DEMOCRATIC BANNER.

MINOR & MURRAY, Editors. "SALUS POPULI, SUPREMA LEX ESTO." A. J. PICKENS, Publisher.

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THE BANNER.

HON. S. A. DOUGLASS, OF ILL.

The position occupied by this gentleman is one to be envied. From a poor and friendless boy, thrown by the force of adverse circumstances upon the cold charity of a skeptic world, by energy, by application, by his own efforts, unaided by wealth or power, he has made himself a place in the affections of the people which promises to be lasting. By a course of good conduct and a ceaseless devotion to the principles and the interest of his constituents, he has placed himself amongst the most honored in the land of his adoption.

But it is not alone one county, or one district, or one State, that acknowledges his worth and talent. In the North or South, East or west; in short, wherever old fashioned Jeffersonian Democracy has its votaries, there is the name of Douglass honored. In the hour of peril, when the Democracy was jeopardized and endangered, the tones of his eloquent voice urging on his countrymen to do their whole duty, was heard in the hall. of Congress, as well as before the sovereigns of the land upon the stump. One day was he heard in Congress engaged in the argument of a grave constitutional point, at which the most gifted listened with breathless attention; the next, and the sound of his voice came like tropical thunder from the South, urging on with the aid of his great intellect the grand moral revolution which swept during the last summer like a tornado over the land, and which seemed to acquire strength in its advance. Let Judge Douglass go on in the path which he has chalked out for himself—let him devote himself to the principles of Democracy and the interest of those who confide in him, and there are no honors in this republic which he may not wear. "Thrice honored be the name of Douglass."

E. D. BEVITT,

Has announced himself in the Advertiser as a candidate for the Convention, in the St. Charles and Lincoln district He avows himself in favor of equal representation, limiting the Judicial tenure, an elective Judiciary, a system of internal improvements, and of restricting banking operations.

Upon principles, Dr. Bevitt may be right; but surely this move on his part, is premature, declering his self a candidate just upon the eve of the setting of a district convention, called together purposely to select the strongest and best man. He will, we dare hope, submit his claims to the Convention.

ARRESTED.

A man by the name of Hines, or Norton, was arrested in Glasgow, a few days since, charged with stealing two horses of Mr. Keithly, of this county, was brought to this place and committed to jail by justice Edwards on Saturday last.

☞ Did our neighbors of the Journal hear any Democratic thunder from Virginia? It's "*pretty* guess," as *old Bill* would say.

GEORGIA.

G. W. Crawford is the Whig candidate for Governor in Georgia.

NEW PAPER.

The St. Charles Advertiser has been resuscitated, and is now under the charge of Messrs. Overall and Orear, and published by Wm. Y. Head. It is neat in appearance and neutral in politics.

NEW BOOK.

Col. Smith, commonly called "old Sol," is about publishing his early recollections of stage life. We expect a treat in this new publication.

☞ Ritchie's new paper in Washinton city, is to be called the "Union."

☞ One hundred and fifty Mormons have lately left Illinois for Oregon.

☞ It is expected that a company of emigrants will leave Independence or Weston, during the spring for California.

☞ We welcome to our exchange list a new paper, just issued at Lexington, Mo, by G. M. Butler, & Co., and called the Lexington Telegraph.

It is filled not alone, with interesting matter, but its editorials are written with ability, and in the right spirit. Go on, Gentlemen of the Telegraph, in the course which you have marked out for yourselves, and shame upon the Democracy of La Fayette, if they do not rally around you. We clip from an article headed "our purpose."

"We shall endeavor to deserve the confidence and support of the Democratic party, on whom we mainly depend—we mean the *whole party*—no fragment or faction of it—no clique, cabal, individual, or set of individuals—but the great Democratic party, with whom we have always acted, and whose principles and policy we have ALWAYS cherished. This being our aim (and that it is laudable and right, none can deny,) it would be madness for us to take sides with one faction against another. Besides, the great mass of the party is not concerned in the feuds which disturb certain portions of it; and it would be a violation of the confidene which we ask and hope to receive from every member of our party. It is our duty, we conceive, to discourage rather than engage in the petty quarrels which unhappily take place. Editors should pour oil on the troubled waters;" they should try to heal all breaches, harmonize all factions and restore and perpetuate union in the party with which they act—and never, on any occasion, be found at war with brethren of the same great family."

LA FAYETTE MUST BE REDEEMED.

Time was when the rich and beautiful county of Lafayette was the pride of her Democratic sisters. But, in an evil hour, she fell into the embraces of Whiggery and lost her enviable position. With great charity and the deepest feelings of compassion for the frailty of human nature, it shall be our purpose to win back the erring daughter & place her where she properly belongs.

