

THE BANNER.
Howing-Green, May 21, 1845.

WAR A HOAX.
It seems now generally conceded that the rumour of a war with Mexico is without foundation.

Judge Todd, S. Kirtly, and Dr. Jewell, have all declined being candidates for the State Convention from Boone County.

Gen. Jackson, is now lying dangerously ill, not expected to recover.

By the annexation of Texas, we have violated treaties, and infringed on the rights of Mexico. Other nations look upon us as unjust, and condemn the course we have taken. We are disgraced in the eyes of the civilized world. Our character so fair and spotless which we have borne since we became a nation, has received a foul stain which years of penitence cannot wash away; and for what have we sacrificed our peace, honor and renown. Texas, a little spot of earth lying between us and Mexico. For it we have bartered our peace sacrificed our honor and ruined our reputation.—Mr. Journal.

Such is the language, such the undisciplined opinions of the organ of the Whig party in Pike county. We confess our surprise, yea, our mortification, at its first reading, not because it contained an attack upon the party with whom we co-operate, but because it was the first time that we had ever known published in our midst, an article so well calculated in all its bearings to make the citizen forget his country—and her household Gods.

For ourselves we envy not the feelings of that man who seeks every opportunity to expose the faults of his Government; who is ever watching with eager intensity every trivial indiscretion of his own country, ready and willing to degrade and disgrace her in the eyes of the world.

If the number of the Journal from which we have quoted should ever be circulated among the English, a nation ever keen and anxious to make any discovery by which our reputation might be "damned to all immortality," how sweet then would not this article be ministering as it does to the worse feelings of our most malignant foe. The London Times and the Tory prints of the kingdom would doubtless copy the article with vast glee, and herald it forth to the world as public sentiment in America.

Are we disgraced in the eyes of the civilized world? is the question, and if such be the fact—are we to hold up to the world in glaring light the shame and dishonour of our own parent, are we like Ham to expose the nakedness of our parent, & become the herald of our own shame. We thank God that if such an exposure be necessary, that another pen has been found to do it. We should fear that the heavy curse which rested so long upon the author of this sin and extended from generation to generation, might rest upon us.

For ourselves we know of but one leading principle which guides us, and that is love for our country, and her institutions, reverence for what she has been, and hope for what she may be.—If the Government under which we live, errs and disgraces herself and becomes involved in difficulties with other nations, ours will never be the arm to inflict additional disgrace upon her, we shall never play the Clytemnestra and carry out the game far better becoming an English emissary than an American patriot.

We adopt as our motto, the words of the gallant Nelson, as brave a man as ever "faced a cannon, or walked a stormy deck" when the established Government of England had been overturned, and Cromwell had usurped the throne of the Stuarts; although a bitter foe of the great reformer, yet he nailed to his flag staff the glorious motto "our country, right or wrong." But all this is going upon the supposition that we are "disgraced in the eyes of the civilized world." Upon this point we take issue with the Journal, and call upon the Editors in a spirit devoid of all personality to make good the assertions which they make in saying that "we have violated treaties and infringed upon the rights of Mexico." And in the eyes of what nation are we degraded, save that of England, and in her eyes well may we be disgraced.

England a synonyme for meanness & treachery, whose history is written in tyranny & oppression, whose march has been marked with blood & carnage, she

may well look from the eminence raised upon the bones of her oppressed subjects, and denounce every project for the diffusion of civil liberty and the amelioration of the human family disgraceful.

When the news was borne across the waters to this nation which some love so well, that the American colonies had cast from them British allegiance, & that they had staked their all upon the issue, they scrawled malignantly upon our forefathers; when the glorious news of a Lexington & Bunker Hill, was borne in thunder tones to their ears, this same nation proclaimed us disgraced and dishonored. We did then, as we will do again—we will hurl into her teeth a bold defiance and teach her that her 'march is not always over the ocean wave' that her glory is eclipsed & that she is neither the mistress of the land or the sea.

[For the Banner.]
Mr. Mison, Sir: Since your request in the Banner that we would suggest the name of some suitable person to be offered as a candidate for the State Convention from this district. I have silently waited to hear who might be thought by his fellow Citizens the most available.

I feel confident that we have many men in our county who would make able and efficient members in the Convention, but so far, I have seen but one recommended, viz., Dr. Hughes of Paynesville.

Dr. Hughes is a man of talents and ability, and one who deserves the esteem and good wishes of every man.—None would more gladly see him elected to represent us in the proposed State Convention than myself. He is deservedly popular in this county, and could, in my opinion, obtain the hearty support of the whole Democracy, and of many whigs of the District.

