



"UNITED WE STAND, DIVIDED WE FALL."

LOUISIANA, MISSOURI.

MONDAY, - - - - MARCH 8.

MERCHANTS, LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.—When you receive large and splendid assortments of Goods, and wish a knowledge of the fact spread before the people, remember that the "Banner" has a wider and more extensive circulation, than any paper in North East Missouri. That fact should not be lost sight of by those who wish to advertise, for the greater the circulation, the greater will be the publicity given to the fact advertised. Our country merchants then, would consult their own interest, by making the Banner the medium through which they communicate intelligence to the people. St. Louis merchants should remember that we are located in their vicinity, in the very heart of a populous and most fertile region of country, whose trade is principally carried on with their city. Merchants in that city who advertise in the country papers, would do well to put the Banner on their list.

We return thanks to the Clerks of the steamers Ocean Wave and Lucy Bertram, for late St. Louis papers.

After a most stormy and excited session, the 29th Congress adjourned on the 4th instant.

Col. Harney has been acquitted by the court martial held to investigate his conduct, of the charge of insubordination preferred against him by Gen. Scott.

There are many reports from Mexico. The latest is given in the St. Louis Reveille Extra of the evening of the 5th. The purport of the rumor is that Santa Anna is marching on towards Monterey, where Gen. Taylor is entrenched with 4,000 men. It is said that Santa Anna has under his command 16,000 of the choice troops of Mexico in first rate discipline, and well armed and accoutred. If the report be true, these four thousand troops strongly entrenched under Gen. Taylor, can certainly withstand any attempt which may be made to storm the place, and will be able to hold it until reinforcements can be sent to them.

It is further reported that Gen. Urrea is marching rapidly for Matamoras, with the view of dislodging the Americans at that point. These reports are put in circulation by the Mexican papers, and seem to be credited by many. We know not what reliance is to be placed upon them. It is certain, however, that Santa Anna either has or will soon march down into the country abandoned by the Mexicans; and that we may expect more warm work. It is hardly to be expected that he will lie inactive at San Luis until Vera Cruz is stormed by our troops. His near approach to Monterey with 16,000 troops, will not be very welcome news to the Americans at that place, just at this time.

The bill making appropriations for the army passed the House on the 23d ult by a vote of 152 to 28. It appropriates about thirty millions of dollars.

A most spirited debate occurred in the U. S. Senate on the 24th ult. on the subject of the Mexican War, between Messrs. Benton and Calhoun. Mr. Benton charged Mr. Calhoun with having caused the war, and said that consequently he should be held accountable for its effects.—Mr. Calhoun replied with great spirit. It is probable that the speeches of each will soon be before the public printed in full.

The Mo. Journal says, we may rest assured that there is no danger of its joining any "clan or faction," "but what" would consider it a reproach, to have the Banner for "their" champion or endorser.

Well and truly, if not grammatically said Mr. Journal. We grant that Governor Young and his Anti-Rent allies, Hale and his Abolition associates, Bebb, Giddings and the defamers of their country—the "champions" whose acts the Journal has "endorsed," would consider it a reproach, if we, or any one else in whose bosom glows, even one flickering spark of patriotism, should be numbered amongst their factious clans.

The Journal seems to exult beyond measure over the action of a few "pseudo Democrats." The sin of Mr. Preston King, and a few recreant spirits is eagerly caught at, to cover over the many and monstrous iniquities of its own party leaders. Those wolves in sheep's clothing have been detected and striped of their disguise. They now stand before the world, in all the naked deformity of abolitionists, hurling fire-brands into the councils of the nation; and aiding and abetting their federal allies in their efforts against the cause of our country. Mr. King as well as Mr. Rathburn showed his cloven foot upon the Texas question, and the democracy of the country having learned to set a just estimate upon him, consigned him to the shades of retirement; hence his present desperate efforts to work the overthrow of the democratic party and democratic measures.

