

THE BANNER.

Friday September 21st. R. B. MAYES, POLITICAL EDITOR.



AMERICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR: GENERAL CHARLES D. FONTAINE, (of Pendleton County.) FOR SECRETARY OF STATE: A. G. HORN, of Clark county. For Auditor of Public Accounts: F. L. SWANN, of Hinds co. For State Treasurer: R. S. SMITH, of Marshall co. or Chancery Court Clerk: J. C. CARPENTER, of Hinds. Tax-Judge of High Court, 2d District: C. P. SMITH, of Wilkeson. FOR CONGRESS: 1st Dist. Capt. J. H. TAYLOR, of Marshall. 2d do LOCKE H. HOUSTON, of Monroe. 4th do W. A. LAKE, of Warren. FOR STATE SENATOR: P. B. STARKE, of Bolivar. FOR THE LEGISLATURE: E. M. YERGER, B. R. HOLMES.

Mr. N. G. NYE Office opposite Banner office is specially authorized to receipt for monies due this office.

PUBLIC SPEAKING. E. M. YERGER, and H. BARKSDALE, opposing candidates for the Legislature will address their Fellow Citizens at the following times and places: D. ver. Friday, Sept. 14. Mechanicsburg, Saturday, " 15. Gordon's School house Friday, " 21. Benton, Saturday, " 22. Green's Box, Friday, " 28. Black Jack Church Saturday, " 29. Dixon Springs, Friday, Oct. 5. John Evansville, Saturday, " 6.

IMPORTANT TO PRINTERS. A good compositor and pressman is wanted to act as Foreman of this office. None but a man of temperate habits need apply. Publishers please notice.

THE POLITICAL EDITOR. However the announcement may be received by the readers of the Banner, it affords the political editor much pleasure to inform them that he is sufficiently recovered to be able to discharge, in sort a portion of his editorial duties.

It is our purpose still to pursue a mild and pacific course, having due regard for the characters, and a tender concern for the feelings, of those who differ from us in political opinion. In his respect we cannot change until we have lost all sense of justice and humanity. We have not yet learned to hate a man merely because he does not see with our eyes, nor to do him a wrong, even should we hate him. So did we discover at any time that our cause cannot be sustained without unjust assaults upon the feelings and characters of our opponents, we will abandon it as a bad cause. We shall never resort to severity unless compelled by our warranted attacks upon our friends; and even then we will endeavor to give the much needed example of severity without personal abuse or discourtesy in matter, or indecency in language.

The rule which we established at the outset of our editorial course, we are still resolved to observe. When any opponent writes over a fictitious name, we will not look behind that name to thrust at the supposed author. We will look alone to the face of the article, and handle the author as he there presents himself before the public. If one should write over his own signature, we will of course feel liberty to review his past political history, but we have said enough of ourself.

Strayed or Stolen. If the person who took our Silver cased gold pen from our desk in this office, will return it no questions will be asked. Great Heaven to think of the moral turpitude of stealing an editor's pen! Why you might as well steal the sweet potatoe or corn dodger of our children's mouths. You have seen what our exchanges constantly say about our "gifted pen." Well this was the pen—for it was a gift from our good friend Mr. S. H. Wilson of this City. In point of quality, it could not be better anywhere. It was our medium of communication with our numerous readers. With it we have written poetry and prose, marriage notices and obituary notices—dancing letters and on two or three occasions to help along some of our young lady friends, love letters. It was bound by many a tie to our heart and hand, many a pleasing and painful reminiscence, beside its sterling, useful qualities as a conductor of ideas to the public; and yet some monster in human shape, some vile Anty no doubt, who thought the great force of our articles lay in that pen, has feloniously purloined it; may be we are too hasty; perhaps our friend is playing a trick with us—if so, let us bring it back. Our distress ought to penetrate a heart of stone, which sticks hands. Dear kind thing, bring back our pen. We'll leave the door open, just put it where you found it and don't say a word.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH. Up to Thursday 3rd. We have not a single case of Yellow Fever in the city. Our town is healthier at this time than we have ever known it.

J. H. LAWRENCE, F. BARKSDALE, G. M. POWELL, L. L. HYATT, J. W. BARNETT, H. B. KIDD.

We have not a case of fever in this city. In Vicksburg it is on the increase, also in Natchez. We regret to learn that there is little or no abatement of the disease in Canton. In Jackson they have three or four cases under treatment. In New Orleans it is fast disappearing.

