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HENRY E. COLTON, Editor.

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ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK

EXECUTED WITH PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH AT THE OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN BANNER

PLATFORM OF THE NATIONAL AMERICAN COUNCIL

1st. An humble acknowledgment to the Supreme Being who rules the universe, for the protecting care vouchsafed to our fathers in their successful revolutionary struggle, and thence transmitted to us, their descendants, to the preservation of the liberties, independence and the union of these States.

2nd. The perpetuation of the Federal Union as the Palladium of our civil and religious liberties, and the only sure bulwark of American independence.

3rd. Americans must rule America, and to this end native born citizens should be selected in all State, federal and municipal offices or government employment, in preference to naturalized citizens—nevertheless.

4th. Persons born of American parents residing temporarily abroad, should be entitled to all the rights of native born citizens;

5th. No person should be selected for political station (whether of native or foreign birth) who recognises any allegiance or obligation of any description to a foreign prince, potentate or power, or who refuses to recognise the Federal and State constitutions (each within its sphere) as paramount to all other laws, as rules of political action.

6th. The unqualified recognition and maintenance of the reserved rights of the several States, and the cultivation of harmony and fraternal good-will between the citizens of the several States, and to this end, non-interference by Congress with questions appertaining solely to the individual State, and non-interference by each State, with the affairs of any other State.

7th. The recognition of the rights of the native-born and naturalized citizens of the United States, permanently residing in any Territory thereof, to frame their constitution and laws, and to regulate their domestic and social affairs in their own mode, subject only to the provisions of the Federal Constitution, with the right of admission into the Union whenever they have the requisite population for one Representative in Congress; provided always, that none but those who are citizens of the United States under the Constitution and laws thereof, and who have fixed residence in any such Territory, ought to participate in the formation of the constitution, or enactment of laws for said Territory or State.

8th. An enforcement of the principle that no State or Territory ought to admit others than native-born citizens to right of suffrage, or of holding political office, unless such persons shall have been naturalized according to the laws of the United States.

9th. A change in the laws of naturalization, making a continued residence of twenty-one years, of all not heretofore provided for, an indispensable requisite for citizenship hereafter, and excluding all paupers, and persons convicted of crime, from landing upon our shores; but no interference with the vested rights of foreigners.

10th. Opposition to any Union between Church and State; no interference with religion faith, or worship, and no test oaths for office.

11th. Free and thorough investigation into to any and all alleged abuses of public functionaries, and a strict economy in public expenditures.

12th. The maintenance and enforcement of all laws until said laws shall be declared null and void by competent judicial authority.

13th. Opposition to the reckless and unwise policy of the present administration in the general management of our national affairs, and more especially as shown in removing "Americans" (by designation) and conservatives in principle, from office, and placing foreigners and ultraists in their places, is shown in a flagrant subservience, to the stronger, and an insolent and cowardly bravado towards the weaker powers; as shown in re-opening sectional agitation, by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; as shown in granting to unnaturalized foreigners the right of suffrage in Kansas and Nebraska; as shown in its vacillating course on the Kansas and Nebraska question; as shown in the removal of Judge Bronson from the Collectorship of New York, upon false and untenable grounds; as shown in the corruptions which pervade some of the departments of the government; as shown in disgracing meritorious naval officers through prejudice or caprice; as shown in the blundering mismanagement of our foreign relations.

14th. Therefore, to remedy existing evils, and prevent the disastrous consequences otherwise resulting therefrom, we would build up the "American party" upon the principles herein before stated, eschewing all sectional questions, and uniting upon those purely national, and admitting into said party all American citizens, (referred to in the 3rd, 4th, and 5th sections,) who openly avow the principles and opinions herein before expressed, and who will subscribe their names to this platform. Provided, nevertheless, that a majority of those members present at any meeting of a local council where an applicant applies for membership in the American party may, for any reason by them deemed sufficient, deny admission to such applicant.

15th. A free and open discussion of all political principles embraced in our platform.

A Greek maiden, being asked what fortune she would bring her husband, replied in the following beautiful language: "I will bring him what gold cannot purchase—a heart unspotted, and virtue without a stain—which is all that descended to me from my parents."

