THE CONSERVATIVE.

WILLIAM R. VASSER, JOHN W. VESEY, Jr. } EDITORS.

SATURDAY, : : JUNE 23, 1855.

Platform of the American Party,

OF THE

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

We advocate such a modification of the naturalization laws, as will remedy the existing evils growing out of the same, or in case the party of the elective franchise cannot others be preserved, then we advocate their total repeal.

We advocate the passage of a stringent law by the proper authorities, to prevent the immigration hither of foreigners, who are either paupers or criminals.

We shall vigorously maintain and defend the vested rights of all persons, whether they be native or foreign-born.

We believe America should be governed by Americans, affecting the same through the ballot-box alone, the great and legitimate instrument of all political reform in our country.

We oppose and protest against all abridgment of religious liberty, holding it as a cardinal maxim, that religious faith is a question between each individual and his God, and that the Bible is the great fountain and depository of the true religious doctrines of this country.

We will maintain and defend the constitution of the United States as it is, the Union as it was intended by our fathers, and the rights of the States, without diminution; insisting upon, and demanding a faithful performance by the General Government, of all the duties imposed upon it by that Constitution.

We war with no party as such, but oppose all who oppose us in these great American doctrines.

The principles which we advocate, are paramount to any local question of State policy, and as the American Party, we will make no attempt to revive the question of the payment of the Union or Planters' Bank Bonds.

AMERICAN TICKET.

For Governor,
CHAS. D. FONTAINE,
OF PONTOTOC.

For Secretary of State,
ALBERT G. HORNE,
OF CLARKE.

For Auditor,
FLEMING L. SWANN,
OF HINDS.

For Treasurer,
RICHARD STITH,
OF MARSHALL.

For Clerk of Superior Chancery Court,
J. C. CARPENTER,
OF HINDS.

For Congress--2d District,
LOCK E. HOUSTON,
OF MONROE.

Chas D. Fontaine,

The American Candidate for Governor, will address his fellow citizens at the following times and places;

Bavamba County.			
Richmond,	Monday,	July	2d
Fulton,	Tuesday,	"	3
Cross Roads,	Wednesday,	"	4
Burgess',	Thursday,	"	5
Gum Town,	Friday,	"	6

The American National Platform.

What should the South do?

It is a fact that both of the two old parties at the North have become so far abolitionized as no longer to deserve the confidence of Southern men. The Sound Whigs and Democrats of the North have seen this some time since. Their manly efforts to stay the march of fanaticism have been unsuccessful and but one alternative was left them. They were forced to turn their backs on Northern Whiggery and Democracy and seek, by a union for the formation of the American party, to stay the dark abolition tide that threatened to sweep away the very foundations on which our free institutions were based.

But while this truly national party was forming, the Northern fanatics sought, by creeping into it, to strangle the young Hercules in its infancy. But their insidious designs have met with a signal overthrow. Forneyism and Abolitionism, now synonymous terms, have alike been powerless in their dark designs.

It is known to almost every one that a National Convention of the American Party has lately been in session in the city of Philadelphia. That Convention comprised many of the ablest men in the Union. Its platform on the question of slavery may be found in another part of this paper, and we ask for it a candid and dispassionate perusal. Such a platform has not been presented to the South for long years. It is pre-eminently national and strictly constitutional in its features. It looks to the rights of the South and takes no action on the extreme question of slavery where the Constitution has placed it, in the will of the people. It gives the South all she can justly ask and fully vindicates the true position of the American Party. There is no dodging, no double-dealing, no ambiguity about it; it is pointed, concise and patriotic, and so plain that "the way-faring man, though a fool, need not err therein," it cannot be misunderstood or misconstrued.

