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AMERICAN BANNER.

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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.

In a humble acknowledgment to the... who rules the universe, for the... purchased to our fathers in the... revolutionary struggle, and... their descendants, to the... liberties, independence and the... of the... States.

2nd. The... of the Federal Union... civil and religious liberties, and the... 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 the rights of native born citizens but not to the office 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 States, 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 native-born citizen should be admitted to the 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 truckling subserviency, 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 enmity; 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 casting 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 contemporary describing a dance at a village in the neighborhood, said: "The gorgeous strings of glass beads glistened on the heaving bosoms of the village belles, like rubies on the delicate surface of warm apple damplings."

Religious Liberty Gone!—We have quietly watched for two or three years the fierce fight between the Know Nothings and the Locofocos on the Roman Catholic question. The former, it is alleged, have been sapping the foundations of the Constitution, destroying religious liberty, persecuting the Roman Catholics. The Democracy, on the contrary have been, according to their own account, the stern unflinching defenders of religious liberty, whether to Protestant or Romanist.

Somehow there has been a change, and these two parties, so widely at issue, are coming together. The Democracy of North Carolina have only to refer to the Journal of Commerce, their ablest champion at the North, and to the Washington Union, their central organ and they will find all the proofs of Col. Fremont's Romanism copied with avidity from the Know Nothing papers, and paraded before their own readers in glaring capitals! The self sacrificing love of religious freedom has vanished. The Northern Romanists have quit the Democrats to support Fremont; and forthwith these Democratic organs set to work to rouse the protestant feeling of the country against Col. Fremont as having once been a Roman Catholic.—Fayetteville Observer.

PACIFICATION OF KANSAS. The St. Louis papers of the 22d ult. contain later intelligence from Kansas, by which it appears that the people of all parties in that territory acknowledge the authority of the new Governor, and that the armed companies from Missouri are disbanding and returning to their homes. We extract the following items:

FROM THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLICAN. The Steamer David Fatum arrived here yesterday afternoon from St. Joseph. She left that port on Wednesday last. At Kansas she took on-board about 350 citizens of Missouri, who in obedience to the proclamation of Gov. Geary, had given up their military organization and returned to Missouri.

The train from St. Joseph City last evening brought down a number of gentlemen direct from Kansas. They were passengers on the Aubrey, and bring the latest news. From one of them we learn that the whole of Gen. Reid's force had been disbanded, and had returned to their homes. Gov. Geary was at LeCompton with 1,000 United States troops, and determined to maintain the peace and execute the laws. Under his order ninety men had been taken prisoners at Lawrence. The report of Lane and his band having fled to Nebraska is confirmed.

It is very gratifying to hear these tidings and to know that the violence which has so long prevailed in Kansas is at an end. Gov. Geary began right, and a like firm purpose to preserve law and order, and to punish all offenders, will soon make life and property as secure as in any State in the Union.

A Picture of Disunion from General Jackson's Farewell Address. In his farewell address to his countrymen, upon retiring from the Presidency, the patriot statesman, and hero of the Hermitage said: "What have you to gain by disunion and dissection?—Delude not yourselves with the hope that the breach once made, would be afterwards easily repaired. If the Union is severed the separation will grow wider, and the controversies which are now debated and settled in the halls of legislation, will be tried in the field of battle, and settled by the sword. Neither should you deceive yourselves with the hope, that the first line of separation would be the permanent one. * * * * * Local interests would still be found there, and unchastened ambition. And if the recollection of common dangers, in which the people of these United States have stood side by side against the common foe—the memory of victories won by the united valor—the prosperity and happiness they have enjoyed under the present constitution; if all these recollections and proofs of common interest are not strong enough to bind us together as one people, what tie will hold united the new divisions of empire when those bonds are broken and this Union dissolved? The first line of separation would not last long; new fragments would be torn off—new leaders spring up—and this great and glorious Republic would soon be broken into a multitude of petty States, armed for mutual aggression—loaded with taxes to pay armies and leaders—seeking aid against each other from foreign powers—injured and trampled upon by the nations of Europe;—until, harassed with conflict and humbled and debased in spirit, they would be willing to submit to the dominion of any military adventurer and surrender their liberty for the sake of repose."

