

DEMOCRATIC BANNER.

MINOR & MURRAY, Editors.

"SALUS POPULI, SUPREMA LEX ESTO."

A. J. PICKENS, Publisher.

Volume 1.

FOWLING-GREEN, PIKE COUNTY, MO., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1845.

Number 1.

THE BANNER.

Wednesday, January 29, 1845.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having purchased the "Radical" office, the subscribers have commenced the publication of a paper in Fowling-Green, under the name of the Democratic Banner. It will be thoroughly democratic, and we hope to render it acceptable to the entire democracy of this State. It will give no countenance to the attacks of either party on the other; but will faithfully endeavor to expose the errors already made in our ranks. In union there is strength; in division, only weakness. Let us calmly survey the ground, and be ready for the contest; for an important period is at hand in the history of our national and our State policy. The coming administration are to be agitated, not only all the great questions which have ever divided the democratic and the whig parties; but others which we believe vitally concern the nation; while in our own State the great questions of Districting, of amending the Constitution, &c., are agitating the people to an extent hitherto unknown. This, then, is an important period in the history of our nation. A period fraught with issues in which all must feel a deep and abiding interest.

At this important period we fling our banner to the breeze, and call upon the denizens of Pike, to present an unbroken front to the enemy.

The Editorial department of the Banner will be under the immediate direction of N. P. Minor, (late of Troy,) of Bowling Green, who will be constantly assisted by S. F. Murray, of Fowling Green, of the proprietors of the paper; which fact, it is hoped, will render it the more acceptable to the citizens of Lincoln county. The Mechanical department will be particularly attended to by A. J. Pickens, the other proprietor.

S. F. MURRAY,
A. J. PICKENS.

We send our paper to the subscribers of the Radical and will be much pleased if they will continue to take it, for we expect to live by our subscription. But if they are unwilling to do so, they can fold it up and send it back to the office, and it will be discontinued. We also send it to a few of our personal friends, who, we hope, will take it; but if not, they can send it back, and no harm will be done.

Hon. James B. Bowlin, has very recently delivered an able and highly interesting speech, in the House of Representatives upon the annexation question. If there be any person so blinded and misguided by party prejudice, as to have ever doubted the constitutionality of this measure, we refer them to the remarks of Judge Bowlin—he cites the case of North Carolina, who did not participate in the first deliberations of the country, after we had thrown off British allegiance. She was a free, independent and sovereign state—she had her own ports, collected her own duties, and stood a precise and equal position towards the old original states, as Texas does towards us. After the election of Gen. Washington to the first Presidency, she was admitted into the Union. There was then no constitutional objection—why should there be now?

The whole speech of Judge Bowlin is replete with sound unanswerable arguments; such as might come from a clear-sighted statesman, and we only regret our inability to give it a length in our columns.

The hull of Capt. Cameron's new boat, has just been launched. She has been christened *La Clede*. Every individual in this community knows and remembers the polite and gallant Captain of the Quincy, the *Rosale*, and last though not least, the pretty *little Die*. We anticipate much pleasure in riding up and down the creek with Capt. C.

Whatever you undertake, persevere in; but consider well before you do a thing.

We publish the following letter from the venerable sage of the Hermitage—it may perchance be his last advice to his confiding countrymen—his health has been gradually declining for several months, and he is now so enfeebled as to be confined to his bed. But the same mighty and indomitable spirit which actuated the "man of Iron" upon the plains of Orleans, and more recently in the fierce *deu d'atlas* onslaught made upon him by the myriads of a rotten and corrupt Bank, seems still to urge the old Hero forward in the cause of his country, although life's lamp seems to be almost flickering in the socket. Before his pen can again be put to paper, he may be called to the bosom of his God, and our public servants may repent in "sack cloth and ashes", their tardiness in consuming the favorite measure of the American people.—There are many bills for this purpose before the two Houses; like Judge Bowlin, we have our preference—but not it our preferences endanger the safety of the measure. We wish to see the bright banner of the "Virgin Province" entwined and made a part of our "stars and stripes." In the language of the gifted Yancey, we desire to see our country an "Ocean bound Republic," provided we can effect this by honorable means. Let every one, whig or democrat, ponder upon this letter:

HERMITAGE, January 1, 1845

My dear Mr. Blair! I cannot forbear, on this first day of the year 1845, to let you know that I am still in the land of the living, although greatly afflicted and debilitated. My whole family join me in kind salutations to you and yours, wishing you the joys of the season.—May you all live to see many happy new years.

I observe that you have before Congress too many joint resolutions for the re-annexation of Texas. This argues want of unanimity in the Democracy upon this great national and most important subject. I have just received from Major Donelson, a letter dated at Washington, in Texas, from which I would infer, that if Congress expect to annex Texas to the United States, they must act speedily, or it will be found to be beyond our grasp. The rejection of the advances of Texas has given offence to some, and a handle to others to press the liberal propositions of England upon the Texas, together with the splendid view of Texas independent, growing into a vast Republic, in time to embrace not only the limits of Texas, but all the domain once Montezuma's.