But the noble action of the Convention in nationalizing the party, has "crushed out" freesoilism; the few abolitionists, who had crept in, have fled howling from the Order, with cries of vengeance on their lying lips. But many sound Northern men plant themselves with their brethren of the South, on the national platform to battle for the rights of the States the Constitution and the Union. Will Southern men meet these patriots in their efforts to preserve from the contaminating touch of fanaticism the only free government on earth? Will they aid in protecting their own institutions? Will they assist in defending their constitutional rights, their faith and their firesides? The American party is now the only national party in the South. In it are concentrated all our hopes.—It is vain longer to expect anything of Pierce and Forneyism. If the Administration had the will, it has not the power to protect us. But it has not the will. Its past actions point as so many finger-boards to its dark affiliations.—Do we not know that it has placed Freesoilers by thousands in the highest places? Have we not seen it being to favor all the tyrannical designs of executive power to prevent the extension of slavery by the acquisition of Cuba?—Have we not noticed its efforts, through its abolition pet Governor Reeder, to exclude Southern men from Kansas and make it a free state? Why the flimsy veil which has covered its deformities is becoming so transparent that even the Washington Union is throwing it off. The very last number of Pierce's organ contains statements that should startle every son of the South. The administration organ of June 3d, openly says that "the North and the South can never harmonize on the abstract question of slavery," and that, *"there can be no national parties except upon the basis of an entire exclusion of the subject* (slavery) from their political creeds. No mathematical proposition is more true than that the only *basis* of party organization is an agreement among those who enter into it upon the subjects which they recognize as belonging to its creed." Now note the language of the Union well, and recollect that it has said that the Kansas and Nebraska Bill embraces a question on which Democrats might consistently differ, or in other words that a man might be a Democrat and an abolitionist at the same time. The Union almost weekly asserts that the Democratic party is the only national party, yet it tells us that no parties can be national without "an entire exclusion of the subject from their political creeds." Here we are plainly told that the Democratic party *excludes the subject of Slavery from its creed.* Southern men, think for one moment, can you affiliate and fuse with abolitionists because you can agree on the Tariff, Internal Improvements &c. and leave the question of slavery as an outside issue! This is the policy of the Democratic Party now, if we can believe Mr. Pierce's own organ. Are you willing to exclude the question of slavery from your creed altogether as a question which with the South is paramount to all others, which overrides all others? According to the Union, if you act with the National Democratic Party, you must do this. Will you fuse with freesoilers, strike the question of slavery from your creed and entrust the keeping of Southern Institutions to Abolitionists, or will you act with the truly National American Party which presents to you a platform on which every Southern man may prosper and safely stand? We call again to a calm, philosophic, calmly and without prejudice, and then if the Lord be God worship him, but if Baal, then worship him."

Tremendous Excitement!

THE MASSES MOVING!!

The twelve in Council!!!

The two gentlemen some time since nominated for the Legislature by the Anties having declined, and the subsequent caucus appointed to be held in Aberdeen having proved itself to be a "water-haul"—four anxious "individuals" alone gracing it with their presence, as we learn—it was decided that the affair would "come off" on last Saturday at Athens with great eclat. The holding of the meeting was duly "notated," the usual drumming was performed and when Saturday mornings sun hung bright and glorious over Athens, like the star that guided the shepherds to the manger, the "corps d'armee" moved from head quarters, with baggage wagons properly stored, the big gun on its "wheelbarrow" heavily charged, with the small arms placed in a proper position to support it. Slowly, with martial pace, the squadron moved out of town, the commander and military staff occupying the advance, while the rear was brought up by the medical staff, composed of four physicians, which from its strength seemed to indicate that the expedition anticipated much need of surgical aid. After a little delay the passage of the Bighy being effected with some less trouble than Alexander experienced in crossing the Granicus, a forced march was made for Athens. Here another body of nearly equal numbers had been brought together and was lying on its arms awaiting the arrival of the Commander-in-chief and his staff. A junction was formed between the allies, and after the fatiguing march, the proper refreshments were "tried on." After the consideration of reports and a hasty review, a council of war was called. At the signal the united forces poured into the hall to the number of *twelve* actual soldiers; viz: seven from Aberdeen and five from anywhere else. The council of war was organized by appointing a Chairman and Secretary and five committee men, leaving five more to do the voting, make motions, &c. The committee on resolutions reported the resolutions of the central caucus, whereat it was determined by the staff officers to fire off the big gun, which was "wisibly" swelling with the heavy charge, and likely to burst if not fired off and swabbed. At each bellow of its brazen throat, twenty-two feet stamped in their extacy on the council floor—at each sulphurous discharge at the American Party twenty two hands were clapped together in delight—at each flash of the gun disclosing the face of the enemy, twenty-two eyes rolled in holy horror. Keelers Almanac, opposite to last Saturday marks "*Thunder.*" it must have alluded to the heavy unshotted discharges of the old gun and the tremendous cheers of the enthusiastic eleven.

After the salute, the Twelve Apostles of Catholicism proceed to choose the anti-American champions for the Legislature. They were found in the persons of our "milingtary" friends Capt. John Abbott and Capt John Wise. Now it was known to the allies that the first named of these heavy pieces of Ordnace was in the habit of going off half-cocked and that it was more dangerous to the friends behind than the gunners before, and in fact that it always sent its scattering shot wide of the mark; in regard to the second, though it might have some good metal, it had never been tried, and it was confidently believed that if crammed to the muzzle it could not perhaps be made to go off, and even if it could, it was feared that it might burst and scatter confusion among the gunners. It was therefore determined to add to the park two other pieces of artillery, an old forty-two carronade and a long Paixhan. The two latter could then batter away at the Americans, like the foreigners did at Bunker Hill, while the two uncertain selected pieces would do to make a show. We doubt though if the Paxhan can be brought into the field. There is one thing we would like to know however. If these two pieces selected won't go off here at home, what good will they do when they are placed in the citadel at Jackson? We rather think that guns that won't shoot will be rather useless there.—Would it not be well to send the old gun as a sort of appendage some way, down with the others to Jackson in they should be sent themselves. The old gun might do the work there and perhaps in consideration of hard service, the Legislature might order it to Washington, where it would disturb the echoes of the Senate and aid Pierce in forcing back the Abolition Reeder upon the people of Kansas.