For the fact given in the statement below, says the Athens (Tenn) Post, we are indebted to a reliable gentleman who was present on the occasion referred to: "Mr. House, of Clarksville, made an American speech at Spring Hill on Monday last. The Democrats selected an intelligent and experienced member of their party to reply to

the speech of Mr. House. The Democratic champion took his seat near the House until the aforesaid House began to fall down with crushing power upon the slanderers of General Jackson. Mr. House read from the Louisville Courier, a Buchanan paper, showing how grossly that journal traduces the honor and the name and memory of the great statesman and soldier. He also read from the speech of James Williams—lastly published in the Nashville Union and American, in which it was charged that Gen. Jackson was guilty of "naked falsehood" in regard to the bargain and intrigue affair. When Mr. House concluded his remarks relative to these slanders and their sources, the Democratic gentleman who was to reply to Mr. H. rose in his place and proclaimed that he could not and would not act any longer with a party who encouraged men and presses in reducing the character of Andrew Jackson. The announcement occasioned a great flutter among the Democrats present and they found it impossible to conceal the painful embarrassment thus occasioned."

A citizen of South Carolina, at present at the North, writes to the Charleston Courier as follows: "I am sorry to see Southern speakers abusing and traducing Mr. Fillmore, as some of our Harry Percys, South of Masons and Dixons line, scruple not to do. Fillmore, at the North, is fighting both his own and Buchanan's battle—if he be not elected, his running will tend to defeat Fremont and Buchanan—were Mr. F. to withdraw, the Pathfinder would certainly carry both New York and Pennsylvania, and, of course, "run down the old Buck"—and to say the least, it is bad policy, [as well as injustice and ingratitude to a patriot statesman] to level the artillery and fire of Democracy against Mr. Fillmore in so offensive a way. Ex. Gov. Floyd, of Virginia, whose very pleasant acquaintance I made, night before last, expressed to me the opinion that Buchanan and Fillmore ought and would have to unite, and combine, in order to throw Fremont out of the game."

WHERE HENRY CLAY WOULD BE FOUND IF LIVING. On the 15th day of November, 1850, Henry Clay delivered a speech at Lexington, Kentucky, upon the issues in the political horizon, in the course of which he said:

"If the agitation in regard to the fugitive slave law should continue and increase, and becoming alarming, it will lead to the formation of two new parties; one for the Union, and the other against the Union. Present parties have been created by divisions of opinion as to the system of national policy—as to the finance, free trade or protection—the improvement of rivers and harbors—the distribution of the proceeds of public lands, &c, but these systems of policy springing out of the administration of the Government of the Union, lose all their interest and importance if that Union be dissolved; they sink into utter insignificance before the all important, pervasive and paramount interest of the Union itself. And the platform of that Union party will be the Union, the constitution, and the enforcement of its laws. And if it should be necessary to form such a party, and it should be accordingly formed, I announce myself in this place a member of that Union party, whatever may be its component elements."

BLOODY RIOT IN BALTIMORE. We are pained to record the disgraceful proceedings of yesterday. The deeds of blood and rowdism are without a parallel in the history of our city, and fully go to show what a awful responsibility rests upon those leaders of the Democratic party who have, during the late canvass, urged upon them the necessity of going to the polls armed to the teeth. Various attempts were made by the Democrats early in the day to take possession of the polls, and in some of the wards this was quietly submitted to, but no actual outbreak occurred until about 12 o'clock, when a couple of collisions took place in the 12th ward, between the member of the New Market fire company and the American club, which resulted in the former being driven away. In the afternoon the two parties again met, and at two points a general battle took place, in which revolvers, muskets, carbines and all available weapons were brought into use.

At the Lexington market and in that neighborhood, a desperate fight took place about 4 o'clock, between the members of the New Market fire company and the American clubs, rallying under the names of Rip Raps and Plug Uglies. Such was the state of affairs that residents closed their stores, and no persons were seen on the streets except those engaged in the conflict. In this fight two persons were killed and twelve wounded; it is more probable there are a great many more, who were taken off by their friends.—Baltimore Patriot.

