which are rapidly increasing in their bearing upon the future of the country, and which, unless they are settled, will render the Whig and Democratic parties, as political parties, obsolete. What, then, remain as issues of any theoretical or practical importance between Whigs and Democrats? We know of none; and if these hitherto leading parties shall maintain their respective organizations, they will do so for the mere sake of the sake of power.

But new issues have arisen, having no reference to the party organizations of Whigs and Democrats—issues which are rapidly increasing in their bearing upon the future of the country, and which, unless they are settled, will render the Whig and Democratic parties, as political parties, obsolete. What, then, remain as issues of any theoretical or practical importance between Whigs and Democrats? We know of none; and if these hitherto leading parties shall maintain their respective organizations, they will do so for the mere sake of the sake of power.

But new issues have arisen, having no reference to the party organizations of Whigs and Democrats—issues which are rapidly increasing in their bearing upon the future of the country, and which, unless they are settled, will render the Whig and Democratic parties, as political parties, obsolete. What, then, remain as issues of any theoretical or practical importance between Whigs and Democrats? We know of none; and if these hitherto leading parties shall maintain their respective organizations, they will do so for the mere sake of the sake of power.

But new issues have arisen, having no reference to the party organizations of Whigs and Democrats—issues which are rapidly increasing in their bearing upon the future of the country, and which, unless they are settled, will render the Whig and Democratic parties, as political parties, obsolete. What, then, remain as issues of any theoretical or practical importance between Whigs and Democrats? We know of none; and if these hitherto leading parties shall maintain their respective organizations, they will do so for the mere sake of the sake of power.

But new issues have arisen, having no reference to the party organizations of Whigs and Democrats—issues which are rapidly increasing in their bearing upon the future of the country, and which, unless they are settled, will render the Whig and Democratic parties, as political parties, obsolete. What, then, remain as issues of any theoretical or practical importance between Whigs and Democrats? We know of none; and if these hitherto leading parties shall maintain their respective organizations, they will do so for the mere sake of the sake of power.

But new issues have arisen, having no reference to the party organizations of Whigs and Democrats—issues which are rapidly increasing in their bearing upon the future of the country, and which, unless they are settled, will render the Whig and Democratic parties, as political parties, obsolete. What, then, remain as issues of any theoretical or practical importance between Whigs and Democrats? We know of none; and if these hitherto leading parties shall maintain their respective organizations, they will do so for the mere sake of the sake of power.

But new issues have arisen, having no reference to the party organizations of Whigs and Democrats—issues which are rapidly increasing in their bearing upon the future of the country, and which, unless they are settled, will render the Whig and Democratic parties, as political parties, obsolete. What, then, remain as issues of any theoretical or practical importance between Whigs and Democrats? We know of none; and if these hitherto leading parties shall maintain their respective organizations, they will do so for the mere sake of the sake of power.

But new issues have arisen, having no reference to the party organizations of Whigs and Democrats—issues which are rapidly increasing in their bearing upon the future of the country, and which, unless they are settled, will render the Whig and Democratic parties, as political parties, obsolete. What, then, remain as issues of any theoretical or practical importance between Whigs and Democrats? We know of none; and if these hitherto leading parties shall maintain their respective organizations, they will do so for the mere sake of the sake of power.

But new issues have arisen, having no reference to the party organizations of Whigs and Democrats—issues which are rapidly increasing in their bearing upon the future of the country, and which, unless they are settled, will render the Whig and Democratic parties, as political parties, obsolete. What, then, remain as issues of any theoretical or practical importance between Whigs and Democrats? We know of none; and if these hitherto leading parties shall maintain their respective organizations, they will do so for the mere sake of the sake of power.

But new issues have arisen, having no reference to the party organizations of Whigs and Democrats—issues which are rapidly increasing in their bearing upon the future of the country, and which, unless they are settled, will render the Whig and Democratic parties, as political parties, obsolete. What, then, remain as issues of any theoretical or practical importance between Whigs and Democrats? We know of none; and if these hitherto leading parties shall maintain their respective organizations, they will do so for the mere sake of the sake of power.

But new issues have arisen, having no reference to the party organizations of Whigs and Democrats—issues which are rapidly increasing in their bearing upon the future of the country, and which, unless they are settled, will render the Whig and Democratic parties, as political parties, obsolete. What, then, remain as issues of any theoretical or practical importance between Whigs and Democrats? We know of none; and if these hitherto leading parties shall maintain their respective organizations, they will do so for the mere sake of the sake of power.

But new issues have arisen, having no reference to the party organizations of Whigs and Democrats—issues which are rapidly increasing in their bearing upon the future of the country, and which, unless they are settled, will render the Whig and Democratic parties, as political parties, obsolete. What, then, remain as issues of any theoretical or practical importance between Whigs and Democrats? We know of none; and if these hitherto leading parties shall maintain their respective organizations, they will do so for the mere sake of the sake of power.

But new issues have arisen, having no reference to the party organizations of Whigs and Democrats—issues which are rapidly increasing in their bearing upon the future of the country, and which, unless they are settled, will render the Whig and Democratic parties, as political parties, obsolete. What, then, remain as issues of any theoretical or practical importance between Whigs and Democrats? We know of none; and if these hitherto leading parties shall maintain their respective organizations, they will do so for the mere sake of the sake of power.