A Telegraph office has been established in Boston. Those of our citizens remaining here can have communication with their Families and Friends at any time.

Americans Bailing America.

What is there in the principle which the American party is endeavoring to establish—that Americans bail America—that would make it objectionable to foreigners or to natives who oppose the American party? Is it not natural that the sons of those who subdued the wilderness, and achieved our independence through a long and bloody struggle, should think themselves entitled to rule their own country? But say some foreigners, you invited us to settle amongst you, and to participate in the rights which you enjoy. "So we did—but it was never contemplated that persons thus coming from abroad should form themselves into distinct classes, or nationalities, claiming the right to dictate in public affairs, and to assume a control before they had earned to obey. It was hoped that those who came to partake of our hospitality, and to seek the protection of our laws, would endeavor to identify themselves in feeling and interest with the natives of the soil. And such was the case with the earlier emigrants from Europe. They devoted themselves to industrious pursuits—studied our institutions—and amalgamated themselves with our people. They became American in sentiment, feeling and conduct; and, according to their merits possessed the public confidence. They are among our worthiest citizens. They excited no envy; no jealousy; no hatred—because they conducted themselves with unassuming propriety. They did not lead on our shores, no day become political braves—the next. They were not the refuse of Europe—the former inmates of prisons and almshouses, but sought to acquire support and fortune by honorable labor and by upright conduct. How different were they from the general class of emigrants of the present day. Now we have distinct foreign organizations, directing their aims to obtaining the political power of the nation; bullying the natives, or shooting them down where they will not yield to their wishes. Ignorant and illiterate, they aspire to rule; and, when the natives combine to protect their rights from such a usage, violence is resorted to by the foreigners to effect their purposes. It would seem that these foreigners had formed a low estimate of American Intelligence and courage, when they supposed that they might be induced to accept as masters a foreign population many of whom had been transported here for their crimes. They have found their mistake—and, notwithstanding, some natives have shown themselves base enough to bow in acquiescence to the foreign demand, there is an array of native strength and patriotism, which will resist the assumption to the last extremity. The spirit which breathes through the American party will preserve American rights, and level with the dust all attempts to establish either civil or ecclesiastical despotisms in the land.

On this subject, the New York Evening Mirror says truly:—"The spirit which actuated our fathers, is identical with that which has ever since impelled the American people to guard their rights and liberties from foreign interference. This spirit has increased with the growth of the country—with the extension of the boundaries of the Republic, until the Atlantic joins hands with the Pacific, and the American eagle extends its projecting wings over a people more prosperous and wealthy, in all the elements of national greatness, than any upon which the sun ever shone. It is not therefore a fanaticism of modern times, which has led to that more vigorous manifestation of the American sentiment which has of late grown into a movement of gigantic force; but a well considered conviction of the people that the welfare of a continent, subdued by their indomitable energy and toil, should be entrusted not to the ignorant domination of a foreign rabble, but to the patriotism and intelligence of those born on the soil and cherishing lively recollections of the sacrifices by which their liberties were secured."

Whilst the American people continue to be enmeshed by such a spirit, it will be vain for the Foreign population, assisted by renegade natives, to struggle for the control of public affairs. Every day strengthens the American cause; and the time must soon arrive when an alteration in the natural laws will place it beyond the power of future emigrants to do injury to our institutions. Honest emigrants will always be welcomed, but they will not be permitted to assume the head of the table and to regulate our household. They will come over we hope under such regulations as will effectually prevent future accessions of felons and paupers.

When emigrants shall be required to reside in a country twenty years before they can become voters, they will be more Americanized, and perhaps more civilized; and will be the better enabled to see the propriety of the determination of the American party that "Americans shall rule America."

Yalobusha, God prosper her, says the Grenada Republican of Sept. 1, is as true as steel to the cause of Sam. He is dancing gracefully and with a joyous tread to the sweet music of American principles. "No penit. Utica contracts our powers," Success in November will surely be ours.