But should there exist any doubt among the people as to his eligibility, & should they for that reason hesitate, & rather desire one upon whom they could cast a more free and unrestrained support, I would respectfully offer to their considerations the name of Capt. Givens of Calumet. Capt. Givens is a man well known to the citizens of this County, and who requires no eulogium at my hands. He is not a man to be sure, who can make a great display upon the stump, but he possesses a strong and vigorous mind, and a cool penetrating judgment. His strong attachment to principle, his stern integrity and elevated views connected with a long and useful experience are recommendations which ought not to be disregarded and passed over in silence.

CALUMET.

RESULT IN VIRGINIA.

The following is the list of Representatives in Congress from Virginia.

- There is but one Whig among the number.
- 1st District—Archibald Aikinson.
- 2d " George C. Dringgoole.
- 3d " Wm. M. Tredway.
- 4th " Edmund W. Hubbard.
- 5th " Shelton F. Leake.
- 6th " James A. Seddon.
- 7th " Thomas H. Bayly.
- 8th " Robert M. T. Hunter.
- 9th " Joan S. Pendleton, whig.
- 10th " Henry Bedinger.
- 11th " William Taylor.
- 12th " Augustus A. Chapman.
- 13th " George W. Hopkins.
- 14th " Joseph Johnson.
- 15th " William G. Brown.

In the Legislature, upon joint ballot, the Democrats have a majority of thirty two.

GOVERNOR OF OREGON.

The Halifax Herald says—We have it upon good authority that Sir George Simpson, a passenger in the Caledonia for Boston, goes out as Governor of the Oregon Territory—if so, the question of right and possession, will be brought to a speedy issue.

AN EARTHQUAKE.

On Tuesday morning last, says the Montreal Courier, about half past 4 o'clock, a slight shock of an earthquake was felt. It did not make much rumble, but was sufficiently strong to make a slight "clatter" among the crockery.

A passenger on board the steamer Osprey fell into the river at Alton, evening before last, and was drowned; his name is not known and his body was not recovered.—Ib.

MASCULINE AND FEMINE.

We notice the following notices in a late number of the Knickerbocker Magazine.

In England rivers all are miles—
For instance, PATRICK THOMAS;
Whoever in Columbia sails,
Finds them into miles or dunes.

Yet here the sotted sex presides,
Agathe, I assure you;
And Mrs. Sirey rolls her tides,
Responsive to Miss Samt.

THE CHARM GONE.

I did not wish to see his face,
I knew it could not be,
Tho' not a look had altered there:
What once it was to me.

Since last we met, a fairy spell
Has been from each removed;
How strange it is that those can
change.

Who were so much beloved,
It is a bitter thing to know
The heart's enamourment o'er;
But 'tis more bitter still to feel
It can be charmed no more.

AS BROTHER WORTH KNOW.

"FRESH IS STRAIGHT FORWARD
MAY BEHOLD."—Under this heading the Long Island Star publishes an interesting tale, for the extended details of which we cannot find room. It is a young lover of a good character, and correct habits, who has been in a good deal of trouble with his household. His wife was with him, and his means, and his heart of customers were still smaller. It states hardly met his expenses, and he was evidently going "down hill," and an old grocer on the opposite corner predicted that he would soon be at the bottom.

That the young grocer had reason to regret this opinion, of the old grocer will appear. The latter had a daughter who had won the heart of the former. He offered himself to her and was rejected. It was done, however, with the assurance that he was the man of her choice, but that she acted in obedience to her father's commands.

Assured of the affections of the woman of his choice, he set himself about removing the only obstacle in the way of their union—the wife's objection to his pecuniary prospects. A year had elapsed, and what a change! The young grocer was now going to man with the power of a steam locomotive; customers flocked to his store from all quarters, and even many from the old established stand on the opposite corner, for the younger favorite. There was a mystery about it which puzzled the old grocer sorely, but which he could not unravel. He at length became nearly sick with jealousy and indignation, and was at length obliged to reveal the secret of his neighbor's success.

At this juncture, Angelica—a girl that was the daughter's name—was engaged to being about an apparently accidental interview between the parties. After the old man had become, through the intervention of the daughter, tolerably good humored, he enquired with great earnestness of the young man, how he had contrived to effect so much in a single year, to thus extend his business and draw off the customers from the old stand.

The young man evaded an answer—but inquired if he had any further objections to his union with Angelica. "None," he replied, "provided you reveal the secret of your success." This the young man promised when his business was made complete. The old man commended his prudence on this point. The affair was all settled and the marriage soon took place.

