N. Carolina Native Sentinel

"AMERICANS SHOULD RULE AMERICA!"

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1856. NO. 36.

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ANN,
OPRIETOR.

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Platform of the American Party.

1st. An humble acknowledgement to the Supreme being who rules the universe for this protecting care vouchsafed to our fathers in the successful revolutionary struggle, and the manifest favors, their decendants, in the preservation of the liberties, the independence of these States.

2d. The union of the Federal Union, the palladium of our civil and religious liberties, and the only sure bulwark of American independence.

3d. AMERICANS MUST RULE AMERICA; and to this end native born citizens should be selected for all State, federal and municipal offices of 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; but

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 any 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-intervention by each State with the affairs of any other State.

7th. The recognition of the right of the native born and naturalized citizens of the United States, permanently residing in any Territory thereof, to frame their constitution and laws, and 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 made a residence in any such Territory, ought to participate in the formation of the constitution, or in the 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 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 religious faith or worship, and no test oaths for office, except those indicated in the 5th section of this platform.

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

12th. The maintenance and enforcement of all laws until said laws shall be repealed, or shall be decided null and void by competent authority.

13th. Opposition to the reckless and unwise measures 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; as shown in a truckling subserviency to the stronger, and an insolent and cowardly bravado towards the weaker powers; as shown in the opening sectional agitation, by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; as shown in granting to unnaturalized foreigners the right to 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 Genesee, upon false and frivolous grounds; as shown in the corruptions which pervade some of the departments of the government; as shown in dismissing meritorious naval officers through prejudice or caprice; as shown in the blundering mismanagement of our foreign relations.

14th. Lastly, we pledge ourselves 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 acting upon those purely national, and admitting into said party all American citizens, (referred to in the 3d, 4th and 5th sections,) who openly avow the principles and opinions heretofore 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.

Notice.

THE undersigned having administered on the Estate of Malachi Fletcher deceased, respectfully requests all persons indebted to the Estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the said Estate are requested to present them for payment, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

THAD. F. BANKS, Adm'r.

Sept. 1856

The Richmond Enquirer and Mr. Fillmore.

"Circumstances ALTER cases."

What a strange animal sag nichting makes out of man. Just what those foul-mouthed fellows, who slandered abuse Mr. Fillmore now, used to say of him when he was not a candidate. We ask the attention of the reader to the two following extracts, parallel columns, from the Richmond Enquirer, Locoforeign organ *European price* Jim Buchanan, the one dated Sept. [illegible] the other in July, 1856.

True, we give [illegible] Enquirer [illegible] truthful a state[illegible] to Mr. more in '52, to [illegible] to abuse G[illegible]

"Gen. Taylor died at [illegible] Sept [illegible] the very cruisis of affairs." *The country felt relieved from an awful agony, when Mr. Fillmore took the reins of government, threw aside General Taylor's advisers, formed a better cabinet, and gave his conscience to other keepers than Seward."*—*'The whole policy of government was immediately changed'*

"The Compromise measures quickly passed AND THE WHOLE COUNTRY WAS RELIEVED FROM ITS PAINFUL ANXIETY."

"Ever since that change the Southern Whigs have become more and more devoted to Mr. Fillmore." *"He became their chosen leader—their special and particular candidate for the Presidency."* "Whilst the North, deserting him, took up with another, who suits their purposes better, *and used him to put down Mr. Fillmore*, because he ventured to brave their indignation."

"This is all history." "It is truth!"

"Gen. Taylor was born in Virginia, he was reared in the South, was a large slaveholder, and was proved to hold doctrines exceedingly objectionable to the South. But how weak the restraints of education with these men! The one, listening to the advices into whose ears Seward had breathed the poison of his unholy political [illegible] which [illegible] ing this [illegible] shoals of disunion; while the other, cleansing the [illegible] capitol of its traitorous denizens, disregarded the whispers of early prejudice, and helped by the mighty engine of executive influence, to quiet the country, and to save all portions from injury and dishonor,'

[illegible] character and biography have been written in a single phrase. He has been cruelly satirized and stereotyped. Truth and sarcasm equally abound in that phrase "Washington-like." He affects the bearing and manner of Washington. He is about the same size and weight. He plays Washington, in the reception-room, and enacts his part as well as Kean did of Richard the Third, or as Cooper that of Macbeth. He is a dead Washington, a statute of Washington. He is as much like him, as a spurious bank note is a genuine one. He is a "counterfeit present of a man" He is nothing *sui generis*, nothing of his own. He is an actor that plays a part, not the real and earnest man that wields power and directs events. "*Nullium similius est idem*"—"nothing like is the same." He is like nobody, he is nothing, and his admirers have so pronounced him by the very eulogy they pass upon him. Washington-like! The picture, the statue, the shadow of Washington! [illegible] and the [illegible] are [illegible] character, or rather their total want of character; but some deceive themselves with the hope that by doing nothing, and by electing men who will do nothing, the storm will pass off and the Ship of State reach the port safety. It is a fatal delusion. No phantom captain, no incompotent pilot, no similitude of a man can command the crew, still the storm and save the ship.