This view to ambitious aspirants, added to the guaranties of England of her independence, and the loan of large sums for ten years, based upon a treaty that English manufactures shall be free of duty, is gaining a party in Texas.—General Houston is still the leading star; and his influence can alone be counted upon to resist the present influence of England and its increasing power. How long this influence of England can be successful withstood in Texas, is becoming a very questionable matter. I have taken a view of the whole ground, given to all information its due weight, and I say to you that, unless Congress acts upon this subject promptly, Texas will be beyond our grasp, and lost to the United States forever, unless regained by the sword. What will be the situation of our country, with British manufactures introduced duty free into Texas? Comment is unnecessary.

I hazard nothing in saying that, if the present Congress do not act promptly upon the subject, the next will not have the power. The consent of Texas cannot then be obtained. Great Britain will have laid the lion's paw upon her, and bound her by treaty.

I am exhausted; but, from Major Donelson's letter, and other sources of information, the danger of losing Texas seemed so imminent, that, although feeble, I could not forbear to say this much to you, that you might communicate it to my friends.—May God bless you and yours.
ANDREW JACKSON.

We see it stated in the New Orleans papers that Francis Coombs, son of Gen. Leslie Coombs, of Kentucky, and one of the prisoners confined so long at Santa Fe, was shot in the neighborhood of his plantation in the parish of Point Coupee, on the 31st of December, by one of his neighbors, named George O'Brien, with whom he had had some difficulty. The murderer was arrested.

Abstract of Deaths in St. Louis, for the week ending January 20th. Total 18: ever 5 years 8; St. Louis Cemetery 9; Catholic 4; Christ Church 2; Methodist 3; Hospital 2.

PARDON.
Gov. Edwards has pardoned the abolitionist Work, who was sentenced to the penitentiary about three years since for assisting in the escape of negroes from Marion county. His punishment was fixed at nine years.

DR. STURGEON.
Has been elected U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania. His opponent was Cooper, (Whig).

The following resolutions have been passed by the Louisiana Legislature, where the whigs are in a majority. Will the two whig Senators dare to disobey the will of their constituents?
Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That it is their deliberate opinion, that a majority of the people of Louisiana are in favor of the immediate annexation of Texas to the United States, by any lawful and constitutional means. Provided, it be stipulated in the act of annexation that Texas shall enjoy all the rights and privileges now secured to that portion of territory ceded by France to the United States under the name of Louisiana, and lying south of 36 30 north latitude.

Resolved, &c., That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Louisiana, with a request that they be submitted to both Houses of Congress.

The Legislature of Louisiana, has thus taken a patriotic stand on this great American measure.

The New Orleans Tropic, a zealous Whig paper, says:

"Our readers will learn with pleasure, that the House of Representatives, yesterday adopted the resolutions introduced by Mr. Campbell, of Natchitoches in favor of the Annexation of Texas, by the decisive vote of 38 yeas to 16 nays. Mr. Campbell's resolutions embrace a proviso, assuring the people of Texas the same rights, privileges and immunities as were allowed to the people of the Territory of Louisiana, under the Treaty of Cession. In other words, the proviso guarantees the existence of slavery in all that portion of Texas South of 36 degrees 30 north latitude, which is the line of demarcation adopted in the Missouri compromise. The people of the South, particularly of Louisiana, are, without distinction party, in favor of Annexation, because of the security it will ensure to the institutions of the South. If Texas is annexed, it must be as a slaveholding country, or country, or not at all."

The Commercial Bulletin, another Whig paper, says:

"It is proper to remark in connection with the proceedings of the House of Representatives, which we publish elsewhere, that the vote in favor of Mr. Campbell's resolutions, declaratory of the sentiments of the people of this state with regard to the annexation of Texas, would have been still larger than it was, except a considerable number of the warmest friends of Annexation, preferring the unconditional resolution reported by the minority of the committee, voted against Mr. Campbell's substitute, in the hope to bring up and carry the original proposition. A degree of unanimity quite remarkable, it will, therefore, be seen prevails in the House of Representatives on this topic. An opinion adopted by so general a concurrence of the immediate Representatives of the people, deserves, and will no doubt, exercise great influence with the senators and representatives of the State in the Federal Legislature."

SUCCESS.—We are much pained to find ourselves under the disagreeable necessity of recording the unhappy demise of Mr. Samuel Work, a gentleman from Brown county, Ohio, who had been residing in our city about, or near two years. He was a Cooper by trade and had followed that business here for a livelihood.