The friends of the young couple were all well liked, and among them many of the customers of the two stores. Angelica and Thomas looked as happy as well could be, and the old gentleman was, if possible, happier than they. The bridal cake was about to be cut when the old man called for "his secret."

"Aye, the secret," the secret exclaimed fifty others.
"It is a very simple matter," said Thomas, "I ADVERTISE!!!"
The old gentleman was very, very old fashioned, and while he shook Thomas heartily by the hand & kissed Angelica fifty times over he merely muttered, "What the dickens is your trick or that?"

There have been more anti-vent disturbances in the upper part of New York—more 'Indians' have been aboard—and more tar & feathers called for. These are the signs of the times. Gaz.

"YOUNG ENGLAND."

A woman was lately suddenly but safely delivered of a fine boy at the entrance of the Bank of England, in London. The little stranger did not, of course, come into the world in a white coat and trousers, but may be fairly enrolled among the sect of "Young England." The Bank had never before such a deposit.

The house in which Irving was born has two marble mantles, the original bills for which are, in amount \$510. The same article, finished in much better style can now be purchased for about \$40 each.

A giant and day burst into a flood of tears after he had heard the statement of counsel, exclaiming, 'I did not think I had suffered half so much till I heard it this day.'

The value of the exports from Boston last was \$265 145.

CHRISTIAN PARLOR MAGAZINE.

THE CHRISTIAN PARLOR MAGAZINE will be issued monthly, commencing with May 1845. The work will contain 32 royal octavo pages, making a volume of 384 pages embellished with a steel and colored engraving, music, &c. PRICE, \$2.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE; \$2.50, IF PAID AFTER SIX MONTHS.
Any individual sending us five names may have the sixth copy gratis, and in the same proportion for a 100 or number. The co-operation of clergymen, and others favorable to the circulation of such a work, is respectfully solicited. Communications adapted to the object of the work will be favorably received.
Newspapers advertising the work and sending us a copy of the advertisement, may have the Magazine for one year. All communications respecting the work may be addressed to D. MASON, No. 118, Nassau st. (street house). Individuals ordering the work will be particular to direct to the office of "The Christian Parlor Magazine," 118 Nassau st.
Agents wanted to circulate the work. New York, 1845.

Commencement of the New Volume.
JANUARY 1845.

United States Magazine, AND DEMOCRATIC REVIEW.

John L. O'Sullivan, Editor.

THE Sixteenth Volume of the Democratic Review commences with the present number. The publisher cannot omit the occasion it affords, to congratulate its readers and friends, upon the great victory recently achieved by the cause of their common principles; a victory not less important in its consequences, than glorious in its triumph, after the unprecedented severity of the recent contest of parties. Originally established at a period of the deepest depression of the democratic cause, in the memorable year of 1837, this Review has ever taken an active, and it is believed, not ineffective part, in the long and keenly contested battles of opinion, by which the country has been ever since more or less deeply agitated. Having freely shared the worst disasters, the gloomiest depressions, may it not fairly be allowed to ask and hope to share now the benefit of the triumph and prosperity, of the democracy of the country? It has sustained itself through considerable portions of that period, only by large pecuniary sacrifices caused by the delinquency of too many of its subscribers—through seasons when and for the principles to which it was devoted could alone afford a motive for its continuance at so much unrequited expenditure of both money, time and intellectual effort. Its Publisher now feels fairly entitled to invoke an active and generous friendliness of support, on the part of its subscribers and the intelligent members of its Party generally, for its support. Our opponents have recently organized extensive arrangements for the establishment of a similar work on the other side of our great division of parties—"to counteract," as it is said, "the pernicious influence of the Democratic Review." Established under imposing auspices of eminent political and literary names in the ranks of our opponents, and doubtless to be sustained by the overflowing means possessed by that party, to sustain a work of that character, it thus holds out the prospect of an honorable rivalry, which the Democratic Review cheerfully accepts, but which the democratic party must liberally contribute to enable it to maintain, in a manner worthy of that party, and of its good, great and glorious principles. The way to serve it and to aid in this purpose, is, at once to remit promptly the debts which are its just and well earned due, and to take some degree of active interest to procure it additional advance paying subscribers.

The following are among the contributors to this work: Bancroft, J. E. Cooper, Amos Kendall, Paulding, Sedgwick, Gilpin, Park Godwin, Hawthorne, Dovezac, Eames, A. H. Everett, Brownson, J. L. Stephens, Tilden, Whittier, Bryant, Cass, C. J. Ingersoll, Butler, Cambridge.

