

THE BANNER.

B. C. & S. F. MURRAY, Editors.

LOUISIANA, MISSOURI.

MONDAY, --- NOV. 15.

No news of any consequence from the War. Gen. Scott's official report has not yet reached us.

The question of the justice of the Mexican War was discussed with much animation at the last meeting of the Louisiana Lyceum; and decided in the affirmative.

We are requested to say that there will be another discussion of the same question at the Academy, on Saturday next—discussion to commence at 6 o'clock, P. M. precisely. The public is invited to attend.

Our compositor inadvertently overlooked the following resolution in printing the proceedings of the Democratic meeting held at Bowling-Green on the 1st inst.:

On motion of S. F. Murray, resolved, that Marion W. Gordon, Esq., be appointed to fill the vacancy in the committee of vigilance for Buffalo Township, occasioned by the removal of a committeeman from said Township.

Mr. Gordon is altogether capable; and we trust he will make an active and vigilant member of the committee.

15. Resolved, that we are opposed to the prosecution of the existing war as a war of conquest for the sole purpose of acquiring territory thereby, but that if a permanent acquisition of Mexican territory should be the result of the war, we are in favor of leaving it to the people of such state or states as may be formed out of such territory, to settle by their fundamental law, the question whether such state or states shall be slave-holding or non-slaveholding; and therefore we are opposed to the proposition offered at the last congress by David Wilmot, a Democratic member from Pennsylvania, as a proviso to the bill appropriating three millions as a secret service fund, known as the "Wilmot proviso," or any similar measure, as calculated to disturb the peace and harmony, and to endanger the existence of the Union.

The above is the 15th resolution passed by the few Whigs that gathered at the Court House on Tuesday the 2d day of November court. We not only without hesitation pronounce it one of the weakest efforts of Whig chicanery, to mystify the truth, by making a false impression, but full of inconsistency, and want of candour in not expressing in plain language their views in regard to the prosecution of the war, and the admission of territory. They say: "Resolved, that we are opposed to the prosecution of the existing war as a war of conquest for the sole purpose of acquiring territory thereby." One would suppose by such language, they were opposed to the admission of territory under any circumstances; at least, to fighting for it.

So are we opposed to waging war for the acquisition of territory alone, if our claims upon Mexico can be settled honorably to our country without it. They continue the sentence: "But that if a permanent acquisition of Mexican territory should be the result of the war, we are in favour of leaving it to the people of such State or States as may be formed out of such territory, to settle by their fundamental law, the question, whether such State or States shall be slave-holding or non-slaveholding," &c. So are the Democrats of Missouri; but their resolution does not tell the people whether they are in favor of this "permanent acquisition" or no. This is what we call a want of candor, in not speaking explicitly upon this subject. If the war is prosecuted, the acquisition of territory must be the result, if honorable to our country. Mexico has nothing else, with which to indemnify us. Why quibble then about what they will favor, (should such be the result,) without telling the people whether they approved of that result or no? If they are opposed to the admission of this territory, it needs no hypocritical patriotic resolutions in favor of men and means for the "vigorous prosecution of the war." Mexico is ready to treat at any time, upon terms that ask of her no territory for remuneration, and she has nothing else with which to indemnify us, for her many outrages and spoils.

They say in their 10th resolution, "That inasmuch as we are engaged in a war with a foreign power, we are in favor of putting forth the most vigorous and energetic measures to bring that war to a successful, honorable and speedy close," &c. &c. Contrast this with language of their 15th resolution in which they resolved, "that we are opposed to the prosecution of the existing war as a war of conquest for the sole purpose of acquiring territory," &c. They

are not willing to prosecute the war to acquire territory, but to a "successful, honorable and speedy close." Can anything be more hypocritical? Can it be prosecuted to a "successful, honorable and speedy close" without acquisition of territory? We pause for a reply. Perhaps they are willing to prosecute it for honor and for territory together, but not for territory alone.