MAJOR DONELSON'S ACCEPTANCE OF THE WHIG NOMINATION.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 19, 1856. Hon. A. J. Donelson, Nashville, Tenn.:

Sir—Before you will have received this letter the public journals will have informed you that the Whigs of the United States have held a general Convention, in the city of Baltimore, for the purpose of designating and adopting candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States.

The proceedings of that Convention are already known to the world through the public press, yet by its command, the pleasing duty is imposed upon me, as its presiding officer and responsible organ, to make known to you the fact, that the Whigs of the United States, as represented in that Convention, separate and apart from all other party organizations, have with one voice, chosen and adopted you as their candidate for the Vice Presidency, associated with Mr. Fillmore for the Presidency.

We consider the election of the ticket of Fillmore and Donelson necessary to the repose of the country and therefore our earnest prayer is for your success.

In this communication it is not permitted me to indulge in any expression of my own opinions and wishes, but to speak only for the Whig Convention, whose servant I am.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant,

EDWARD BATES, of St. Louis, Mo.

TULIP GROVE, Sept. 30th, 1856.

SIR—I have had the honor to receive, today, your note of the 25th, with that of the 16th inst., informing me of the proceedings of the late Whig Convention at Baltimore, by which my name, as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, in association with that of Mr. Fillmore for the Presidency, has received the unanimous vote of the delegates comprising the Convention.

Such a testimonial of public confidence by distinguished and leading members of a party, upon which I had no other claim than that of fidelity to principles which should be common to all parties when the country is in danger, is received with feelings for the expression of which, I can find no adequate language.

I can only say to you, sir, in reply that it has been my effort through life to follow the great lights to which we are indebted for our happy form of government, and that there is no sacrifice which I am not willing to make in order to maintain it in its original purity.

The evil of the day is sectionalism, and the country can find no repose until this dangerous spirit is rebuked by the vote of the people, animated as they were in the days of Washington by a holy love for Union, and determined to withhold their confidence from those who do not regard its preservation as the paramount object of their lives.

If the South claims the election of a man to the Presidency, because he is favorable to Southern interests, and the North one because he is favorable to Northern interests, there is an end of our federal system. This was not the sentiment of parties in the days of Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Jackson. It is our purpose as patriots, by whatever name we may be called, whether Union loving Whigs, Americans, or Democrats, to eradicate the influence of this sentiment from the public councils, and restore that which will give us a President for the whole people, and a government that will respect alike the equal rights of all the sections of our land, without regard to latitude or diversified interests.

I am very respectfully your ob't serv't, A. J. DONELSON. Hon. Edward Bates, St. Louis, Mo.

We publish below an extract of the article in the Buffalo Commercial to which Mr. Fillmore refers. The extract covers the whole ground of the subject contained in the article of that paper:

"But the Compromise is dead, and it would be as rational to expect the reanimation of any other corpse as they of this. Nothing remains but to pronounce its eulogy and bury it out of sight.

For more than thirty years the whole country acquiesced in it, and it had acquired a sacredness in public estimation which it was unwise to disturb. It had settled a dangerous controversy, which it was folly, nay, it was madness to re-open. Its repeal, as Mr. Fillmore justly remarked in one of his speeches, was the Pandora's box, from which has issued all our present evils.

As Mr. Fillmore was opposed at the time to its disturbance, he has not changed his opinion that its repeal was an act of folly. But we are quite sure we do not misrepresent his senti-

ments when we say that he does not think it would be wise to attempt its restoration, and that he desires no agitation having this object, either in Congress or out of it. He is too sagacious not to perceive that the question has become obsolete, and 'tis wise to pour water around the root of a tree which was girdled two years ago, in the hope of again seeing it covered with foliage."

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1856.