Truly the anti-American Party of our county have already found "Jordan a hard road"—but the mountain has labored and the offspring is in the field—after three desperate attempts the ticket is out, and the people will be compelled to demonstrate again to Capt. No. 1. that they have no desire to avail themselves of his forensic powers at Jackson; and also, to do Capt. No. 2 the favor of making him a WISER man and securing to his excellent family his uninterrupted presence.

"There is a divinity that shapes our ends, rough hew them as we will"; after the intense anxiety of the Anties, what a result. Their labors remind us of the presence of Mrs. Skinflint who worked herself into a fever to make her old hen "set," and after all lost the two solitary chickens hatched with the gapes. Oh! "vot a peoples" the Anties of Monroe are!

"The King of France with forty thousand men,
Marched up the hill and then—marched down again."

☞ Those talented and accomplished Dramatists, Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Crisp, are now in our town on a professional visit, and will give a series of their popular entertainments. Their merits need no encomiums from us. The performances to-night will be from the great tragedy of "THE STRANGER," Mrs. C. appearing in her favorite character of Mrs. Haller. We bespeak for them "a jam."

☞ We call the attention of [illegible] the letter of Giles M. Hillyer to Prof. Longstreet. Hillyer needs no such disclaimer here however. We cannot pass this matter without a general remark. We have often heard men accused of being abolitionists because they came from the North, but our cheeks have always burned with shame for the authors of such little dirty insinuations. We are glad to know that some of the warmest defenders of our constitutional rights were born in the North, and the man who would stize upon the fortuitous circumstances of birth to base his malignant assaults, so far from convincing us of his patriotism, conclusively shows to us, that he is an illiberal partizan and a dangerous foe of the South and her institutions.

Read the quotation from Mr. Calhoun on our outside. The whole speech may be found in the works of Calhoun vol. 2, page 408. Every American politician should read it. It is unanswerable on the subject of citizenship.

☞ Our Lady friends may find it to their advantage to consult the ad'v of Mrs Levy, who is offering her elegant goods at reduced prices.

CANDIDATES.—The American Party in Pontotoc County have nominated as their candidates for the Legislature Jesse Finson (U. B.) Gibban (S. R. W.) and Robins (S. R. D.) They are strong and able men and will be elected without doubt.

In Tishomingo, the party has nominated as a Legislative Ticket James Box, C. C. Malone, J. F. Wray and J. P. Whitlow. These are all good names and constitute a most effective ticket.

Wm Lake is a candidate for Congress in opposition to Hon. J. R. Singleton. He is one of the most clever and talented men in the state, and if elected will reflect honor on his constituents.

☞ We hope to hear from our talented and racy correspondent "Solom," often. O. K. J; we claim it.

COMMUNICATED.

CHRONICLES.

CHAPTER MIV.

It came to pass, in the sixth month of the several years of the reign of John, whose surname is Mattoe, that a band of the Anti-Americans of Mississippi, met in convention at the city of Jackson, for the purpose of determining which of the sections of their party, should be candidates before the people of Miss. for state offices, and be for the leaders of the Roman or Popish party, in the Sun upon "Sam" and his numerous family. When, with one accord the disciples of John of Chickasawha, and of Jacob whose surname is Theopent, had assembled in one place, behold the spirit of *spats* seized to possess them all, and they spake each to the other of the success they expected beneath the banner of Demagogueism, and they waxed wroth as they spake concerning the doings of "Sam" in various quarters, and they cursed "Sam," and said many hard things against him and his followers, reviling and slandering and slandering one another. *And it came to pass* that Jefferson called Davis was among the number present at Jackson in conclave; and he spake to them concerning the great things he had seen at Washington city, he being a disciple of Franklin called Pierce, and a member of the *privy council*, a friend to old fogyism and a bitter anti-American; and Jefferson beseiged all the household of the *unterrified* to rally to the support of the *rigler ticket* whatever that might be, and to cry out against the Americans and to stand by the Yankee President who hath Appointed so many of their friends to office, and it came to pass that the chief priests of the anti-Americans arose in the assembly of the unterrified and opened their mouths and spake against their country's best interests, and much did they revile the Americans and many coarse and opprobrious epithets did they apply to them and they uttered many hard sayings against the Americans, and much did they rejoice over the election of *Henry* called Wise of Virginia, though they knew that thousands of foreigners had voted for him and though they knew he was a changeling and a renegade.