If the Journal man will take the trouble to examine into the subject, he will discover that those "pseudo democrats" of the House to whom he points, have been rejected by their constituents, for their truckling subservience to whiggery and whig measures. They are now the peculiar pets of many of the whig journals, which, however much they may profess "to despise" the traitors, lavish abundant praises upon their treason. And if he will take the trouble to examine further, he will discover that the whigs of the North and North West, were en masse for the Wilnot proviso, while, at least a respectable portion of the democrats from that region had the nerve to cast their votes against it. In the very commencement of the session the democrats of the South marched in solid phalanx to the support of their country, and in opposition to the proviso, while many of the whigs turned aside to fan the fire of discontent, and to court the factious spirit of the quasi Abolitionists of the North. In fact the whig party of the north have long since evinced, and they still evince a willingness and an eagerness to trample on the compromises of the constitution, while some of their brethren of the South wink at their unhallowed designs. But if a Brinkerhoff, a King or a Rathburn, can be induced to lend his countenance and support he is immediately pushed forward to the front of their ranks, and made the scape-goat for the sins of the whole whig party. But we do not recognize the action of these recreants as the action of the democratic party. It receives no praise from any portion of the democratic press, but is constantly eulogised and referred to by the press associated with the Journal. The democratic party has turned them over to the whigs and their allies the quasi Abolitionists of the north. By our general action, let us be judged, and not by the action of a few isolated individuals, who have proved recreant to their trust, and consequently hold no community of sentiment with the Democratic party.

When the news from the Cambria was first received in the Eastern cities, grain of every description declined in price, nearly one fourth of its value. But when all the private letters came to be examined there was a slight reaction, and prices again received a slight advance. We give below a few extracts from Eastern papers in order that our farmers may be in possession of all the news on this subject, which more directly concerns them at this time than almost any other:

Effect of the news on the Markets.—The Baltimore Sun of the 25th, says:

The private letters by the Cambria having generally come to hand, some idea may now be formed of the effect of her news on the markets. In the Baltimore market yesterday, breadstuffs advanced in price and improved in firmness, as will be seen by the commercial report in another column.

The New York Commercial says:

The letters by the Cambria have now been received, and we are able to form a little better opinion as to the aspect of the news. The news, we think, is scarcely so desparately bad as the extracts led us to imagine. Breadstuffs, to be sure, have declined considerably, but the falling off appears to have been rather the result of a temporary panic, arising from a dread of an increased stringency in the money market, than from any fear of an over estimate of the existing and prospective scarcity, or of an under estimate of the supplies from abroad.

Our London correspondents, a house of the utmost respectability in the grain trade, and men of candor and judgment, it will be seen, anticipate that the present depression is but temporary, and that it will shortly eventuate in a reaction.

Among the passengers of the Cambria, was General Tom Thumb, whose receipts in Europe have been upwards of \$750,000.

Santa Anna is said to have obtained complete information of the intended movements of Gen. Scott in the approaching Campaign. We give below the manner in which he obtained it.

Murder of Lieutenant Ritchie.—Capture of Despatches.—On General Scott's arrival at the mouth of the Rio Grande, and assuming the chief command, he forthwith sent despatches to Saltillo, addressed to Gen. Taylor, or the commanding officer there.—When the bearer reached that city, Gen. Butler, the officer in command, opened the despatches, the result of which was the immediate departure of Gen. Worth and his division from the Rio Grande.

The despatches were then re-sealed, and sent off in charge of Lieut. Ritchie, 5th Infantry, to Gen. Taylor, then on his retrograde movement to Monterey from Victoria. Ten men belonging to Kearney's company, of the 15th, accompanied Lieut. Ritchie as an escort. They arrived at Monterey in safety, stopped there a night and proceeded on their route to meet Gen. Taylor the next day. Towards dusk, Ritchie reached the village of Villa Grande, distant twenty-three miles from Monterey. Meeting, just after his arrival, with an Englishman established in business there, he prevailed himself of his services to procure refreshments for himself and command. As the two were crossing the plaza of Villa Grande, in furtherance of that object, a Mexican on horseback came whistling by them, when suddenly he threw a lasso over Ritchie, put spurs to his animal, and succeeded in dragging him beyond the town, to a small creek in the vicinity. There he murdered him, and after mutilating his body in a horrid manner, made off with the despatches. These are said to be of great consequence, containing a sketch of the plan of the forthcoming campaign, with other important particulars. It seems as if the movements of Ritchie and his party were narrowly watched by the enemy, for during the night they passed at Monterey the arms of five of his men were stolen from them, necessitating a demand upon the Quartermaster for a fresh supply. Lieut. Ritchie, we understand, is a nephew of the venerable editor of the Washington Union.

MAJOR GAINS CAPTURE.

The Republicans (Spanish Paper.) of February 23, contains the following:

LIBERATING ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, San Luis de Potosi, Jan. 26, 1847. To the Minister of War and Marine—

EXCELLENT SENOR—On the 23d inst., surrendered at discretion, two chiefs, four officers and seventy-six "individuals" of the army of the United States of the North who had the temerity to advance this side of Saltillo a considerable distance. All arms, horses, &c., have been taken for the good of the nation, and their lives have been spared by the magnanimity of the great Mexican nation. When an opportunity offers, I will send them to you at the city of Mexico, and I think they will be here so as to start for that place on to-morrow.

