

TERMS OF THE Weekly American Banner

For one year, if paid in advance, \$3.00. Each subsequent insertion, \$4.00.

RATES OF ADVERTISING. One Square, (ten lines) one insertion, \$1.00.

LIBERAL DEDUCTIONS will be extended to those advertising by the year.

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 purity of the elective franchise cannot otherwise be preserved, then we advocate their total repeal.

We advocate the passage of a stringent law by the proper authorities, to prevent the immigration 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 that America should be governed by Americans, effecting 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 abridgement 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-head of all 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 enjoined upon it by that Constitution.

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

The National American Platform.

I. The acknowledgement of that Almighty Being, who rules over the Universe, who presides over the councils of Nations, who conducts the affairs of men, and who, in every step by which we have advanced to the character of an independent nation, has distinguished us by some token of Providential agency.

II. The cultivation and development of a sentiment of profoundly intense American feeling; of passionate attachment to our country, its history and its institutions; of admiration for the pure days of our national existence; of veneration for the heroism that precipitated our Revolution; and of emulation of the virtue, wisdom, and patriotism that framed our constitution and first successfully applied its provisions.

III. The maintenance of the Union of these United States as the paramount political good; or to use the language of Washington, "the primary object of patriotic desire." And hence, 1st. Opposition to all attempts to weaken or subvert it.

2nd. Uncompromising antagonism to every principle of policy that endangers it.

3d. The advocacy of an equitable adjustment of all political differences which threaten its integrity or perpetuity.

4th. The suppression of all tendencies to political division, founded on geographical discriminations, or on the belief that there is a real difference of interest and views, between the various sections of the Union.

5th. The full recognition of the rights of the several States as expressed and reserved in the Constitution; and a careful avoidance by the General Government, of all interference with their rights by legislative or executive action.

IV. Obedience to the Constitution of the United States as the supreme law of the land, sacredly obligatory upon all its parts and members; and steadfast resistance to the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretext. Avowing that in all doubtful or disputed points it may only be legally ascertained and expounded by the judicial power of the United States.

V. A habit of reverential obedience to the law, whether National, State or Municipal, until they are either repealed or declared unconstitutional by the proper authority.

VI. A tender and sacred regard for those acts of statesmanship, which are to be contradistinguished from acts of ordinary legislation, by the fact of their being of the nature of compact and agreements; and so to be considered a fixed and settled national policy.

VII. A radical revision and modification of the laws regarding immigration, and the settlement of immigrants, offering to the honest immigrant, who, for the love of liberty or hatred of oppression, seeks an asylum in the United States a friendly reception and protection. But unqualifiedly condemning the transmission to our shores, of felons and paupers.

servency, and of punishments for political independence.

Diagnos for the wild hunt after office, which characterizes the age.

These on the one hand. On the other:—imitation of the practice of the purer days of the Republic; and admiration of the maxim that "office should seek the man, and not the man office" and of the rule that the "just mode of ascertaining fitness for office is the capability, the faithfulness, and the honesty of the incumbent or candidate."

VIII. Resistance to the aggressive policy and corrupting tendencies of the Roman Catholic Church in our country, by the advancement to all political stations—executive, legislative, judicial, or diplomatic—of those only who do not hold civil allegiance, directly or indirectly, to any foreign power, whether civil or ecclesiastical, and who are Americans by birth, education, and training—thus fulfilling the maxim, "Americans only shall govern America."

IX. The reformation of the character of our National Legislature, by elevating to that dignified and responsible position men of higher qualifications, pure morals, and more unselfish patriotism.

X. The restriction of executive patronage, especially in the matter of appointments to office, so far as it may be permitted by the Constitution, and consistent with the public good.

XI. The education of the youth of our country in Schools provided by the State; which schools shall be common to all, without distinction of creed or party, and free from any influence or direction of a denominational or partisan character.

XII. The American party having arisen upon the ruins and in spite of the opposition of the Whig or Democratic parties, cannot be held in any manner responsible for the obnoxious acts or violated pledges of either; that the systematic agitation of the Slavery question by those parties having elevated sectional hostility in a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril has therefore become the imperative duty of the American party to interpose, for the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpetuity to the Union.

XIII. The American party having arisen upon the ruins and in spite of the opposition of the Whig or Democratic parties, cannot be held in any manner responsible for the obnoxious acts or violated pledges of either; that the systematic agitation of the Slavery question by those parties having elevated sectional hostility in a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril has therefore become the imperative duty of the American party to interpose, for the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpetuity to the Union.