And it came to pass that they determined to have John of Chickasawha, to rule over them, if so be that the people would elect him, and they all cried out with one voice "Hail King of humbug! Hail John of Chickasawha!" and they called upon John to speak to them, and he spake many things concerning himself and concerning the Know Nothings, and he abused the K. N's and called upon the anti-Americans to rally to support the *rigler ticket* and even said John, so did William, called McWillie and Jacob the patriarch, and Singleton and others.

And when the unterrified had passed resolutions and made nominations and speeches, they went each one his own way to attempt to *humbug* the honest people and endeavor to blind and hoodwink them and to cry out "Lo! here is Democracy and "Lo! there is Democracy"; and to oppose Charles, whose surname is Fontaine, who is a faithful and a just man, a patriot and a friend of "Sam."

Charles has always been a Democrat, a consistent honest Democrat and an Anti-bond Democrat, a bold and fearless man, one who loves his country and the religion of his fathers, and one who will ever be true to the interests of America—he is without reproach and above suspicion, he hath in his character no duplicity, and he is a stranger to guile, he hath no fraud in his heart, neither falsehood upon his lips, but is an incorruptible Patriot and hath never borrow'd money from the Union Bank, neither hath he ever lived on Chickasawha.

It came to pass that certain of the unterrified, as they reasoned among themselves, said, "what must we do? for behold Charles called Fontaine is the American candidate for Governor and he is ready of speech and his mouth is ever full of arguments, he is a Democrat and an anti-bondman and lo he dwells in the Mighty North, where "Sam" hath followers in abundance and where his disciples are energetic, and his apostles are ever vigilant and untiring!"

Then one bolder than the rest answering said, "Behold! I will go forth before the people of the North and say unto them Charles lives among you, but he wishes to forsake you and go away down to Jackson, he is a Democrat but will not support the rigler ticket and therefore he is no Democrat, he is a disorganizer and we greatly fear he will beat our pretty little pet Johnny of Chickasawha, and to the Southern People I will say "Lo! my brethren! Charles is a dweller in Pontotoc, an inhabitant of "the Mighty North," where the Goths and Vandals dwell! He is no Democrat!" And with one accord the unterrified said "Go thou, even from Eastport to Mississippi City, and cry aloud against Charles and against "Sam" and speak long and earnestly for the Pope, and it may be he will send his Priest to remit your sins; and say unto all the anti-Americans every where, "Be of good cheer, for Johnny will be around," and tell any of the little anti-American Editors who have sworn they would not support Johnny J. McRae of Chickasawha, to wait for the Priest who will absolve them from the guilt of perjury, and say unto all those who have joined the Americans, that they ought to forswear themselves; tell them to commit perjury and forfeit every claim to the respect of decent and honorable men, and endeavor to procure every man you can control, to lose his own self respect and the respect of all who know him, and tell every American to forsake his friends and the cause of his country, and associate with those only who are willing to see the Christian world's last, best Hope betrayed into the hands of popish supremacy and intolerance." And with one accord, the unterrified answered "Yes go! and publish many pale faced papers and circulate many bastard documents, claiming no paternity, publish Stephens' letter, even if he is a Whig and circulate it as a Democratic document and tell every stump speaker of our party, that he must speak of "Toombs & Stephens" as "great men of Georgia," but mind that he does not hint even that they are Whigs—let him endeavor to leave the impression (particularly on the minds of the inhabitants of Itawamba on twenty mile creek) that "Toombs and Stephens, the two great men of Georgia" are Democrats.

And one of their number open'd his mouth saying—"Lo! us place Whigs upon our ticket for the Legislature and still try to make the people believe it is a Whig Trick; the Americans are playing off; let us tell the Whigs it is a Democratic trick and say unto all the Democrats it is a Whig-Abolition-bondpaying trick.

And let us scatter our little pale faced papers in Itawamba, that the people may be deceived thereby and"—— but it came to pass just as the disciple of the unterrified was speaking these words that one of "Sam's boys" finished the sentence for him—"and that there may be no scarcity for paper when the children of the unterrified have been taking VERMIFUGE."

ZEPHENIAH.

Fulton, June, 1855.

Our Nashville Correspondent.

Nashville, June, 14, 1855.

EDITOR "CONSERVATIVE":—I propose to write you a line from this place. I may again—I may not. Who I am, how I got here, where I came from, and when I shall leave, are of no matter to your readers. I shall write when and what I may think proper—you can publish it or not at your pleasure. It will be, if continued, an olla podrida. I have a motive, but I will not disclose. This is preface enough for the work.

"In the middle of things" then, as SCAVOLA was wont sometimes waggishly to say to his illustrious pupil. Yesterday concluded the 39th Annual Exhibition of the "Nashville Female Academy." I was present during the most of the exercises. The commencement day! ——— ——— ———