In the meantime, our operations will be continued in that quarter, and if fortune is favorable, we hope to be able to render still more service to the nation.

Upon your Excellency receiving this notice, you must not esteem it as a great thing—on the contrary, it is small—but it will prove to you how earnest we are to fulfill our obligations to our devoted country. Whilst all our means have been exhausted, we have overcome great difficulties, and sustained ourselves to the present time.

Amongst the prisoners taken to-day, with arms in his hands, was found a native Mexican, by the name of Miguel Galindo, who has been acting as the guide & spy of the enemy; and, consequently, I had him shot on the instant, without the form of trial. The chief of the Americans offered me a large sum of money, for the life of this wretch, but he was a traitor to his country, and I could not spare him. It is with profound regret that I inform your Excellency of this summary act—strongly warranted by military law—but it is indispensable at this time to take from the enemy this source of information and help, and this act may deter others from a similar procedure.

MIXON, &c.

The Missouri Journal thinks it was the want of a few thousand more *hoo fac* votes, which caused the revolutions in New Hampshire, New York and Pennsylvania. It is true that the democrats in those States were outnumbered by the federalists, pseudo democrats, abolitionists and their anti-rent allies. It was this motley combination which worked those revolutions which the Journal hails, as "the sure harbinger of the dawning of a brighter day in Missouri." A fellow feeling makes them "wondrous kind."

The basis of Representation fixed upon by the Legislature, will be found on our first page. It approximates something nearer to equality than the system which we have for years been laboring under. It is not however, just and equal in its bearing upon the different sections of the State.

Mr. Editor: We are opposed to "A Citizen's" mode of nominating candidates for town Trustees. Give us a public meeting, that the voice of the citizens may be heard on the subject.

For the information of the Journal we will say, that too much credit can not be given to those gallant whigs who have nobly sustained the cause of their country in the present war. Among them stand proudly pre-eminent Col. Baker, late of the House, and the present Governor of Kentucky.—How nobly does their conduct contrast, with the miserably factious spirit of Gov. Bebb, et id omne genus!

Some of our correspondents have been crowded out. This we know they will overlook, when we tell them we had no room for a part of our editorial remarks.

The following is the democratic ticket for the spring election in St. Louis. The prospect for its election looks very fair:

- B. Mullaughy, - - - For Mayor
Geo. Mead, - - - " Recorder
Austin Piggot, - - - " Auditor
J. C. Lemon, - - - " Register
A. J. Garesche, - - - " Attorney
B. Jennings, - - - " Marshall

The Whig nominee for Mayor is Edward Brooks. The Nativist nominee is Wm. M. Campbell of the Era.

LOUISIANA, Mo., March 2nd, 1847.

MR. MURRAY—Dear Sir: It has been the enquiry of a respectable number of voters of old Pike, whether I am a candidate, and of a large number of my friends whether I would consent to become a candidate for the office of County Clerkship.

I take this occasion to say that I am a candidate, and if elected, pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and promptly at all times, to the best of my ability, as the only return that I could make for the honor conferred.

Most respectfully yours &c. GRANVILLE L. McCLURE.

Mr. Editor: I am pleased to notice by a communication in your last paper, that our approaching election for town officers will command the attention which its importance demands.

Since the passage of the Bill amending the Town Charter, it will become necessary for the people to elect another officer of much importance, that of Town Recorder, an office, the duties of which are somewhat similar to that of Justice of the Peace, but confined exclusively to the trial of cases of a criminal nature, such as disturbing the peace, good order &c. &c., in the town. The duties of this office, to be properly discharged, will require an officer of intelligence, firmness, and independence, as on the proper discharge of his duties will depend in a great measure, the preservation of the quiet and decorum of the place. The duties and compensation of that officer, will be defined in the ordinances passed by the Board of Trustees, in compliance with the charter and laws of the State.

Permit me Mr. Editor, (without having consulted his views on the subject,) to suggest Mr. Silas W. Farber as a suitable person to fill that office.

While on the subject of town officers, allow me further to suggest, that it will become necessary for the new Board to remodel and revise the ordinances now in force, so as to conform to the new state of things created by the amended charter.

In the selection of trustees, next to good business capacity, I think it would be desirable, so far as practicable, to select persons to represent the different classes of business, as well as the different districts of the town. It is true that the Trustees should, and doubtless will be disposed to do equal justice to every person and district, but if the Trustees are thus selected, it would probable have the tendency to remove any cause of jealousy, as each section would thus be represented. In this view of the subject, and without wishing to take any exceptions to the gentlemen suggested by your correspondent of last week, allow me to suggest the names of Dr. B. W. Gorin, William Alexander, William Luce, John S. Markley, and Robert J. Watson, as suitable to fill the Board of Trustees.