XIV. The American party having arisen upon the ruins and in spite of the opposition of the Whig or Democratic parties, cannot be held in any manner responsible for the obnoxious acts or violated pledges of either; that the systematic agitation of the Slavery question by those parties having elevated sectional hostility in a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril has therefore become the imperative duty of the American party to interpose, for the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpetuity to the Union.

XV. The American party having arisen upon the ruins and in spite of the opposition of the Whig or Democratic parties, cannot be held in any manner responsible for the obnoxious acts or violated pledges of either; that the systematic agitation of the Slavery question by those parties having elevated sectional hostility in a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril has therefore become the imperative duty of the American party to interpose, for the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpetuity to the Union.

XVI. The American party having arisen upon the ruins and in spite of the opposition of the Whig or Democratic parties, cannot be held in any manner responsible for the obnoxious acts or violated pledges of either; that the systematic agitation of the Slavery question by those parties having elevated sectional hostility in a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril has therefore become the imperative duty of the American party to interpose, for the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpetuity to the Union.

XVII. The American party having arisen upon the ruins and in spite of the opposition of the Whig or Democratic parties, cannot be held in any manner responsible for the obnoxious acts or violated pledges of either; that the systematic agitation of the Slavery question by those parties having elevated sectional hostility in a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril has therefore become the imperative duty of the American party to interpose, for the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpetuity to the Union.

XVIII. The American party having arisen upon the ruins and in spite of the opposition of the Whig or Democratic parties, cannot be held in any manner responsible for the obnoxious acts or violated pledges of either; that the systematic agitation of the Slavery question by those parties having elevated sectional hostility in a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril has therefore become the imperative duty of the American party to interpose, for the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpetuity to the Union.

XIX. The American party having arisen upon the ruins and in spite of the opposition of the Whig or Democratic parties, cannot be held in any manner responsible for the obnoxious acts or violated pledges of either; that the systematic agitation of the Slavery question by those parties having elevated sectional hostility in a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril has therefore become the imperative duty of the American party to interpose, for the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpetuity to the Union.

XX. The American party having arisen upon the ruins and in spite of the opposition of the Whig or Democratic parties, cannot be held in any manner responsible for the obnoxious acts or violated pledges of either; that the systematic agitation of the Slavery question by those parties having elevated sectional hostility in a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril has therefore become the imperative duty of the American party to interpose, for the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpetuity to the Union.

XXI. The American party having arisen upon the ruins and in spite of the opposition of the Whig or Democratic parties, cannot be held in any manner responsible for the obnoxious acts or violated pledges of either; that the systematic agitation of the Slavery question by those parties having elevated sectional hostility in a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril has therefore become the imperative duty of the American party to interpose, for the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpetuity to the Union.

XXII. The American party having arisen upon the ruins and in spite of the opposition of the Whig or Democratic parties, cannot be held in any manner responsible for the obnoxious acts or violated pledges of either; that the systematic agitation of the Slavery question by those parties having elevated sectional hostility in a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril has therefore become the imperative duty of the American party to interpose, for the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpetuity to the Union.

XXIII. The American party having arisen upon the ruins and in spite of the opposition of the Whig or Democratic parties, cannot be held in any manner responsible for the obnoxious acts or violated pledges of either; that the systematic agitation of the Slavery question by those parties having elevated sectional hostility in a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril has therefore become the imperative duty of the American party to interpose, for the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpetuity to the Union.

XXIV. The American party having arisen upon the ruins and in spite of the opposition of the Whig or Democratic parties, cannot be held in any manner responsible for the obnoxious acts or violated pledges of either; that the systematic agitation of the Slavery question by those parties having elevated sectional hostility in a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril has therefore become the imperative duty of the American party to interpose, for the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpetuity to the Union.

AMERICAN BANNER.

R. B. MAYES, POLITICAL EDITOR.

Friday Morning, Aug. 24.

Yerger and Estelle.

After the triumph of Mr. Yerger over Capt. Estelle, it is amusing to hear the Anties claiming the victory. It reminds us of the judgment passed by Partridge upon a performance in which Garrick had supported the character of Hamlet in most approved style.

After the same manner the Anties pass judgment on the speeches of Messrs Yerger and Estelle, the former, calm, argumentative, dignified, and eloquent; the latter denunciatory, funny, and declamatory, blending comedy, farce, and tragedy in such a style as to induce one to exclaim in the language of Partridge, "Any body may see he is an actor!"

TO THE PEOPLE. Read and Reflect.