OUR CANDIDATES.—Charles Fontaine, our candidate for Governor, is doing fine service in the field, vigorously fighting for American principles, and nobly sustaining the lofty position of the American party. Americans do not become so completely absorbed in County candidates as to forget your State and District officers. Your State and District offices are composed of talented and true men, and from we can learn, worthy of every confidence. Let us urge you to think of them, speak of them, work for them, and keep their names and their merits continually circulating. We will, for the first time, to the credit of the names of J. K. Olinson, S. H. Garrison, and G. M. Powell, American candidates for Congress, names so familiar to the people of this State, as household words, and gentlemen who will serve faithfully and well their constituents in the next Legislature.

[Grenada Republican, Sept. 1.]

The Deceased Village.

Our town presents the singular appearance of a perfectly healthy and deserted one. The Stores, the all-wise and Dry Goods, and other wares being received and packed. The clerks and doctors sit round the doors of their respective houses whittling and talking politics. The sun is shining and the flowers are blooming, but the residences with the exception of a dozen are shut up and a death like stillness reigns over the town. We walk round the squares and think of the dead City in the Arabian Nights, where the houses and palaces were beautiful to look upon—where the roses and flowers bloomed perennial, but where for ages no human voice had broken the sepulchral stillness of its streets. We went the other evening to the square, near the public school, where the boys of Yazoo, from the farthest time where the memory of the old inhabitant reaches back to have played when there were any in town, but it shared the general gloom—not a child was to be seen. Reader do you ever think what a dull place Paradise must have been to Adam and Eve before they had children? We are generally considered orthodox in our religious beliefs, according to the common acceptation.—Orthodoxy is my duty, and heterodoxy is my duty—but we hope our religious friends will forgive us when we say that if one of the penalties of that apple was children, we don't so much regret it after all. Just think what the world would be without children. Why we would soon take up our residence in an Undertaker's shop as in a house with our children. And did you ever think that though Adam and Eve were before the fall to enter into angels and cherubim—though they had all that is beautiful and good which we never child, and never played marbles nor spun a top or rolled a hoop, and Eve never had dolls and little bureaus and blue clothes and new red pants; neither of them ever went to school and had sweethearts or jumped the rope or pulled molasses candy? Don't you think that if spite of all the preachers who the world is conid rably improved since Adam's time? Children are a beautiful arrangement in nature.

SPEAKING AT DOVER.

Two of our opposing candidates for Representative, Messrs. Yerger and Barksdale, commenced their list of appointments at Dover on last Friday. Mr. Yerger opened the discussion in one of his usual sound logical and unanswerable arguments—every word that he uttered seemed to sink deep into the breast of every patriotic American present.

So ably did he wield the great principles of our party—and directed so many well-aimed blows at this boasted would be democratic party, that the few who were present, and inclined to support that party hung their heads, and looked truly despairingly. And even Mr. Barksdale in his desperate strain and struggle to reply, failed to create a reaction in their looks. Mr. Barksdale is a high toned clever gentleman, he can visit the old farmers in the fields and the old ladies around the firesides at home and while fondling the little ones give frightful accounts of the America party; and cause the old folks to rave at their sons for joining the Know Nothings, but if he attempts to meet Mr. Yerger in discussion throughout this County, we seriously fear that he will not represent us in the next Legislature.

For the Banner, GREENVILLE, Sept 11th 1854.

Ed. BANNER: In pursuance of a previous announcement the Honorable P. B. Starke one of the candidates for the State Senate in this County at this place on Saturday last the 8th inst. The simple announcement of that gentleman having spoken will carry your numerous readers the manner and style of speech made. On this occasion the General was more than himself as was said by his friends who had often heard him before.

The Honorable gentleman boldly, firmly and eloquently defended the great American question, maintaining every position he maintained and dividing all reckless assertions so common to politicians.

Washington and B. will give a good report of themselves in November, you may rely on that. With the four of us hundred men, by that you will see the excellent General we will cover the 3rd district by a thousand majority.

Yours &c., WASHINGTON.

"Gover wants more."

Dear Mrs. President: As one of the sufferers in this besieged city I have taken the liberty of addressing you on a most important subject. In the Fall of 1853 when everybody was sick or dying and nobody could eat the farmers of the surrounding country sent sheep and hogs, meal, fowls, and butter to the afflicted. Now we are what is left of us. Well and have done for us. Those planters that send in anything at all have raised the prices of their vendible commodities from 25 to 50 per cent speculation on our necessities. I write to have this matter publicly discussed and if need be brought before the town council. A neighbor has suggested Mrs. Garrison's recipe for an emetic stomachic. Treat—Our worthy Mayor might administer it two days in a week instead of one, as they did at the ban Hall and we might find enough other things to keep cool and busy together the other two days. Let me hear from you on the subject and you will oblige a friend and subscriber.