A VOTER.

It seems to be the settled opinion of well informed men at Washington, that peace with Mexico would have been concluded before the present time, if the three million bill had been passed at the last session of Congress. Our readers will remember that Senator Davis prevented the adoption of that measure, and was applauded therefor by the Whigs press. How absurd, then, is it, for the Whig to denounce a war for which they voted last year, and which they refused to furnish the means to stop! They would not vote for a peace proposition, yet they denounce the war.—[St. Louis Union.

From the Telegraphic despatch of the Pittsburg Gazette.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Cambria. Fifteen days later—Proceedings in Parliament—Fall in the Prices of Grain.—Distress in Ireland and Prussia.

The Royal Mail Steamer Cambria, Capt. Judkins, arrived at Boston on Saturday, at 10 o'clock p. m., bringing Liverpool dates to the 4th ult. She had rather a boisterous passage. Her news is of much importance, politically and commercially.

Three leading measures had been brought forward in Parliament to mitigate the distress which continued to prevail and to increase extensively in Ireland and Scotland, viz: 1st, to remit all duties on grain in the different ports in the kingdom. 2d, the entire suspension of the Navigation Laws during the continuance of the scarcity of food. 3d, to abolish or remit the duties on colonial and foreign grown sugars. It is thought these measures if carried out, would materially contribute to mitigate the distress from scarcity of bread and high prices of food.

Directly after the departure of the Sarah Sands, the flour and grain markets exhibited a decidedly downward tendency, and a decline was soon caused by the very heavy arrivals. At the date of the Cambria's sailing, the stock of flour for Liverpool was estimated at five hundred thousand barrels, and the amount of grain on hands free and in bond, was proportionably large. The arrivals of Indian corn have also been large. The downward tendency of the flour and grain market was not checked on the 4th inst.

The decline in flour is reported at 4 shillings per barrel. On Indian corn the decline is 1 shilling per qr. (480 pounds.)

From the circular of the 29th ult. to the sailing of the Cambria, the market for cotton has been in a quiet state, rather dull and heavy, with a concession of about 1-2d on American. The tendency of the market was downward. The sales were limited.

The market for iron was not so brisk as it had previously been. Prices of Pig were hardly supported, but manufactured iron of all descriptions was fully as high, and prices are maintained.

The distress in Ireland and also in Scotland from the scarcity of food, continued, and was rather on the increase, notwithstanding very large sums of money had been subscribed in all parts of England for their relief.

A number of deaths from starvation are reported, and disease was making many victims among the famished population. Accounts are published of more disturbances in districts where food is scarce, and it would appear that FAMINE, in all its horrors, was impending over and threatening the devoted Irish.

The news and accounts from Prussia are almost as distressing as those from Ireland. Food is exceedingly scarce in many parts of that kingdom, and many deaths were occurring for want of subsistence. The Government was doing all in its power to furnish support.

The state of the destitute portions of Scotland does not appear to attract near so much attention as Ireland, probably on account of the overwhelming magnitude of the calamity which has fallen on millions of the Irish, in comparison with some hundred thousands of the Scotch.

It is hoped the people of the United States will not be backward in coming to their relief.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.—Forace Greeley, the editor of the New York Tribune, who has opposed his country since the commencement of the Mexican war, in the most violent and outrageous manner, was lately hung in effigy in the city of New York, for some remarks made concerning the New York Volunteers.

We hope the example will be followed throughout the Union wherever an editor of either party can be found laboring, like Greeley, with vile hands and foul heart against the voice and determination of the people of the United States, and in advocacy of the cause of the enemy. Out upon all such, the fate of a spy is too good for them.—[Springfield Democrat.

New York, Feb. 22, 9 1-2 P. M.

It is reported here that the brig Isabella, from Liverpool, bound to New York, was wrecked this morning at Barnegate, and 75 passengers, and 18 sailors lost.

Bicknell's Philadelphia Reporter, of the 23d, says: "The Philadelphia money market may be said to be easy. The banks are supplied with as much good paper as they can discount, while the rates for first notes, out of doors, range from 7 to 9 per cent.

"Tell me, will you Pete," said Sam Johnson to Pete Gumbo, "wh-wh who does de poet speak ob, when him beautifully ses—"

"She walks in beauty like a ting ob light?"

"Why, him means a nigger gal to be sure Sam," said Pete; "if him meant a white gal, ob course he'd sed, 'like a ting ob day.'"

"Den I understand de metamorphosis ob de deary," said Sam.