In the discussion at Yazoo City on Wednesday night Aug. 8th between Mr. Yerger and Mr. Estelle, Mr. Yerger asked Mr. E. "where he stood"—if he stood on the Baltimore Platform of 1852 and on the Mississippi State Platform adopted by the so called Democratic Convention held at Jackson in June 1855?"

Now by this declaration what does Mr. Estelle, as one of the Representatives of the so-called Democratic party endorse, and what are the people of Mississippi required to endorse, if they sustain his party? We will at this time notice but one Resolution passed by said State Convention, and embodied in their platform as an article of their faith—To-wit;

Resolved, That we are opposed to the secret political organization commonly known as the Know Nothing Party; 1st. because its proceedings are conducted in secrecy and its principles and its candidates are shrouded in mystery and concealment and shun the light of day and the test of free discussion and examination—2nd.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the secret political organization commonly known as the Know Nothing Party; 1st. because its proceedings are conducted in secrecy and its principles and its candidates are shrouded in mystery and concealment and shun the light of day and the test of free discussion and examination—2nd.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the secret political organization commonly known as the Know Nothing Party; 1st. because its proceedings are conducted in secrecy and its principles and its candidates are shrouded in mystery and concealment and shun the light of day and the test of free discussion and examination—2nd.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the secret political organization commonly known as the Know Nothing Party; 1st. because its proceedings are conducted in secrecy and its principles and its candidates are shrouded in mystery and concealment and shun the light of day and the test of free discussion and examination—2nd.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the secret political organization commonly known as the Know Nothing Party; 1st. because its proceedings are conducted in secrecy and its principles and its candidates are shrouded in mystery and concealment and shun the light of day and the test of free discussion and examination—2nd.

an organization which "enjoins the denial of the truth,"—a party which inculcates and promotes insincerity and duplicity, and stifles the bold, open manly conduct and conversation which characterize the man of honor, and the freeman—

Are you prepared to say that all of these allegations are true? Do you not know they are not true? If by adopting them you endorse them as true as against the American or Know Nothing party do you not adopt and endorse them as true as against the individual members of that party? Is not the party composed of individuals, and are not the "bands of secret spies" confined to individuals in every community? Endorsing these sentiments, is not your confidence lessened—shaken, eye destroyed in your friend and neighbor? Think of the tendency of these things—revolve them in your own minds—and we are certain you will spurn with contempt the party which requires of you the avowal of such sentiments.

That the Know Nothing faction is composed of the relics of the federal, and the drags, scum and filth of all other parties, particularly and especially of the old Whig party, is obvious to the blind.

ONE OF THE COMMITTEE. And only to the blind.

Ed. BANNER. Although confident that "Molly Starke" is perfectly capable of sustaining both herself and her cause in a just and able manner, yet my woman's heart will swell up in spite of me, forcing me to say some things which may save Molly a contest with a foe "unworthy of her steel."

Poor Cornelia, who must evidently be a super-annuated old maid, opens her detectable epistle with a violent assault upon our rising generation and the errors which have crept into education since her day.—Very probably we have had boys now a days, as has been the case through all time; if Cornelia object to certain of them individually she had better speak to their mothers about them or go to writing Sunday school books, for which latter avocation I should think she is peculiarly adapted, though her clouded ideas of things in general might exclude her productions from most religious libraries.

But chiefly she objects to "Young America" because they espouse her country's cause and bear its banners, as they have done, manfully. First she speaks of their "literary vanity" (a species of vanity of which she will never be guilty, at all events), their "arrogance, and loquacity," condemning them very properly; but inconsistently enough, she then in the next paragraph sneers at our young orator for commencing his speech modestly, even as the boys did in her day.

Allowing then, that our young champions of whom God knows I am, and every American woman should be proud, are no more than what she says, youths fresh "from Academic groves"—that's very prettily expressed too, I must admit.—Full of literary vanity, loquacious and arrogant and even more vicious besides, admitting all this, have we not a right to place weakness where weakness is to be met!

Have not our whole party, with one voice, offered to oppose these young men against those of the opposite party, concerning whose youth and defects *ma chere Cornelia*, is dumb by the way. Do we not consider, we, to whom it is of every importance, that our cause is safe in their hands? Why then this soliloquy on our account? Surely we are as capable of judging of our own affairs as others.