The monthly Financial and Commercial articles, which have frequently been pronounced by the most intelligent criticisms during the past year, in themselves alone worth the subscription to the work, will be continued from the same able hand. TERMS.—Five dollars per annum payable in advance; each number will contain one hundred and four closely printed pages, and embellished with a finely engraved portrait.
Any person taking four copies, or becoming responsible for four subscribers, will be entitled to a 5th copy gratis.
A great inducement to subscribe. New subscribers will be entitled to a complete set of the Review Picture Gallery, containing the portraits of fifty of the most distinguished democrats in the country.
Committees or Societies, on remitting to the Publisher \$50 in current New York funds can receive 17 copies of the work.
Persons residing in the country, who may wish to receive the work by mail, can have it punctually forwarded, strongly enveloped, by remitting the amount of subscription to the publishers.
Remittances may be made by enclosing the money and mailing the same in the presence of a postmaster. Bank notes that pass current, in business generally in the State of New York, will be received.
The work will be punctually delivered free of expense to subscribers in the principal cities of the union on the first of the month, and forwarded to mail subscribers and agents on the 25th of the month preceding publication. All communications for the editor to be addressed (post paid) to H. G. LANGLEY, Publisher, 8 Astor House N. York.

Arthur's Ladies' Magazine,
For 1845.

THE PUBLISHERS, in sending forth their Prospectus for the third volume of their Magazine, which is excessively and permanently under the editorial control of T. S. ARTHUR, believe that they can offer to the public most substantial claims to patronage. The first and second volumes have been acknowledged on all hands to be equal, and in many respects, superior in character, strength, interest and attractiveness, to any of the magazines issued. The aim of the Editor is a high one. He repudiates the long prevalent system of basing his work upon the reputation of contributors, whose articles, no matter what they have done, are, in two many instances below mediocrity.
Nothing gains admission into the pages of this Magazine which is not excellent in itself. The source from whence an article comes is secondary—its merits always primary. Such a rule strictly carried out, must give character to any work.—It has given "ARTHUR'S MAGAZINE" a character already acknowledged in all respectable quarters where it has been received.

"Arthur's Magazine" will contain 48 pages of reading matter. The Solar system; the Theory of Gravitation; the Moon (two lectures); the Sun; the Planets; the Plurality of Worlds (two lectures); the Existence and Attributes of God Deduced from the laws of Nature; Popular Fallacies; Light; Sound; Heat; Electricity; (two lectures); the Power of Steam; the Steam Engine; the Present state and progress of Steam Navigation in the United States and Great Britain; Galvanism; (two lectures); the Stellar Universe; Combustion and Artificial Illumination; the Atmosphere &c. &c. &c. Magnetic Telegraphs; the Alliance of Science and Art; &c. &c. &c.
No expense will be spared to render this work useful and attractive. Wood engravings illustrating the text, will be liberally supplied. The work will be printed on new type, the octavo form, and will be published in parts or numbers, twenty-five cents each, and will be completed in about twelve numbers. The first number will appear about the 1st of May next. Agents allowed a liberal discount.

GREELY & McELRATH, Publishers, New York, March, 1845.

ter, the same quantity that is given by the three dollar Magazines, and give two Steel Engravings in each number, while the price is only TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable advance.

TERMS.
Two dollars a year in advance. Five dollars for three copies. Ten dollars for seven copies. Twenty dollars for 17 copies. 101 Chesnut st., Philadelphia

MASONIC COLLEGE.

THE Third Session of this institution will commence on the first Monday in May next, and henceforth the regular sessions of five months each, on the first Mondays of May and November.

VACATIONS.
April and October. Public Examinations and Exhibitions at the close of each session. Annual Commencement, for conferring degrees, on the first Wednesday of October.

TERMS PER SESSION, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
For Tuition in Preparatory Department. \$10 00
Ditto in Collegiate department. \$15 00
Board at the Refectory, and washing, per session. \$25 00
Fuel furnished by Stewart at \$1 00 per cord and lights at the lowest market price.

The Student to furnish his own bed, bedding, and furniture for his room; such as chairs, tables, wash bowls, pitchers, towels, &c. Students admitted at any period of the session, and charged only for the remaining part of it.

Each Lodge in the state is entitled to send one student free of charge for tuition. The orphans of deceased Masons, and the children of worthy, badge-holding, living ones, instructed on the same terms. In the admission, instruction and government of students, no distinction is made on account of sect or party, religious or otherwise. The poor orphan, the son of the wealthy mason, and the sons of those who are not masons, all stand upon equality, and enjoy like privileges.