"THE SENATE MUST BE CRUSHED."—Bur lingame, in his speech at his reception in Boston, made the following bold avowal: "When we shall have elected a President as we will, who will be not the President of a party nor of a section, but the tribune of the people, and after we exterminated a few more miserable dough faces from the North, then, if the slave Senate will not give way, we will grind it between the upper and nether mill-stones of our power."

WHAT'S IN THE WIND? Under the above caption, the Richmond Whig remarks: "We learn from undoubted Democratic authority that a meeting of Southern Governors took place at Raleigh, in the State of North Carolina, on Monday. Gov. Wise left here in the Southern train Saturday evening. Some nine or ten Governors, we learn, have promised to be present.—What's in the wind? Are these Democratic Governors plotting treason? Have we another Hartford Convention on a small scale? What right have these political adventurers—these office-loving Locofocos—to assemble in their official capacity to determine upon the course the South should pursue in the event of Fremont's election? What power do they possess on the premises? Our crazy "Gizzard Foot" neighbor, we have not a doubt, is at the bottom of this whole affair.—And what little comfort in Virginia has not more real power than he? And then, too, notwithstanding Democratic horror of secrecy, this convention of Southern Governors has been gotten up in the most clandestine manner. For what purpose? Who knows? Does a solitary citizen of Virginia or the South know what these madmen are after? Will they publish the whole or any part of the proceedings of this conference? We predict not. But we wait for "Gizzard Foot" to return. We have faith in the fact that being the prime mover in the getting up of this traitorous and ridiculous little convention of Southern Governors, his intolerable vanity will impel him to blab out most of what was said and done. We therefore wait.

"This day (Tuesday) three weeks is the day of election. Let National and Union-loving men every where vote for Millard Fillmore. We shall then have no more madmen's conventions."

In connection with the above subject, we find in the same paper, the following dispatch from Columbia:

GOVERNORS IN COUNCIL. Columbia, S. C., Oct. 13.—It is reported here that the Governors of fifteen Southern States will meet at Raleigh to-morrow, to consider what steps will be necessary in the event Fremont is elected.

THE "STANDARD" BEFORE AND AFTER THE WHIG CONVENTION. Before.—"We are gratified to find that these gentlemen (appointed to take meetings) are moved by the common sense feeling, which disregards all mere party considerations in order to defeat Fremont, the sectional, abolition candidate; and we are bound to believe that they will go to Baltimore for the sole purpose of uniting on the strong, EST CANDIDATE TO EFFECT THAT OBJECT. Who is that candidate? Beyond all question, James Buchanan."

After.—"We are not surprised at the result of the deliberations of the Convention. The great body of the delegates went to Baltimore—not to unite on the strongest man to defeat the common enemy of the constitution and the Union—but to nominate the Know Nothing candidate, Millard Fillmore. So far as this State is concerned, this is proved by the character of the delegates appointed; and the most abundant evidence furnished by the action of the Convention itself, from first to last."

No comment needed. Let us all laugh!

AN IRISH EXPEDIENT. "I engaged," says a traveller, "a chaise at Galway, to conduct me some few miles into the country, and had not proceeded far, when it pulled up at the foot of a hill, and the driver coming to the door, opened it. "What are you at, man? this isn't where I ordered you to stop, said I. "Wished, your honour, whilst!" ejaculated Paddy, I am only desaving the haste. If I bang the door he'll think you'r out, and'll cut up the hill like a devil."

GENERAL HOUSTON. As General Sam Houston went down the Mississippi last week, in a steamer which landed at the mouth of Red River en route for Texas, the boat rounded to at the wharf at Memphis, and a large crowd of people called on the war-worn veteran for his views upon the present aspect of public affairs. He complied and gave them a rousing Fillmore and Union speech.

Mr. Martin, the Democratic elector, for this District addressed the people of Perquimans County, at Hartford, on Monday last. He was replied to by John Pool, Esq., Assistant Elector for the State at large. As soon as calls were made for Pool, Mr. Martin bundled up his papers and vanished, thinking that "He, who fights and runs away, May live to fight another day. Mr. Pool's reply, though courteous, was withering in the extreme. He was continually interrupted by the most rapturous applause. [E. City Sentinel.

NAG'S HEAD.—The Hotel at Nag's Head was sold at auction a few weeks ago, and purchased by Dr. O. B. Savage, of Gatesville, N. C., for \$5,000.