But new issues have arisen, having no reference to the party organizations of Whigs and Democrats—issues which are rapidly increasing in their bearing upon the future of the country, and which, unless they are settled, will render the Whig and Democratic parties, as political parties, obsolete. What, then, remain as issues of any theoretical or practical importance between Whigs and Democrats? We know of none; and if these hitherto leading parties shall maintain their respective organizations, they will do so for the mere sake of the sake of power.

But new issues have arisen, having no reference to the party organizations of Whigs and Democrats—issues which are rapidly increasing in their bearing upon the future of the country, and which, unless they are settled, will render the Whig and Democratic parties, as political parties, obsolete. What, then, remain as issues of any theoretical or practical importance between Whigs and Democrats? We know of none; and if these hitherto leading parties shall maintain their respective organizations, they will do so for the mere sake of the sake of power.

But new issues have arisen, having no reference to the party organizations of Whigs and Democrats—issues which are rapidly increasing in their bearing upon the future of the country, and which, unless they are settled, will render the Whig and Democratic parties, as political parties, obsolete. What, then, remain as issues of any theoretical or practical importance between Whigs and Democrats? We know of none; and if these hitherto leading parties shall maintain their respective organizations, they will do so for the mere sake of the sake of power.

But new issues have arisen, having no reference to the party organizations of Whigs and Democrats—issues which are rapidly increasing in their bearing upon the future of the country, and which, unless they are settled, will render the Whig and Democratic parties, as political parties, obsolete. What, then, remain as issues of any theoretical or practical importance between Whigs and Democrats? We know of none; and if these hitherto leading parties shall maintain their respective organizations, they will do so for the mere sake of the sake of power.

But new issues have arisen, having no reference to the party organizations of Whigs and Democrats—issues which are rapidly increasing in their bearing upon the future of the country, and which, unless they are settled, will render the Whig and Democratic parties, as political parties, obsolete. What, then, remain as issues of any theoretical or practical importance between Whigs and Democrats? We know of none; and if these hitherto leading parties shall maintain their respective organizations, they will do so for the mere sake of the sake of power.

But new issues have arisen, having no reference to the party organizations of Whigs and Democrats—issues which are rapidly increasing in their bearing upon the future of the country, and which, unless they are settled, will render the Whig and Democratic parties, as political parties, obsolete. What, then, remain as issues of any theoretical or practical importance between Whigs and Democrats? We know of none; and if these hitherto leading parties shall maintain their respective organizations, they will do so for the mere sake of the sake of power.

But new issues have arisen, having no reference to the party organizations of Whigs and Democrats—issues which are rapidly increasing in their bearing upon the future of the country, and which, unless they are settled, will render the Whig and Democratic parties, as political parties, obsolete. What, then, remain as issues of any theoretical or practical importance between Whigs and Democrats? We know of none; and if these hitherto leading parties shall maintain their respective organizations, they will do so for the mere sake of the sake of power.

Wait a Little Longer. There's a good time coming, boys! A good time coming, boys! When printers shall be paid their dues, Their children have new frocks and shoes, In the good time coming; The devil's pittance shall be paid, His pantaloons sewed stronger, And a bran new hat to crown his head— Wait a little longer!

There's a good time coming, boys! A good time coming! Subscription lists shall swell in size, Proportioned to the enterprise, In the good time coming; And every farmer in the land Shall feel his mind grow stronger, Patrimony country prizes— Wait a little longer!

There's a good time coming, boys! A good time coming! When an editor can pay his debts, (Which now too often he forgets,) He'll settle off his old accounts, To make his credit stronger, We'll half dime in his job for change— Wait a little longer!

"Ireland an Aceldama—A Field of Blood"—No. 4. To the Editor of the American Organ: In this somewhat lengthy review of Irish history, the savage and sanguinary malignity of the Irish race, his barbarous and brutal intolerance and contempt for the exercise of the high and responsible functions of political self-government, re-exposed and demonstrated through the bloody and revolting atrocities with which he has awfully disfigured every period of the Irish annals. What man of humane and Christian sentiments and feelings rises from the perusal of the awful enormities of Irish history with a mind not outraged with the horrible reflections which its demon-like atrocities naturally and inevitably excite, and a heart not sorely oppressed with the most fearful and gloomy impressions—horribly and involuntarily retrospects through its dreadful age of slaughter and torture and crime; and he imagines he hears the heart-piercing shrieks of mothers and their hapless babes pierced by the same stroke of the cruel and death-dealing pike, or writhing in the frightful tortures of the furious flames; the appalling cries of men mingling with the hopeless prayers and agonizing shrieks of women and children—husbands and fathers and sons, mothers and wives and daughters—horribly wailing and vainly struggling amid the awful elements of their burning and roasting bodies!

He sees the wretched babe struggling for freedom, at length escaping, whirled aloft in devilish triumph upon the pike of its fiendish captor, and hurled again remorselessly into the burning mass of human victims; those burning victims, battling for escape with the desperation and fury of despair at the doors and windows of their flaming prison; their wailing, and with awful circumstances of cruelty and horror again into their burning graves! But