It will require time to bring about the change, but it is a work of "love and duty," to which we shall devote ourselves most industriously. We therefore give our opponents generally, and the Editor of the Express particularly, due notice that Lafayette must and shall be redeemed.—[Lexington Telegraph.

See that you do it—it is a noble undertaking to go forward in the work of reformation, to unfetter and break link by link, the adamantine chain, which party throws around its worshipers to dispell from the human mind the mist and prejudice, which so often clouds its better judgement.

But the end will amply repay the one who labours for its completion. But this result, so much to be desired cannot be brought about by apathy and inaction; energy, industry, and perseverance must all be exercised before the object can be accomplished.

We, cannot, like the Telegraph, say that "old Pike" shall be redeemed—but we can say, that all our hopes, views, & sympathies are deeply enlisted in the cause—that we shall set about the good work with all of our energy—we shall attempt to harmonize & unite—we shall endeavour to throw light upon any intricate political question that may arise—we shall exercise the weapons of reason, and not of abuse,—progres, progress, shall be our watchword, and we shall know "no such word as fail." We may be unsuccessful ultimately, but like the gallant Miller, in the thickest of the fight, when the roar of musketry played chorus to the cannons dread anthem, when asked if he could take a certain redoubt. made this laconic reply: "I'll try." Our hand *in yours. friend Butler, we'll try.*

☞ The Fulton Telegraph, edited by Duncan & Goggin, and published by Thomas Curd, is upon our table. *Welcome little one.*

The city of Paris, by the last census, contains a million of inhabitants. Every twenty minutes a death and a birth takes place,

America could support nine hundred and thirty millions of people, without being so densely populated as Europe is now.

Correspondence of the Banner.

THE JUDICIARY.

MR. EDITOR:—No one of the many questions on which the people will be called to act on the first Monday in August, exceeds in importance, that of the mode of constituting the Judiciary. Perhaps the question of representation, is more immediately interesting to the people of the larger counties, but in importance to all portions of the State, at all times, for the present and the future no subject can outweigh that of the mode of selecting the Judges of the higher Courts. Shall the Judges be appointed as they now are by the Governor and Senate; elected by the joint vote of both Houses of the General Assembly for a term of years, or for life; or will the people elect them directly, and without the intervention of other agents? From these different plans, the people will be called on to decide, in the election of members to the Convention. The two plans which will probably unite most supporters, are the present mode of appointment for a term of years, and the election by the people for a term of years—six, eight, or ten. For many reasons which I shall not now enumerate, I consider the former mode, the most objectionable that has been suggested, and immeasurably worse than that authorized by the existing constitution. I prefer that the Judiciary should be made elective, and not as a choice of evils, but as the best mode of selection that can be devised; and as most in harmony with our institutions.

If it be admitted that the people are capable of self-government, it is an inevitable conclusion that they should have the selection not only of the agents to make & ordain the laws by which they choose to be governed; and the officers to carry into execution the laws when so made and ordained, but the selection of all agents to whom is entrusted the administration of the laws. This last is the office of the Judge, and according to the theory of our political institutions, the Judiciary forms a component part of all our governments, both State and National. It is universally admitted to be a co-equal and co-ordinate department of the government, and should be independent of either the other departments—the legislative and Executive. Capacity for self-government implies necessarily a capacity to do whatever is necessary to keep the government in successful operation. A Judiciary being according to the theory of our government, necessary and proper to guard and protect the rights of the people, and a part of the machinery of our government, I conclude that it is a legitimate and a fair inference from conceded principles, that the people have the capacity to select the Judges of the courts; and unless some better reason than I have heard urged can be given, they owe it to themselves to exercise this capacity *directly*.

The Judiciary is a component part of our government agency; as much so as the Executive or Legislative; and if the people can govern themselves, why can they not do it out and out, as well as by halves? Why permit them to have a voice in the selection of the law-maker and the Executive, and deny to them the exercise of all other participation in the government? Have they the virtue and intelligence to select agents to make the law and to execute it, and yet have not the virtue and intelligence to make proper selections of agents to expound and administer it? It is perfectly clear that the people should elect the Judiciary, or we should adopt the maxim that they are capable of self-government, with some modification. If we deny to them the right of selecting *directly* their administrators of the law, and that too on the ground that some power can make better selections, we should at least lay down our theories more carefully, and abandon forever our preconceived notions of the ability and capacity of man for governing himself without the aid of Kings and Lords. No, the doctrine for which I am contending follows conclusively from the acknowledged principles upon which all Republican Governments rests, and draws its existence from the fountain from which flow all the streams that give life, and beauty, and vigor, to our political institutions.