OLIVER TWIST.

Now as regard to the American party in this county I can say to you in a few words, that I am a Democrat. I have always been a Democrat, and I shall always be a Democrat. I have always been a Democrat, and I shall always be a Democrat. I have always been a Democrat, and I shall always be a Democrat.

THE NEW YORK COUNCIL.

The resolutions of the Binghampton American convention in N. Y. show that the Philadelphia platform has been somewhat modified in its language, but it is far from being repudiated.

It is much gained, after the Democratic Free-Soil pledge to resist "with uncompromising hostility the extension of slavery" and the consequent agitation to be apprehended from such a practical course—that the Americans at Binghampton do not propose to advocate the repeal of the existing laws, or to take any active measure of legislation whatsoever. Northern neutrality upon this point is something gained, with such a formidable organization as exists against the peace of the country. The convention is however subject to a just criticism. It should, in the present crisis, have done something more. They will maintain the "Union and its compromise." They will exclude all sectional doctrines; they will permit the American name to be employed to impair the rights of the States, or endanger the perpetuity of the Union; yet they almost fall into this trap of the Abolitionists, by declaring that the national claims of one section ought to be repudiated altogether. It is true the resolutions condemn the original introduction of obnoxious legislation. That they have a right to do. True they do not recommend the agitation or repeal of that legislation; but why not have come out and stanch the wound of sectional strife? Why not put on the trademark of non-Interference and non-agitation? Why murmur and maunder about the past action of the administration, when the true course would have been to condemn the administration and maintain the laws.

[From the Jackson Flag of the Union.]

A correspondent at Aberdeen says: "We (the American party) are gloriously in the ascendant."

A friend in Holly Springs thinks "we will carry Marshall by many hundreds. He says, further, "Clinton and Anderson have more than realized our fondest wishes; our people are delighted with them."

The Anties would produce the impression that they are gaining ground in Carroll. No. Sam is alive and vigorous there. A friend writes us that he "learned that the lies had been started about Jackson—some Anties wish, perhaps—that our county (Carroll) was lukewarm in the (American) cause. Don't you believe a word of it. Wait until we get our ticket complete, and then we will show you what we can do. Put down Carroll as certain for the Americans by two to three hundred majority. We may not be able to out-lie our opponents, but as far as November arrives, we shall out-vote them."

WITHDRAWALS.—The Vicksburg Sentinel says: "24 citizens of Leake county have published a card, announcing their withdrawal from the Cayenne party."

Seventy-six (an ominous number for the Anties) good men and true, and mostly old-line Democrats, having within the last few days, come out from among the congregate associations, miscalled democrats, in that locality, and attached themselves to the patriotic party of the country, whose rallying motto is, "Americans shall rule America."

Good News.—Every mail brings us the most cheering news from Messrs. Clinton and F. Anderson. They have never failed, in a solitary instance, of making large accessions to the American ranks where they have spoken. God speed our noble and eloquent champions in their patriotic efforts.

HOLMES COUNTY.—The American party of Holmes county, in general council, on Saturday last, unanimously nominated for Representatives H. W. Walker Brooke and Col. Wm. H. Johnson. Another evidence of Sam's being engaged in a "Whig trick!" Upon old issues, Mr. Brooke was an anti-S. O. Whig, and Col. Johnson an anti-bond Democrat. It is a strong ticket, and will triumph by a handsome vote. Our friends there are fully aroused, and are battling nobly for our principles.

Jackson Flag.

Messrs. J. K. Clinton and Fulton Anderson are doing yeoman's service in the American cause in North Mississippi, and fully sustain their reputation as able and eloquent debaters.

The Flag, at Jackson, is publishing a series of very able letters from Judge Mayes, on the subject of the temporal power of the Pope, which if our space allowed, we would transfer to our columns.

Col. Joseph B. Cobb, of Lowndes, is the American candidate for Congress in the third district in opposition to Hon. Wm. Barksdale, the anti-American candidate.