☞ We would like to propounce a few questions to those who are opposed to Mr. Fillmore:

If the Union is in danger, does it not require the man who stood by the Constitution so nobly in 1850, to come to the rescue now?

If honesty and capability are to be made the test of office, does not Millard Fillmore deserve the station?

If experience in carrying on the affairs of Government is of any avail, does not Fillmore deserve the support of the people?

If the test of Nationality is to be applied, is not he the most National man in the field?

If sectionalism is to be [illegible] is he not the man to calm the troubled waves?

Does he not merit the special support of Southern men, as opposed to the doctrine of 'Squatter Sovereignty;" so injurious to Southern interests?

Did he not, while President, perform his whole duty, as a man faithful to Union and the Constitution?

When he left the Presidential Chair, was not the country in a quiet condition, and freesoilism almost defunct?

Did not all then unite in calling him the 'model President?'

Was he not the intimate friend of Webster and Clay—those break-waters against the flood of sectionalism?

Was not this Albany speech the very embodiment of National sentiments, given forth at a time when they could do him no good, but as the honest convictions of a man 'who would rather be right than be President?'

Can the warmest friend of Mr. Buchanan bring forward reasons as strong as these for the support of his candidate in these troublesome times?

WHO ELECTED BANKS?

Although the evidence—clear and unquestionable—is before the country, that the Democratic party enabled the Black Republicans to elect Banks to the Speakership, and they are alone responsible for the foul deed of electing an Abolitionist to the *third* office in the Government, the effect it is having in the South against them, well as among [illegible] the North, now [illegible] it [illegible]

SAMUEL A. SMITH, of Tennessee offered a resolution to adopt the *Plurality Rule* in the election of a Speaker which finally prevailed, by some *few votes*, which elected Banks, which was *intended* to elect Banks, and which was eagerly seized upon by the Black Republicans, who voted for it in a body. The Republicans were not strong enough to carry this *infamous* Plurality Rule, and therefore the following DEMOCRATS [illegible] who voted for the infamous Plurality Rule, and it would have carried without him, and even against his vote!

But, when Mr. SMITH offered his Plurality Rule, Col. SNEED went to him, and implored him to withdraw it, as it would drive the national Americans from the support of any man they might possibly agree upon, but no, Mr. SMITH pressed his darling upon the House! Mr. CARLILE, an American from Virginia, offered to Mr. Smith, as a substitute, a resolution declaring Gov. AIKEN, of South Carolina, Speaker. This Mr. SMITH SPURNED, and called the *previous question* upon his Plurality Rule, cutting off debate and *forcing* his odious measures upon the House. But even under this iron rule, Banks could not have been elected, as he only succeeded by *two votes*' had not SEVEN DEMOCRATS, FOUR from the NORTH, and THREE from the South, refused to vote for AIKEN upon the final ballot! Here are the names of the men who elected Banks, by refusing to vote for AIKEN:

HICKMAN, PARKER and BARCLAY, of Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, of Illinois.

BURTON CRAIG of North Carolina.

JAMES L. SEWARD, of Georgia.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Louisana.

Where were these men that they did not vote for Gov. AIKEN? Any *three* of the seven could have elected him.—Some of the Democrats say they 'paired off with Republicans,' although they would not compromise with the Apostles of God! Others excuse them, on the ground that six Americans from the North, voted for Fuller. So they did, but AIKEN was not the candidate of the six Americans, while he was the candidate of the seven Democrats! No, Democracy elected Banks, and they desired his election, as a means of buying off the Free Soilers, and preventing their running a third Presidential candidate, but in this they have been disappointed They tried to conciliate Abolitionism, by running Richardson for Speaker! They sought to win over Free Soilers to their support, by appointing GEORGE W. JONES Chairman of their Congressal Caucus, the only man then, South of Mason and Dixon's line, who had come out for the odious doctrine of 'Squatter Sovereignty.' What a party!—*Knoxville Whig.*

BUCHANAN'S ABOLITION RECORD.

The Slavery record of James Buchanan grows darker every day he lives, and his party in the South will yet be forced to withdraw him, as they did *Richardson*, the Illinois Abolitionist, for whom they voted two months, last winter, to make him Speaker in Congress!