Boonville Register.
Wm. Cost Johnson has introduced resolutions into the Maryland Legislature, in favor of the assumption of State debts by the General Government. As the Whigs need hobbies, they can ride Assumption and Nativism for the next heat.—[Reporter.]

A young lady astonished a party the other day by asking for the loan of a diminutive argonauts truncated cone convex on its summit and semperiferated with symmetrical indentations!!

A fellow with a scolding wife once moved into a swamp where the *ambigu* was prevalent. The experiment cured her.

In the legislature a bill has been introduced to secure to married women their separate property, the article which we clip from the Reporter will commend itself to every feeling heart.—Truly woman has her rights and he is a tyrant who would withhold them from her.

His victim must suffer, not only from lacerated affections, but from poverty and want. He is permitted to despoil her of her peace of mind, and of the means of subsistence, at one and the same time. Yet, the rescue from want, is gravely denominated by the legislator, a reversal of the laws of nature. When the weak is about to fall a victim to the strong arm of the oppressor, no hand must be interposed to rescue the helpless, because by the laws of nature the oppressor has the strength of muscle—sinewy arm—to crush the weak and unprotected! If the pickpocket has acquired great dexterity in ridding a stranger of his money, no bystander should interfere, because the unwary is by the laws of nature, exposed to the wiles of the crafty and dishonest! Such arguments are too sophistical to need refutation.—It is similar to that employed by an old Spanish monarch, to justify his refusal to grant the prayer of the merchants, who petitioned him for the removal of certain natural obstructions to the navigation of the Tegu—'if nature had intended the river to be navigable, it would have made it so, and I am not superior in wisdom to nature itself.'

The question to be solved by the Legislature, is, can married women be protected in their rights by legislative enactment? If a law can be passed, which will shield them and their property from ruin, without destroying the rights of others, there can be no excuse for opposing it. Woman is as much entitled to the benefits of Government as man—and if it be true that Governments are instituted for the protection of society—to shield the weak from the oppression of the strong—then the rights of women should be no longer disregarded.

PRIDE OF PURSE.

If there is one quality of character more offensive than another, says the New York True Sun, it is the pride of purse. It is usually attended with coarseness of mind and vulgarity of manner; it betrays itself through the language of conventional forms, it is cold and selfish and repulsive. It is often cruel and vindictive, and uses its means to gratify hatred, and to practice oppression. It coldly treads down the modest worth it sometimes encounters, humbling to the dust, the son of genius and the daughter of modesty, and in our excessive admiration of wealth, we feed the fires which cast such a fleeting light about its path. The homage which is given to the rich, possesses them more strongly with a sense of their importance. And yet the show of respect to the pride of the purse is hollow and insincere. None sooner rejoice at the overthrow of ignorance than those who have quailed beneath its glance. In this country the uncertain tenure of property, and the law of distribution comminute the largest fortunes, and visit the foible of the fathers upon the children, by their diminished ability to keep the flaunting pomp of former days. Out of ten families now living in that city, not six will be found in the same position twenty years hence.

ILLINOIS BANKS.—The New York Morning News of the 9th inst. says: "The case of the Bank of Illinois vs. Wood, on trial in the U. S. Circuit Court, the question at issue being the unconstitutionality of the charter of the Bank, has been decided in favor of the Bank. It will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the question will be finally settled."

"This case involves the constitutionality of the charter of the State Bank of Illinois. The Shawneetown Bank was chartered under the Territory. The State Constitution provides that there shall be one Bank in the State, and the State Bank was chartered under the belief that the Territorial charter was not valid.—If, therefore, that charter is sustained, the illegality of the State Bank will be established; on the contrary, if the charter is set aside the past operation of the State Bank stands good. The existences of both charters is in violation of the State Constitution."

Although Governor Dorr is much enfeebled in body by his confinement, he sustains himself with an equal mind under all the afflictions of his enemies.—*Republican Herald, Providence.*

IMMENSE HAUL OF FISH.—A scene drawn on Point Judith one day last week, brought on shore between forty and fifty thousand bass, being the greatest haul on record. The fish are worth five or six thousand dollars.—*Providence Journal.*

A Fact and a Question.