J. W. M. BERRIEN, Esq.—Dear Sir—Your two favors of the 28th inst. have just come to hand, and furnish additional evidence that I am constantly misrepresented both North and South. In the North I am charged with being a pro-slavery man, seeking to extend slavery over free territory, and in the South I am accused of being an abolitionist. But I am neither, and as I have invariably refused to give any pledges, other than such as might be inferred from my known character and previous official conduct, I have not answered to the public any of these charges. If after all I have done, and all the sacrifices I have made to maintain the Constitutional rights of the South, she still distrusts me, then, I can only say, that I hope she may find one more just and more fearless and self sacrificing than I have been and that when found, she may show her gratitude by her confidence. And so of the North—if after all I have done to maintain her Constitutional rights and advance her interests, she distrusts me, I hope she may find one more worthy of her confidence and bestow it accordingly. I shall have no regrets for myself in either case. I am only anxious that the country should be well governed, and that this unfortunate sectional controversy between the North and the South should be settled, and a fraternal feeling restored. But I apprehend, that the difficulty is, that the extremes on each side want a President favoring their own peculiar views as against their opponents. I can not consent to be such a candidate for either side. I am for the whole Union, North and South, East and West, and if my countrymen will not accept me on those conditions, I shall not complain.

The enclosed article, copied into the Richmond Whig from the Buffalo Commercial, speaks my sentiments on the Missouri Compromise. It may or may not suit your latitude, but I have not one thing for the South and another for the North, and therefore I send it.

In conclusion, permit me to express my sincere thanks for the kind interest you have manifested in my success as the candidate of the Union. I remember your lamented brother well, and was proud to call him my friend.—I wish his valuable life could have been spared to aid us in our struggle to save our country.

With sentiments of respect, I am truly and sincerely yours, MILLARD FILLMORE.

GOV. FLOYD IN NEW YORK.

The fact has already been announced by Telegraph, that ex-Gov. Floyd, of Virginia, one of the Democratic Electors in the Old Dominion, had declared, in a speech, at the Exchange in New York, on Thursday last, that he would vote for Fillmore, if it was necessary to defeat Fremont, and that Virginia would so vote. We have, however, forbore to make any comment, until we could see that speech and see what he did say. Here it is:

What I have to say is this, and you will excuse me, I trust, if there is a little egotism in it, because if there is anything I hate to talk about, it is about myself. I have never yet expressed an opinion which I intend to retract. But I say that such is the change of aspect in political affairs, that I have witnessed since I came North—and there is not a man in the South that will say there is any ground of suspicion as to my fidelity to the Democratic party, and I tell you here that I am an elector in Virginia, and am going to be chosen, [cries of "good!"]—if you can show me that the candidate of the Black Republican party can only be beaten by my vote for Mr. Fillmore, why then I will give my vote for him, if the ground should open and swallow me. [Applause.] I will tell you something more, Virginia, Democratic Virginia, that never failed, never faltered, and never tired in the most critical times, will come out and stand at my back in that crisis. [Cheers.]

This declaration of Governor Floyd, shows very clearly which way the current is setting in New York—that the indications are all in favor of Fillmore. Hence his readiness to avow himself willing to become an eleventh hour supporter. If he is as anxious for the preservation of the peace and quiet of the country as he affects to be, he will go back to Virginia, and like an honest, true-hearted patriot, tell the people Buchanan has no chance, and it is their duty as patriots and good citizens, to rally to the support of Fillmore.

A NATURAL CONSEQUENCE.—The Kentucky American says: "The whisky crop will be greater this season than it has been for years in Kentucky."—The other great Kentucky staples—hemp—will, we doubt not, be proportionately in demand.

LOUISIANA.—Fillmore papers are plenty in this State. They claim a majority of 10,000 for their candidate, and no one seems to dispute it.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE BUCHANAN AND FREMONT PARTIES.

We say Buchanan and Fremont parties, because we beg to remind the reader, both the Ostend Fillbuster and the Rocky Mountain mole-eater are Democrats. Both leaders of the Democratic party. Both Democratic Senators. The American party, thank God, nor the Old Whig party, are neither responsible for any thing or any principle that either may do or utter.

The Buchanan party South seem to have an awful horror of Fremont and his party, so awful an idea in fact, that they, with one accord, swear that, in the event of his election, they will not take office under him; which, considering the wonderful fondness for pap which the Democratic party pure have always exhibited, exhibits a proof of their hostility to Fremont that cannot be questioned. When a pure and unadulterated Locofoco refuses to take office from any body, you may swear he don't love him.