No impudence on the part of his supporters, nor hostility towards the American candidate, will induce his partizans in the South to cling to him much longer. The following resolution offered to the United States Senate, in January 1838, by Wm. C. RIVES, and not heretofore published, was [illegible] against by JAS. BUCHANAN, on a direct vote:

'Resolved, That any interference with the subject of Slavery, in the Territories of the United States, in which it may exist, is inhibited by all the considerations in regard to the rights and interests of the inhabitants of the said Territories, the security of the slave holding States, and the danger to the Union, which are mentioned in the preceding resolution as forbidding any interference with, or action on, the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia; and for the further reason that the people of those Territories, when admitted into the Union as States, will be exclusively entitled to decide the question of the existence of slavery within their respective limits for themselves.'

From the Lancaster Intelligencer, of November 27, 1819, Mo, Vol. 21, a public meeting is reported, at which Buchanan served as one of a committee, and a preamble and resolutions, from which we take the following extract:

Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting, that as the Legislature of this State will be in session, it will be highly deserving of their patriotism to take into their early and most serious consideration the property of instructing our Representatives in the National Legislature to use the most zealous and strenuous exertions to inhibit the existence of slavery in any of the Territories which may hereafter be created by [illegible] that the members of [illegible] from this county be re[illegible] place [illegible]

establish slavery within its limits.

'In regard to New Mexico, east of the Rio Grande, the question has already been settled by the admission of Texas into the Union.

'Should we acquire territory beyond the Rio Grande and east of the Rocky Mountains, it is still more impossible that a majority of the people would consent to re-establish slavery. They are themselves a colored population among them the negro does not belong socially to a degraded race.'

BEARD DUNE[illegible]

OFFICE OF THE STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN PARTY OF KENTUCKY.

Frankfort, Oct. 6, 1856.

It having been industriously asserted and circulated by the anti-American and Sag-Nicht press, that Kentucky will give her electoral vote to Buchanan and Breckinridge:

Therefore, to satisfy and assure our friends thro'out the Union, we announce to them that the vote of Kentucky will be cast for Fillmore and Donelson. From information derived from correspondents and from many other reliable sources, we tell the people of the country that, notwithstanding the importation of foreign voters and the distribution of large sums of money, that the States is *certain* and *sure* for Fillmore and Donelson.

By the memory of Washington; by the battlefields of our Revolution, and the blood of our forefathers; by our glorious constitution and the triumphant flag of our country, we invoke the people of the States to come up to the help of the Union, now in danger from the strife of contending and reckless sectional parties, and to cast their votes for Millard Fillmore as the man who can give peace and tranquility to the country.

Kentucky has ever loved and been loyal to the Union, as the best of human governments. She will stand by it to the last one—come what will, come what may. She led the American column in 1855. She is yet unconquered and unconquerable, despite frauds and forgeries. Stand by her in this hour of our country's danger, patriots and Union men of all parties, and we will elect Millard Fillmore, and crush out and silence forever the wild fury of foreignism and sectionalism strife.

P. SWIGERT, Chairman,
S. M. HEWITT,
A. G. HODGES,
A. W. DUDLEY,
LYSANDER HORD,
J. T. ROBERTS,
T. P. ATTICUS BIBB,
Committee,

FRAUDS IN PENNSYLVANIA.—A private dispatch received from Philadelphia last night states that the estimated number of fraudulent votes introduced by the efforts, the money, the bribery, the trickery, and general rascality of the sham Democrats is from twenty to forty thousand! There is no doubt from facts which have already transpired, that *more than five hundred thousand dollars* were expended by the sham Democrats in the Pennsylvania election! It was the last expiring efforts of the 'squatter sovereigns.' Our reliable friends in Philadelphia assure us that, were the battle to be fought over again next week, they would give 30,000 majority for the Union ticket, and that Buchanan will lose Pennsylvania on the 4th of November by from forty to sixty thousand votes!

☞ Somebody says, 'Fortune is fickle.'—No such thing. Fortune is always pouring forth plenty, happiness and honor; but men sometimes get lazy and careless, and hold their platters wrong side up, and then blow away at Fortune because she doesn't fill them. That's the truth of the story.

☞ A recent Dublin newspaper contains the following curious advertisment:

'I hereby warn all persons from trusting my wife, Ellen Flannigan, on my account, as I am not married to her.'

A WRETCH.—Old Mr. Singlestick mystified a teaparty by remarking that women were facts. When pressed to explain his meaning he said: Facts are stubborn things.

BUCKS always lose their horns in November. How will Buchanan do, who is placed upon the horns of a dilemma? Oh! that Cincinnati platform!

If it takes a spoonfull of yeast to raise a loaf, how much will it take to raise a loafer?