The following condensed view of the quantity and value of the staples of the Southern States, as given by a writer in the Charleston Mercury, is well worthy the serious consideration of every patriotic statesman. The question thrusts itself upon the attention of the most sluggish intellect, as to the causes of certain commercial, economical, and pecuniary phenomena which he sees taking place, of which he is a member. That question is, Why is the South, which produces eighty millions worth of cotton, twenty millions worth of Tobacco, two millions worth of Rice, five times as much grain as New England, nearly twice as much as the Middle States, one eighth more than the great grain States of the West, and, of Indian corn alone, three hundred millions of bushels—constantly falling off, in a fearfully increasing ratio, in wealth and power, whilst the Northern States, with all the disadvantages of a rigorous climate, sterile soil, and scanty production of the very necessities of life, are advancing in wealth and power, with a rapidity and steadiness unexampled in the history of any country? Why is it, asks the political economist, the statesman, and the citizen? The full answer to that question would disclose a system of legislative oppression—a history of legislative wrong and injustice—an ill-conceived scheme of plunder, under color of law, such as finds no parallel in modern times. Under its effects the burdened and oppressed South, conscious of her situation, and of the evils which are crushing her, struggles in vain. Like the miserable sufferer oppressed with the incubus of night, she cries for help, and essays to fly from the appalling danger, but her paralyzed limbs cannot move, her helpless tongue can articulate no sound, and her prostrate energies attract no sympathy. She has confided too far; she has been duped too often; she has trusted to a perfidious legislative Deity; and her embosomed locks, the evidence and the secret of her strength, have been shorn from her, and her enemies now deride and laugh at her credulity and loss of power. This is figurative language we know, and proves nothing, yet it but freely illustrates the true condition of the country which produces, but does not enjoy, this vast amount of wealth. The people at large have witnessed this unjust and unequal state of things, and have said it must cease. They have decreed that there shall be a system of equality—and equality is justice. That plundered South—that derided South—that oppressed and long suffering South, still asks for simple and even handed justice; she is still willing to enter into treaty with those who have so long despoiled her of the rich fruits of her labor, but there is a point of time, beyond which, endurance ceases to be laudable, and supplication ends.

MAP OF MISSOURI.

Mr. Edward Hutawa, of St. Louis, has presented to the general assembly of this state very full and complete map of Missouri. Copies of the map are placed in the hall of representatives, and in the senate chamber, for the purpose of affording an opportunity to persons who may desire to examine it. The map was engraved and printed in St. Louis, and as we have been informed, printed on material the manufacture of this state. Members of the legislature, and persons from different portions of the state would do well to encourage Mr. Hutawa in the sale of his maps. It is said to be a very accurate publication; and being, as it is, the production of a citizen of our own state should meet with a general and liberal patronage.

We understand it is the intention of Mr. Hutawa to spend the coming summer in travelling through the state for the purpose of getting the necessary information to enable him to publish a gazetteer to accompany this map.—[Jefferson Enquirer.]

THE PROBLEM OF POVERTY is amusing and important, all over Europe, truly momentous. The masses—the peasantry—the laboring classes, we learn by every fresh arrival, are, some where breaking like a turbulent flood, over the limits which an unjust and cruel oppression has erected. The end of these things, who shall foretell?—Machinery and constantly increasing population, and rapidly rendering labor more and more valueless; and there is but a single step from misery to guilt.

Some months since, intelligence was brought us, from abroad, that the provinces of Bohemia and Silesia, in Prussia, had revolted; and more recently, we are told that these riots are not yet quelled—that the military are still required to be present, and the official reports made on them show that the evil is much more deeply rooted than at first appeared. It is not the poor weavers alone who join in the popular outbreak, but the laborers of all descriptions, whose wages are sufficient to procure the necessities of life. "There is no partisan feeling, no political rancor, no discontent with the established forms of government." Silesia is one of the most royal provinces of Prussia, and the excesses in Bohemia, which were of a most serious nature, were committed by the German population of that kingdom—more especially noted for their attachment to the ruling house of Austria. The military commander, indeed, was obliged to write to Vienna that he could find no fault with those men. They merely claimed to be treated as men. Accordingly, instead of the usual severity, measures of kindness, humanity and benevolence have been restored to an Imperial Prince, known for his attachment to liberal principles; has been entrusted with the administration of Bohemia, and the Minister of the Interior has himself left Berlin to study the cause of the destitution of the laboring classes in Silesia, in order, if possible, to remedy the evil. Three things are now proposed besides the momentary relief through charity, viz: the establishment of schools, where spinning may be scientifically taught; the systematic organization of linen manufactures, and, above all, the delivery of the workmen from the hands of the large manufacturers.—*St. Louis Gaz.*

SINGULAR.—Well may it be named as a curious fact that there is no English pronouncing dictionary compiled by an Englishman. Stephen Jones was a Welshman, Sheridan, was an Irishman, and Walker was a Scotchman. The other dictionaries are confined more particularly to the origin and meaning of words. It is especially gratifying to see that the great dictionary of our great countryman, Noah Webster, is becoming a standard in England.

"The heart of man is his worst part before it is regenerated, and the best afterwards; it is the seat of principles, and the fountain of actions. The eye of God, and the eye of the Christian ought to be principally fixed upon it."—*Flavel.*

It is said there is a 'girl out west' who cuts two cord of wood in a day, attends to all the household affairs, drives home the cows, can lift a barrel of cider, has whipped the schoolmaster, and sparks eleven beans all at the same time.