There will be preaching in the college hall every sabbath, by clergymen of different denominations, who are prohibited from discussion any merely sectarian doctrines, or polemic theology. The former steward having resigned, Gen. Willock, late of Palmyra, has taken charge of the Refectory. With his experience in that line of business, and with his excellent lady to preside at the table, and as Marion, to give special attention, at all times, to the dress and address of the younger students, this department cannot fail to prove satisfactory. The Refectory is therefore confidently vouchsafed for as being all that such an establishment ought to be.

The college is situated twelve miles west of Palmyra, the county seat of Madison county, Mo., in an elevated and beautiful country distinguished for the salubrity of its air, and far removed from the noise and bustle of the world as well as from temptation to idleness, dissipation or vice of any kind.—And parents may rest assured that all that can be accomplished by the vigilance and indefatigable exertions of the faculty, will be done to secure to their sons industrious habits, sound moral principles, thorough intellectual development, and purity of life and conduct.

Students who accomplish the entire course of study prescribed below, and stand a satisfactory examination, will be entitled to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

For those who do not take a regular course, such studies will be selected as shall be of most practical utility, and best adapted to their circumstances.

We are gratified to be able to state that the short History of Masonic college furnishes the most encouraging prospects, of eminent success. At the end of its second session, and after an existence of only one year, it exhibits a catalogue of fifty-four students, while numerous applications have already been made for the ensuing session. The ability of its president and professors has been tested by experience, and shows to be not inferior to those of any institution in the west. It is with sentiments of pride that the curators again submit the claims of the institution to an intelligent community.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

The second session in this department, will commence on the first Monday of May. The sessions, recitations, and private board, will be the same as in the college. The department is pleasantly situated in the village of Philadelphia, one mile from the College. A full course of study will occupy four years.

Greek, Italian, French and Spanish will be taught, if desired. Pupils who complete the full course, will receive a college Diploma. Those who may not wish to go through the whole course, will be instructed in such branches as they may desire; and when they leave school, will receive, from the faculty a certificate of their proficiency.

As it is the object of the Grand Lodge to place the blessing of a sound and liberal education within the reach of as many young ladies as possible, they have fixed the price of tuition at \$25 per annum, payable half yearly in advance. And board as above specified; being the lowest price for which it can be afforded.

F. B. McElroy, A. M., has been engaged to take charge of the Female Department. From his high moral character, extensive literary attainments, and a reputation as an instructor, this department cannot fail to meet the expectations of its friends. Mr. McElroy will be assisted by competent French teachers. Music, embroidery and Painting, will be taught for half the customary fees. Parents may feel assured that every exertion will be made to secure to their daughters the benefit of a thorough and accomplished education.

The Refectory, at this department, will still remain under the superintendence of Mr. Hall Shaw, whose strict attention to the duties of his station has given entire satisfaction to its boarders. No pains will be spared, by the Curators, to contribute to the comfort of pupils, in every department.

POPULAR LECTURES
ON
VARIOUS SUBJECTS IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE,

DELIVERED IN THE
Chief cities and towns in the United States,
BY DIONYSIUS LARDNER.

Doctor of Civil Law, Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, Member of the Universities of Cambridge and Dublin, and formerly professor of National Philosophy and Astronomy in the University of London, &c. &c.

The publishers announce that Dr. Lardner having closed his professional tour as a public lecturer in this country, they have availed themselves of the opportunity of inducing him to prepare for publication a complete and authentic edition of his popular Lectures on science. The general interest which these discourses have excited for the last four years throughout the union, manifested by the continued assemblage of audiences of unprecedented numbers and respectability, in every part of the country from Boston to New Orleans, and from New York to St. Louis, afford the publishers good grounds for the assurance that they will thus present to the American public a respectable offering and a most useful manual of general information. They will also afford that large class of persons who have attended these courses an agreeable means of reviewing the impressions from which they have derived already so much pleasure and profit.

The following is a list of subjects which will be embraced in these Lectures:

- The Solar system; the Theory of Gravitation; the Moon (two lectures); the Sun; the Planets; the Plurality of Worlds (two lectures); the Existence and Attributes of God Deduced from the laws of Nature; Popular Fallacies; Light; Sound; Heat; Electricity; (two lectures); the Power of Steam; the Steam Engine; the Present state and progress of Steam Navigation in the United States and Great Britain; Galvanism; (two lectures); the Stellar Universe; Combustion and Artificial Illumination; the Atmosphere &c. &c. &c. Magnetic Telegraphs; the Alliance of Science and Art; &c. &c. &c.