As the gauntlet has been flung down, we see no young men of opposing principles who have as yet dared to take it up. Really Cornelia I'm afraid when you intimate that young men are not to dabble in politics, you are "non compos." What say you to those empty thinkers of the "beardless" in your own ranks that have so often waked up the children in the neighborhood of the Forum. What say you to those halting tirades upon "dark lantern poetry" and "ignes fatui" that you have so often perspired under. Why Cornelia, dear, cannot these "huge levellers" that so aptly bleed and thunder in their own meetings, come forth and oppose the "broad circumference" of the buckle of Democracy, behind which they so delight to hide themselves, to men of their own ages, who will be too happy to break a lance with them?—Does not something whisper to Cornelia, that it is because they fear a tumble in the dust; or that they know how weak it the knee the poor old hack of Democracy has become, and feel it will not support them through the contest? It is a miserable thing to know that we are weak, but far worse to know that our cause is weak. Poor young men! how had they their feelings!

I am sure that "Molly" has read the fable of Phœnix, and so has every one else who has ever been to school. All, although you, dear Cornelia, seem to think something uncommon is polite letters. But to prove that BANNER did not let his pen charge be discharged we see all perfectly willing to give him the same again, and let him drive a beat with any "turn-out" that the Anties can scare up.

Moreover, BANNER was by the Bygones pool, and that, in your opinion, synonymous with the path which the Know Nothings take, and the

whippers-in of Democracy are everlastingly exhorting the "faithful" to break the oath of Know Nothingism, directly claiming for Democracy a privilege that the gods with their omnipotence could not attain. Softly, softly dear Cornelia, are you dreaming?

I remember perfectly the Barbecue at Benton if dear Molly do not, and I remember distinctly that the posted bills said "Every body is invited to attend," and I saw there both foreigners and Roman Catholics. Then if I admit your assertion, Corny dear, that they were not invited, you must admit my conclusions: first, that they are mere noodies, and secondly, that they came without being asked, contrary to all established rules of etiquette. Poor compliments you pay your friends dear Corny!

They came without being asked, contrary to all established rules of etiquette. Poor compliments you pay your friends dear Corny!

You speak of the heterogeneous appearance of the procession which left Yazoo for Benton, and lay stress upon a hearse-like vehicle with a live buzzard in it. Now this is a part of the cavalcade of which I was deprived a sight, nor have I ever heard of it until this moment. We suppose that in order to look young and airy in the presence of the beaux, you left your spectacles at home, dear Cornelia, and mistook a tin representation of the bird of liberty for a live buzzard. But if it was as you say, I can very easily account for it, and upon the whole think it quite appropriate.

The hearse was intended no doubt, to convey the dead flaggards of the Whig and Democratic parties slaughtered by Sam, and the Buzzard, a bird captured by the same individual, which had for a long time been regarded by the morbid vision of those parties as the bird of freedom.

In conclusion then, Corny dear, you say that "sects, like ballast to ships, keep government steady." More aptly, Corny dear, like ballast, sects are a dead, useless weight, taking up much room that might be better used, and only useful when the cargo is light. Under the Democrat it sways, surely the great ship of state has had to drag along a stupendous weight, and unless the "old Fogies" in command are thrown overboard we will soon be swamped indeed.

Sam has taken this last hand, and we shall soon sail with favoring gales upon a placid sea. Yours always my dear Corny, hoping you a clearer head.

MOLLY'S COUSIN.

P. S. I take the liberty of subscribing myself to the dear Cornelia, as I have written for her especial behoof and comfort.

And let me beg Cornelia the next time she goes to a Native American speech to take along both an ear trumpet and an opera glass, by the aid of which she may possibly be able to comprehend what it's all about.

Significant Threat.

Mr. Wickliffe, in addressing an anti-American meeting at New Orleans, warned his hearers of the foreign power amongst us: "He told the Know-Nothings that, in venturing upon this undertaking to crush foreigners, they were entering upon an undertaking the dangers of which they did not understand. They were making an assault upon a Sebastopol."

TO THE AMERICAN FLAG.

When freedom from her mountain height Unfurled her standard to the air, She tore the azure robe of night, And set the stars of glory there!

Flag of the free heart's only home, By angel hands to valor giv'ng! Thy stars have lit the welkin dome And all thy hues were born in heaven; Forever float that standard sheet!

Flag of the sea! on ocean's wave, Thy stars shall glitter o'er the brave, When death, careering on the gale, Sweeps darkly round the swelling sail, And high waves rush wildly back Before the broadside's rolling track, Each dying wanderer of the sea Shall look at once to heaven and thee, And smile to see thy splendors fly In triumph o'er his closing eye!