Now, let us see in what consists the wonderful difference between the Buchanan and Fremont factions of the Democratic party. We say factions of the Democratic party—for, if questioned, we will trace the Fremont faction, step by step, back to the Herkimer and Buffalo Conventions of 1847 and '48, and show it sprung from that stock. Will our Democratic friends demand our proof? We repeat, that we will examine into the principles of the Fremont party, which are so utterly abhorrent to the Locofoco South that they will not even take office under it.

The Fremont platform, stripped of the verbiage by which it is surrounded, has two special features, one of which declares the Black Republican party opposed to the extension of slavery. That party has always, in Convention, declared that its hostility to slavery consisted in their determination that slavery should not increase its limits. We heard Ex-Governor Colby (formerly Democratic Governor) say in a Black Republican speech in New York, last spring, that his party would not hurt a hair on the head of slavery where it exists, but that their party would simply prevent its extension—that its limits should not be enlarged, but that, "surrounded by a cordon of free States, it should be left to sink itself out."

Now, what is the difference between the Buchanan and Fremont parties on these points? The platform of both parties declare them in favor of a Pacific Rail Road, so that there only remains the difference on the matter of slavery extension. What does this amount to? what can it amount to, unless the Buchanan party go in for slavery extension? Do they do it? We have no evidence that it has any such views. On the contrary, so far as the party and its candidates are concerned, we have no reason to imagine that it has, but many to suppose that its views and principles on this point do not differ one vote from those of the Black Republican party. We last Saturday charged and dared any Democrat to deny, that every Buchanan paper and orator North, who have ever touched upon this matter, have declared Mr. Buchanan totally and uncompromisingly opposed to the doctrine of slavery extension. On this point, we quote directly from the Lancaster Intelligencer, Buchanan's home organ, which, in defending Mr. Buchanan from the charge of being in favor of the extension of slavery, uses the following language: "James Buchanan has been in public life over thirty years, and we challenge any man to produce the first word or act, to prove these base assertions of an unscrupulous opposition. He was born and raised, and has always lived in a free State, and his public life gives the lie to the charge that he ever favored the extension of slavery."

On this very point, the Providence Post, a leading Buchanan paper, says:—"Mr. Buchanan never uttered a sentence in defence of slavery, or whispered a word in favor of its existence, or cast a vote which any honest man can construe into a wish to support the institution," while the New Hampshire Patriot, in defending Mr. Buchanan from the specific charge of desiring the extension of slavery, uses the following very emphatic language: "If any man says so, he tells a lie; if he preaches it, he preaches a lie, if he writes it, he writes a lie; if he prints it, he prints a lie; if he thinks it, he thinks a lie; if he dreams it, he dreams a lie."

Thus much for the views of Mr. Buchanan as taken from his own prominent organs—one in fact published in his own town and known to speak his sentiments. Mr. Buchanan has not in this canvass, said one word or written one line to the contrary. What are the views of Mr. Breckenridge? Fortunately for us, we have from his own mouth authority on this point. At the recent Democratic celebration on the Tippecanoe battle ground, Mr. Breckenridge was one of the orators of the day, and in presence of the thousands of persons before him, said "that he was connected with no political organization which desired to extend slavery. These were his own words, as reported in Forney's Pennsylvania. Now, then, we ask, on the two new points of party faith, what difference is there between the Buchanan and Fremont parties? Will our Buchanan exponents enlighten us on this point: for to take the promulgated faith of each party, we cannot see a shadow of difference—certainly not one that should so far horrify our Locofoco friends that they will refuse to take office under Fremont?

But the Buchanan party may say that it is the composition of the Fremont party, and the known abolition proclivities of its prominent leaders, that give the Fremont party its de-

structive character. But here we meet them by asking what men in the United States, in the worst stages of Abolition excitement, have ever been worse Abolitionists than the two Van Burens, Dix, Corhane, Rynders, Fowler or Hagan, who are now, with all their abolition retainers, out for Buchanan. It may be said, as has been so often falsely said, that these men have recanted their abolition heresies. This we deny in toto, and dare the Buchanannies to produce the record of such recantation. They cannot do it.