I assume, then, that on principle the election of the Judiciary by the people, is most in accordance with our system of government, and best harmonizes with our political institutions—and the advocates for this mode of selection, have made out their case, when they establish this proposition. Upon the opponents of this doctrine, devolves the task of showing that it has objections, and will be productive of injury to the cause of justice and the interests of the people. One of the objections most frequently used by its opponents, is that it will lessen the INDEPENDENCE OF THE JUDICIARY.. All admit the importance of having a pure, upright and learned Judiciary, that shall be independent. But independent of whom, and of what? Not of the people, but of the other departments of the Government. This is the sense in which this phrase is to be understood. The idea grew out of the history of the English Judiciary, and has become a principle incorporated into their government, that the Judiciary should be independent of the Crown. It is one of the concessions made by the Crown to the people, and extorted from the King after years of patient suffering and strenuous resistance to royal power. And in the early history of our government, the term was used as applicable to the Judiciary, only as equal to, and independent of the Legislative or Executive departments. It never entered into the conceptions of the wise heads and pure hearts that formed our State and National governments, that the Judiciary should be above and independant of the people. Here the people are sovereign, and it never was their intention to make the agent of the people, above his principal, or the servant independent of his master. Such a supposition is directly in contravention to that first principle of all popular government, that man is capable of self-government, and undermines the foundation upon which the whole superstructure rests.

T. S. R.

LOVE.

A complaint of the heart, growing out of immoderate longing after something difficult to obtain. It attacks persons of both sexes, generally between the ages of thirteen and thirty; some have been known to have it at any age of society.

SYMPTOMS—A loss of mind; giving long sighs, writing sonnets, calling stars another sun, and eyes cupids, a great hunger for poetry and music; gazing on the moon and stars; want of appetite, neglect of business, a loathing for all things—save pale blood-shot eyes, and a constant desire to sigh.

EFFECTS.—A strong heart-burn, pulse high; stupidity; eloquent eyes; sleeplessness, & all that sort of thing. At times imagining bright bowers of roses, winged cupids, and buttered peas, and then again oceans of despair, racks, torture, and hair-springed pistols.

CURE.—Get married.

A QUEER OBJECT.

An exchange paper has the following:

"We once saw in Conn. one of the queerest looking darkies imaginable. His face was so black that he could'nt tell when it was morning—his wool curled up so tight, that it made him round-shouldered—his nose was so flat and greasy, that he had to put tar on his fingers when he wanted to blow it—his shing were so sharp that he could'nt go through a corn field without cutting the stalks—and his heels were so long, it was impossible for him to go down hill without tying a couple of stones on them for ballast. He died young, of mortification, which commenced in his legs, in consequence of their being too crooked for the blood to find its way up and down them."

A coarse looking fellow went up to an old gentleman and holding out his hand, remarked with a smile, 'My dear sir, I can't call you by name, but surely we have been together somewhere.' 'We may have,' said the old gentleman, 'for I have been in some very bad company in my day.'

FEMALE ENTERPRISE AND FAILURE.

The story of a female trader who set out many years ago from Philadelphia, and acquired a fortune by her industry and tact in the South, is told in the Times of that city.—The Times says:

The failure of Miss——, of Mississippi, falls heavily on the merchants here, to whom she owes $60,000.—Several houses are in for $44,000 to $15,000. The commercial enterprise and career of this woman have been most extraordinary. Her credit was undoubted for years. She has made regular visits to this market, and taken off large amounts of every description of merchandise, and always paid up punctually. She was estimated to be very rich. She is a woman of masculine proportions, and when she used to attend the auction sales to make her purchases, would crack and enjoy her joke with any man, and was always the occasion of a great deal of mirth and jollity. She was famous, every time she left this city for taking off with her half a dozen of pretty girls, as clerks in her great western Bazaar; whom she could not keep in her employ much longer than a season, as they were certain to get married off to rich Southerns; so that if a girl wanted to get well settled in the south, she had only to enter the service of Lydia——. But with all her tact in marrying others, she could not succeed in getting off herself. Many rich jokes are told of her. The following has wide circulation: That she took a fancy to one of her neighbors, and inviting him into her place of business, put into his hands a roll of bank notes, and told him to count them. He did so; the result was $100,000 in bills of one thousand dollars each. She told him they were his, provided he would take her with them; but the part did not answer.—In fact Lydia was rather a hard subject. Her total liabilities $150,000, and what dividends the creditors are likely to receive, you can imagine as well as I can, when I inform you that she has made an assignment to a young lawyer in Mississippi.

HOPE.

Eternal hope! thy realm is unfading—thou art strong even in the maniac—thou art present in high and low condition—thou art a balm for every wo—thou leadest to the Himalayan summit of time—spreadest Eternity before us like one grand Panorama—and showest us joy at God's right hand, that shall never pall or fade while eternity endures! Oh! when marble shall moulder—when arts shall crumble—and words in flaming fire decay, thou shalt light thy torch with the last blazing fragments of expiring nature, and live eternal in the skies.