FREMONT'S "JOHN JONES."—The fox is unearthed—almost. The New York Tribune has published a pamphlet to show that there are two Fremonts, who both belonged to the army, both resided in Washington, and resembled each other very much! but the one who attended the Catholic church is not the Black Republican nominee !!!

ANECDOTE OF HENRY CLAY FORTY YEARS AGO. —Shortly after the agitation of the famous compensation bill in Congress, Mr. Clay, who voted in favor of this bill, upon returning home to his constituents, found a formal session arrayed against him, and he addressed the people from the pulpit, in view to the opening of the public mind, and down into the crowd, where he found an old and industrious friend of his, of the name of Scott, one of the first settlers of Kentucky, and of course in his younger days a great man. This gentleman stepping up to Mr. Clay said as follows: "Well, well, Henry, I've been through six troubles; I am sorry I must lose you in the seventh. You have voted for a miserable compensation bill; I don't know what my back will be for it."

"Is it so, friend Scott? Is that the only objection?"

"It is."

"We must get over it the best way we can. You are an old huntsman?"

"Yes," said Mr. Scott.

"You have killed many a fat deer and buck, no doubt?"

"Yes."

"I believe you have a very good rifle?"

"Yes, as good a one as ever cracked."

"Well, did you ever have a fat buck before you, when your gun snapped?"

"The like of that has happened."

"Well, now, friend Scott, do you take that faithful rifle and break it all to pieces on the very next log you come to, or do you pick the flint and try it again?"

The tear started into the old man's eyes; the chord was touched—

"No, Harry, I picked the flint, and tried her again; and I'll try you again. Give us your hand."

We need hardly say that the workman rung with the huzzing plaudits of the bystanders. Clay was borne off to the hunting and re-elected.

American Machinery for Watch-making.—Hitherto the watchmakers of this country have only furnished the cases of watches, the machinery being manufactured by European artisans; but an establishment has lately been formed in Massachusetts where the manufacture of these works has been commenced, with machinery of new and ingenious construction, by which the teeth of the wheels are accurately cut and finished at once, requiring no other touches by the workmen. It is this work said to be made that the watches may not only be made to keep correct time, but what has hitherto been considered an impossibility, may all be made to keep the same time. From this it would appear that American watches must before long successfully compete, in point of workmanship and as time-keepers, with the best European article.

HARD COUNTENANCES.—The local editor of the Wheeling Times describes a fight between "two broad backed Irish women, whose faces, he said were 'thick enough to crack walnuts on.'"

NORTH CAROLINA BONDS.—We notice sales in New York of a small lot at 95 1/2.

Faith! and yonder is the devil, Patrick, said a son of Erin, on first seeing a railroad engine. Oh! it is only a steamboat hunting water, replied his comrade.

The following is the Fremont Electoral ticket nominated last week at Wheeling: SENATORIAL ELECTORS. J. C. Underwood, of Clarke County. Thos. J. Hewitt, of...

DISTRICT. 1st Dist.—Joseph L. ... 2d Dist.—Joseph L. ... 3d Dist.—John Atkins ... 4th Dist.—George W. ... 5th Dist.—D. H. Fravel ... 6th Dist.—J. B. Brown ... 7th Dist.—C. D. Gilliland ... 8th Dist.—George Rye ... 9th Dist.—Dr. Levi P. ... 10th Dist.—Richard B. ... 11th Dist.—O. W. Robert ... 12th Dist.—Joseph B. ... 13th Dist.—Asa Banning ...

THE VALUE OF ONE VOTE.—One vote in the U. States Senate annexed Texas to the United States. Mr. Hannegan, of Indiana, cast that vote. One vote in the Indiana Legislature elected Mr. Hannegan to his place in the Senate. That vote was cast by Madison Marsh of Stanton county. Mr. Marsh was chosen to the Legislature of Indiana by a vote.

Bucks always lose their heads in November.—How will Buchanan do, who is placed upon the horns of a dilemma, with that Cincinnati platform?

Mrs. Partington says the only way to prevent steamboat explosions is to "make the engineers bile their water on shore." In her opinion all the "bustin" is done by cooking the steam on board.

What is the difference between a popular spring dish and a man with the ague? One is baked shad and the other is shad baked.