Mr. Cartwright, says the Lexington Advertiser of Sept. 7, in a few appropriate remarks in the Court House on Saturday last, announced that he was a "Democrat," and made a mistake, when a general shout was raised by the audience, but when he stated, "from this time forward I shall vote the American ticket," the little phlegm-hung heads and soaked out of the Court House.

Extract from a letter by one of our citizens, dated in the city of New York.

Now as regard to the American party in this county I can say to you in a few words, that I am a Democrat. I have always been a Democrat, and I shall always be a Democrat. I have always been a Democrat, and I shall always be a Democrat.

VIRGINIA.

Essentially the same Virginia Legislature which organized and adopted the famous "Virginia Resolutions" of '98 and '99, laid broad and deep the foundation principles of the American party on the present day. The famous Resolutions—estimated as the very quintessence of Democracy—were passed on the 21st Dec. 1798, and, on the 16th of the same month and year, the same Legislature passed the following preamble and resolutions: [See Henning's Statutes, Vol. 3, new series, page 194.]

"That the General Assembly nevertheless concurring in opinion with the Legislature of Massachusetts, that every Constitutional barrier should be opposed to the introduction of foreign influence into our National Councils—

"Resolved, that the Constitution ought to be so amended that no foreigners who have not acquired rights under the Constitution and Laws, at the time of making this amendment, shall thereafter be eligible to the office of Senator or Representative in the Congress of the United States, nor to any office in the Judiciary or Executive Departments.

"Agreed to by the Senate, Jan. 16, 1799.

Those who contend for like principles here, are pronounced "Federalists," and denounced as exceedingly "corrupt." What term of reproach can apply to the framers of the celebrated Resolutions so often and so vauntingly referred to for first principles? They went further than the American party of the present day—they would not that any term of probation should render foreigners eligible to certain offices. They desired so to amend the Constitution. With one breath as it were, they infused life into the inanimate form of State Rights, with the next, they announced the doctrines of the "Native American party." The principles of '98—what are they? The rights of the States, and Native American for rulers.

If we cannot keep the [the foreigners of Louisiana,] save upon the condition of allowing no movement, however mild and peaceful, towards excluding foreign borders from across the seas from the privilege of sharing the government of our country, etc., let them be off with themselves.—Journal.

Be off with themselves? Certainly they ought, if they are not willing to put up with the treatment they have received from our "mild and peaceable" Know Nothings, who made a frolic lately of being, killing, and roasting them without regard to age or sex.—Democrat.

The Sag Night papers here have certainly gone quite far enough with their assertions as to the riots of 6th inst. Their assertions are downright falsehoods, proved to be so by abundant testimony, sworn testimony, testimony as overwhelming as ever was given in or out of a court of justice.

When the Sag Night editors saw the powerful and irresistible mass of affidavits brought against them, they faltered, and recoiled, they shrunk back appalled they were almost struck dumb, but, knowing that their all was at stake, they called aloud for a suspension of public opinion until they should have time to prepare a full and authentic history which they said was in rapid progress and would soon be out. Day after day, as they found themselves beset by new and crushing evidence, their incessant cry was wait for our authenticated history which will very shortly be before the world. Even within the last few days, although the Sag Night papers have ceased the cry, individual Sag Nights about the streets, when hard pressed by their opponents, have said that the authenticated history would set everything right. But no authenticated history has been prepared; the Sag Night leaders, by trying the experiment thoroughly, have found that they cannot prepare one which they would dare to publish. The authenticated history so much talked of is a humbug, a hoax, a nonentity, and yet the editors, who have so often promised it, are not now ashamed to ignore both it and their promises altogether and to repeat their base and infamous lies in regard to the riots as confidently as if their assertions were sustained by a thousand authenticated histories.

The Sag Night papers are getting worse and worse in their horrible lies as to the Louisville riots. Having been compelled to abandon their project of an authenticated history, having utterly failed in all their efforts to obtain testimony to prove what they said, they think now to supply the disastament by the interested boldness and atrocity and wild fury of their lies.—Louisville Journal.

We don't know how to take these Know Nothings.—Democrat.

They evidently know how to take you. They seem disposed to follow the old recipe, "when taken to be well shaken."—Louisville Journal.

The Health of the City.