We clip the following from the Memphis Eagle and Enquirer: "Wants Mr. Down as Ass"—Is the spirit of every seceder's card of withdrawal from the American party we have seen yet, Dogberry's rapidity, however, is good sense compared to that of a man enjoying the rights and privileges of an American freeman, who proclaims to the world that he has been imposed upon and wheeled and even forced, sometimes to joining a political society, whose principles have been as patent to the country as the sun in heaven, ever since it was organized in Baltimore. And then the moral purity of publishing to the world that such a society is dangerous to the country, and signing their names to that publication for political effect, and that too against a band of patriots with whom they have been in full fellowship and communion for years and months!

O, there offences is that, it smells to heaven. The very men—the Pierce and Johnson Democrats—who are now keeping them in countenance and handing their treason, will after they have used them—after the election—stern them as deserters are always scorned. Let us hope that these poor "Dogberries" knew not what they do.

The American Party of Ohio—Sound Principles.

We extract from the Louisville Journal the following platform of principles, adopted at a recent meeting of the American party at Cincinnati. We commend it to the attentive consideration of our readers as an evidence of the national conservative feeling which animates the members of our party, even in the Abolition State of Ohio. Let our readers compare it with the platform laid down by the State Democratic convention of Ohio, which assembled on the 8th of January last, and decide which is most favorable to the South.

We noticed yesterday the immense concourse of the members and friends of the American party in Cincinnati, who, in response to a published call from nine hundred of their number, assembled in the Fifth street market space to decide whether they would abide by the action by the R-publican State Convention which had nominated the Hon. S. P. Chase for Governor. They, decided by acclamation that they would not abide by that action, and announced a set of principles that placed them so far as all future action is concerned, side by side with the American party of the Southern States. They manifested a deep and powerful sentiment in favor of the preservation of the Union and the maintenance of the guarantee of the constitution; and this sentiment we have not the least doubt will spread and strengthen and become the active and controlling sentiment of the great mass of the American party of Ohio, and carry the State whenever the issue shall be made at the polls.

The preamble and resolutions adopted by the vast Know Nothing meeting at Cincinnati were as follows: Whereas, the Democratic State Convention of the 8th of January last, and the recent Convention in Columbus, have failed to avow or recognize principles which we believe to be vital to the welfare of the Republic and our State; therefore—

Resolved, That we continue to maintain as paramount in importance, and never to be ignored, the well known principles of the American party, among which is devotion to the Union, and unceasing hostility to its enemies, be they the nullifiers of the South or the abolitionists of the North.

Resolved, That while we consider the repeal of the Missouri Compromise as a wanton violation of a sacred and time honored compact, we are not from resentment or from any other impulse to be seduced or driven into the support of fanatical men or measures.

Resolved, That we recognize in the very first resolution of the convention of the 13th instant, a subtle and insidious aim at the integrity of the National Government, and the initiative of legislation which will place the State of Ohio in antagonism to the Union.

Resolved, That the avowal made in a resolution of the convention of the 13th instant, to labor assiduously, not to secure the repeal of the Nebraska and Kansas bill, but to render it void and inoperative, proclaims a mode of opposition to the laws of the land that can be sanctioned only by fanatics or outlaws.

Resolved, That in the proceedings and resolutions of the convention of the 14th instant, and especially in the nomination of S. P. Chase for Governor, and the resolution to appoint a committee to concert measures with reference to the Presidency, we discover a design to more efficiently organize an aggressive sectional party, with which it would be delict as American citizens to act or affiliate.

Resolved, That we recommend to the friends of the American party of Ohio, opposed to the candidates for Governor now in nomination, to meet in mass convention at Columbus on the 9th day of August.

Nothing sander or more patriotic than this has never emanated from the North.

Now contrast with this the following resolution of the Democratic convention of the same State.

Resolved, That the people of Ohio, now as they have always done, look upon slavery as an evil, and unfavorable to the development of the spirit and practical benefit of free institutions, and that entertaining these sentiments, they will at all times feel to be their duty, to use all power clearly given by the terms of the National Compact, to prevent its influence, to mitigate and finally to eradicate its evils.

Beware of talkative Christians—they are generally dangerous characters; wise Christians are "swift to hear, slow to speak, slow to wrath."

Etiquette—The National Intelligencer has a correspondent who produces a series of numbers on this subject:

1. Before you bow to a lady in the street permit her to decide whether you may do so or not, by at least a look of recognition.

2. "Excuse my gait," is an unnecessary apology; for the glove should not be withdrawn to shake hands.

3. When your companion bows to a lady you should do the same. When a gentleman bows to a lady in your company, always bow to him in return.