There is, then, but one point of difference remaining, (so far as we can judge from the Fremont orators and presses North, and from those of Buchanan from the same region, or from the words of Mr. Breckenridge, as they fell from his own lips,) between the Buchanan party and those of Fremont, and that is, that, (according to the Buchanan papers here) the Fremont party are in favor of restoring the Missouri Compromise. To-morrow we will show, first, that the Fremonters don't want the Missouri Compromise restored. And secondly, we will show what the Compromise was, and who made it, and endorsed it.

Look upon this Picture and then on That.

Reader, Southern men, we submit for your careful study two pictures. Both draw nby Democrats; the one of Mr. FILLMORE and the other of BUCHANAN and BRECKENRIDGE. The one sketched by the South Carolina Times, the other by the New Orleans Delta; both prominent organs of the Democratic party in their respective States, who cannot, therefore, be supposed of any undue partiality for Mr. FILLMORE, or any prodouice against BUCHANAN. We therefore solicit their careful perusal by all Southern Democrats. But to the pictures!

MR. FILLMORE—A DEMOCRAT'S OPINION.—The Columbia (South Carolina) Times, a Southern ultra Journal of the austere States Rights Democratic stamp, has a carefully guarded article upon the Presidential candidates, in which it speaks thus:

"If we were compelled to choose between Buchanan, Fillmore and Fremont, we would prefer casting our vote for Fillmore as the choice of evils, regarding him at the same time as only a shade better than the two other candidates for the Presidential chair. Mr. FILLMORE's administration was well received by the people of Carolina. His visit to Charleston and Columbia rallied a large proportion of the people to do him homage, and although we do not wish to be set down as one of his admirers, for we are not, we do believe that the Government; under his administration, would prove to be more conservative, just and impartial than under either of the other candidates."

The Times is a calm, dispassionate observer and an impartial judge, at least so far as Mr. Fillmore is concerned. Let us now turn to the graphic sketch of Buchanan and Breckenridge, by the hand of another Democratic master, the New Orleans Delta. Here it is: "From the beginning we stated that though Buchanan and Breckenridge were not such persons as we should select for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, nevertheless, as the best in the field, we would support them, and give them a reluctant vote in November next. But the aspect of the canvass is beginning to change. The Democratic party seems sliding away from the attitude it assumed, or was supposed to assume, at Cincinnati and we have serious misgivings as to whether the Southern Rights portion of the community—the non-office seekers and earnest men—can heartily range themselves on the side of a ticket which is commencing to look exceedingly like a Bogus Affair. If the Tippecanoe speech of Mr. Breckenridge is a fair expression of the Democratic ideas, we fear every Southerner will refuse to assist a cause which is abolitionism in disguise, which prefers, as Mr. Calhoun said of Mr. Clay, "the specious to the solid, and the plausible to the true."

Southern men contemplate and study carefully these pictures, and then determine what course duty and patriotism require you to pursue in casting your vote for President.

A NUT FOR OLD LINE WHIGS.—We have once before published the subjoined extract from the Richmond Enquirer, but it will not be amiss to give it a second insertion in our columns. We would, if we could, keep it constantly before the eyes of Old Line Whigs. More offensive language was certainly never addressed to free men:

"As some persons seem to have mistaken both the motive and object of our appeal to Old Line Whigs, it is proper that we should acquaint ourselves of the unjust accusations to which such misconstruction exposes us. We invite no man of Whig principles to join the Democratic party. Such an overture would be as insulting to him as unjust to our party. A person with Whig convictions cannot, consistently and honestly, profess to be of the Democratic party. A person with Whig convictions cannot be admitted into the Democratic organization without to some extent corrupting its integrity and debauching its principles. We have a creed which constitutes a test of Democracy, and to which no Whig can honestly subscribe, because it is absolutely irreconcilable with the principles which he professes. We object to fusion because it is neither consistent with personal nor political honesty. We invite no Whig to come into the Democratic party unless he chooses voluntarily and from conviction to abjure his ancient faith and to profess allegiance to our particular platform."