What is man without the hope of future life? How feeble! how disconsolate, how unsatisfield Earth, it is true, has a thousand allurements, and opens to our taste unnumbered sources of joy; but in the midst of them there is a certain something wanting to gratify the soul, if the hope of immortality be absent.

[Selected.]

HINTS TO YOUNG MEN.

Every young man should have his head, his heart, and his hand educated. Let this truth never be forgotten.

By the proper education of his head, he will be taught what is good, and what is evil—what is wise, and what is foolish—what is right and what is wrong. By the proper education of his heart, he will be taught to love what is good, wise and right, and to hate what is evil foolish and wrong; and by proper education of his hand, he will be enabled to supply his wants, to add to his comforts, and to assist those that are around him.

The highest objects of a good education are to reverence & obey God, and to love and serve mankind; every thing that hinders us is comparatively worthless. When wisdom reigns in the head, and love in the heart, the hand is ever ready to do good; order and peace smile around, and sin and sorrow are almost unknown.

"Who is that lovely girl, asked a gentleman of his friend. "Miss Glass," was the reply. "Glass!" reiterated the facetious gentleman, "I should often be intoxicated could I place such a glass to my lips."

TOO GOOD TO BE LOST.

We are indebted to the correspondent of the Mobile Register and Journal, for the following sketch of the remarks of Mr. Morrisett of Monroe. A bill was under consideration to charter a Botanical Medical College at Wetumpka; and after several friends of the bill had spoken in its favor, Mr. Morrisett entertained the House by the following effective speech in opposition—

Mr. Speaker: I cannot support this bill, unless I am assured that a DISTINGUISHED acquaintance of mine is one of the PROFESSORS. He is what that College wishes to make for us—a ROOT DOCTOR, and will suit the place EXACTLY. He became a doctor in two hours, and it only cost $20 to complete his education. He bought a book, sir, and read a chapter on fevers, and that was enough. He was sent for to see a sick woman—a VERY SICK woman. With his book under his arm, off he went.—Her husband and their son John were in the room with the sick woman. The doctor felt of her wrist, looked in her mouth, and then took off his hat. 'Has you got,' addressing the husband 'a *sorrel sheep?*'—'No, I never heard of such a thing in all my life.' Well. there is such things, 'said the doctor very knowingly. 'Has you got then, a sorrel horse?' 'Yes,' said John quickly, 'I rode him to mill to day.' 'Well, he must be killed immediately,' said the doctor, 'and some soup must be made and given to your wife.' The poor woman turned over in her bed.—John began to object, and the husband was brought to a stand. 'Why, doctar, he is the only horse we've got, and he is worth $100, and will not some other soup do as well?'—'No, the book says so, and there is but two questions—will you kill your horse, or let your wife die?—Nothing will save her but the soup of a sorrel sheep, or a horse, if you don't believe me, I will read it to you.'—The doctor took up the book, turned to the chapter on fevers and read as follows:—'Good for fevers—sheep sorrel, or horse sorrel.' 'Why, doctor,' exclaimed husband, wife and son, 'you are mistaken. That don't mean a sorrel sheep, or a sorrel horse, but——, 'Well I know what I am about,' interrupted the doctor, 'that's the way we doctor's reads it, and we understands it.' Now, said Mr. Morrisett, with an earnestness and gravity that were in striking contrast with the laughter of the House, unless the Hon. Speaker and the friends of this bill, will assure me that my sorrel doctor will be one of the Professors, I must vote against the bill."

WHO IS A GENTLEMAN.

Not he who displays the latest fashion—dresses in extravagance, with gold rings for display. Not he who is proud and overbearing—who oppresses the poor, and looks with contempt on honest industry. Not he who cannot control his passions, and humble himself as a chilk. No—none of these are real gentlemen. It is he who is kind and obliging—who is ready to do a favor, and no hope of reward—who visits the poor, and assisti those who are in need—who is more careful of the heart than of the dress of his person who is humble and sociable, not iracible and revengeful, who always speaks the truth, with resorting to profane or indecent words. Such a man is a gentleman wherever he may be found. Rich or poor, high or low, he is entitled to the appellation.

INTEMPERANCE TWO CENTURIES AGO.

Two hundred years ago, the vice of drunkennes was even more prevalent than it is now. In a discussion on the subject in the British Parliament, the Bishop of Salisbury stated that in one street in London a board was put up with the following inscription:—You may get drunk here for one penny, dead drunk for 2 pence, and have clean straw for nothing."

A Western editor, it is whispered among the knowing ones, has been guilty of giving birth to the following:

Writing for glory and printing for fun,
Is a game at which but little is won."
Send that man to Congress! He's too sensible for an Editor.