The reports from the hospital and from the chemistries give us much encouragement, that the fever is fast disappearing from our city. The epidemic reached its culminating point in the week ending on the 20th August, when the number of deaths was 54. For the next week ending 27th August, the number of deaths was 30, and for the last week ending 3rd Sept. they were 22.

The number of deaths from Yellow Fever reported by the Board of Health for the last week, amount to 1250. The Yellow Fever mortality in 1854 numbered 2539.

Extract from a letter by one of our citizens, dated in the city of New York.

RIGHT TO NATIONALITY.

Here is something says the Baltimore Clipper, which ought to be printed in large letters on the forehead of every man who slanders the American party and its principles. It ought to be read every day to all who are so blind as not to acknowledge both the propriety and the necessity of our organization. It is a vindication of Know-Nothingism by a Roman Catholic. It is an extract from a long article on Native Americanism by Brownson's Quarterly Review, which appeared in its columns in the fall of 1854. It is an extinguisher of the vile libels upon Americans and their cause, which appear every day in the organs of the Forney and Pierce Democracy, which should put their utterers and publishers to the blush, if they are not entirely lost to shame.—Where Catholics can thus be quoted to rebuke our slanderers, Know-Nothingism have cause to crow and labor with renewed diligence for the propagation of their faith. Hear Brownson as follows, and fling it in the face of your shameless vituperators:

Every independent and sovereign nation has a right to preserve its own nationality, its identity, and to defend it if need be, by war against any foreign power that would invade its territory, to close its political society, if it sees proper, against all foreign immigrants, who in its judgment would endanger it, or prove advantageous to it. In so doing it exercises only the inherent right of every sovereign state, and persons born citizens or subjects of any other state must have no right to complain, nor nationalization is a boon—not a natural and indefeasible right—a boon, not in the sense of a grant and contra-distinguished from a natural and indefeasible right and therefore a concession which a nation is free to its own views of policy or humanity without violating any principle of natural justice.

As a general rule, we think the true policy of a nation is to reserve the political—we say not civil—citizenship to persons born on its territory or to citizens temporarily resident abroad, to distinguish foreign born individuals as a reward for eminent service. We do not believe it sound policy to make political citizenship too cheap let us make it valuations and encourage a neglect of duties.

Before and After the Election—It is a "Whig Trick!"

We have no doubt, and we very cheerfully make the admission, that Johnson would have been elected, but for Whig votes. Union and American, Nashville, Tenn.

In the great triumph recently achieved in our State, we have to acknowledge our indebtedness to a portion of the old-line whigs.—Dem. Herald, Columbia, Tenn.

Such is the language of the anti-American press in Tennessee after the election. Before, Americanism was a "Whig Trick." After the lie came the truth, and we want our Democratic American friends to remember this.

In this county the cry of "Whig Trick" was constantly played off upon Democrats. "Whig Trick!" shouted the subalterns, and the "rank and file" were so stricken with terror that they could not see the head of their column two Whigs in the very seediness of old Foggyism.—They were struck with such political blindness that Senator Patton and Esquire Walker looked like very good Democrats! Well, well! whom the Palladium destroy they first make blind.

Our decided conviction is that the faction which still retains the essence of Whiggery—that those men whose incorrigible "instincts" will not die—stand in the way of progress of the American party. That faction has the honor of electing white-baited John son Governor of Tennessee, and will perhaps defeat the American party in Georgia and Mississippi. Whilst Jones of Tennessee, Tombs and Stevens of Georgia; Benjamin of Louisiana; Walker, and Patton of Alabama, and other incorrigible old Whigs are battling against the American party in the South or neglecting reading man can be hoodwinked by any cry of "Whig Trick." The truth is, the American party is the electoral spirit, the conservatism, of all parties; and the more the matter is investigated the plainer it will appear.—[American Democrat.]

CALED.

Will Hon. D. C. GLASS, Hon. J. D. FARRMAN, or any other gentleman meet Rev. J. L. CHAPMAN in Kuciocko, any time in October, and discuss with him for two or three days the political subjects now agitating the American people? If any gentleman accept the proposition they will please give notice through the "Mississippi" at what time they will meet.

J. J. ELLIS.

"Mississippi" and American papers please notice.

OUR SENTIMENTS.—Hungary for the Hungarians, Turkey for the Turks, Italy for the Italians, France for the French, England for the English, and the United States for the Americans.