Another clause in this same 15th Resolution is deserving of attention: Beginning where we left off in quoting it: (the whole can be read together at the head of this article) "and therefore we are opposed to the proposition offered at the last Congress by David Wilmot, a Democratic member from Pennsylvania, as a proviso to the bill appropriating three millions as a secret fund, known as the 'Wilmot proviso' or any similar measure, as calculated to disturb the peace and harmony, and to endanger the existence of the Union." This is an effort to falsify the true position of the parties upon this incendiary proviso of David Wilmot, by denominating him a Democrat, seeking thereby to make the impression that it was a Democratic measure and met with Democratic favor. The Democratic convention recently held in Massachusetts denounced it, but the Whig convention refused to do so. Who gives it favor? Daniel Webster in his late speech at Springfield endorses its principles in these strong terms: "I never will, I never shall—give my vote in Congress for any further annexation of territory to this country with a slave representation;" and the Whig State Convention, thereupon nominated him for President.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Daniel Webster in his late speech at Springfield, Mass., declared that the "annexation of Texas was the real and true cause of the war."

And at the same time and same place, Mr. Webster declared that Texas had been an independent nation from the battle of San Jacinto, and that "Mexico had no just ground for complaint against the United States for annexing Texas to themselves."

If Mexico had no just ground for complaint on account of the annexation of Texas, and that is the true cause of the war, how comes it that Mexico is in the right, and we in the wrong?

We have not yet received the returns from the New York election, though we do not expect to hear much that is pleasant from that source, while the present dissensions and divisions are kept up in the ranks of the democratic party of that State.

We have received the first number of the *Odenango Union*, published in Norwich and Oxford, New-York. The Union is a neat and spirited paper established by the union of the Norwich Journal and Oxford Republican. Success to the Union.

We are indebted to Mr. Geo. Barnard, clerk of the steamer *Boreas* No. 3, for late New Orleans papers.

And also to the steamers *Ocean Wave*, *Anthony Wayne* and *Trenton*, for late St. Louis papers. The *Trenton* is hereafter to run as a regular Packet in the Upper Mississippi trade.

The *Washington Union* says, Gen. Taylor has asked for and obtained leave of absence from the army, for six months.—He is expected to arrive at New Orleans by the 1st of December.

The *Santa Fe Republican* contains a list of deaths that have occurred in the 1st Regiment of volunteers (Illinois) stationed there, since their departure from Alton, amounting to thirty-seven in all. A large portion of them are officers. The same paper will publish a list of the deaths in the Missouri volunteers in its next; if we see it we will publish it.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2, 1847.

The Fremont Court Martial—First Day's Proceedings.—The court met to-day at the arsenal at about noon. Nothing was done, however, more than to organize; when, in consequence of the absence of Major McCall, one of its members, it adjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'clock, A. M. — [Reveille.]

Col. Benton and Mr. Jones of New Orleans, appeared as the counsel for Col. Fremont. There was a long list of witnesses present and several others expected. The place for holding the court is changed from Fortress Monroe in Va. to Washington.

THE GREAT WHIG MEETING.

Messrs. Editors:—I had the honor of attending this wonderful gathering of the good Whigs of old Pike on the 2d inst.—a meeting consisting of 54 Whigs and 30 Democrats according to count. This was the great day set apart for the declaration of Whig sentiments, but when the hour arrived it was with seeming reluctance that many who had heretofore loved their country; marched up to a meeting, from which they knew, the influence of spleen and party spirit would extort the words of infatuated malice, alike dishonorable to their country and disgraceful to themselves.

An unusual spirit of carelessness and indifference seemed to pervade the meeting, but it only increased the zeal of a few who have once before enjoyed the spoils of Whig success, and whose youthful hopes might be blasted forever if stratagem and cunning should fail to triumph and another unfortunate field should be lost. The chairman having taken his seat, after an amended explanation of the objects of the meeting, (for each one seemed to have his own views about it,) a committee was finally selected to retire and hear in advance of the more unfortunate country Whigs, the line of policy to be adopted for their guidance—an edict which had doubtlessly consumed weeks of labor in its preparation, and which embraced only seven more commands than the Creator of the world thought fit to prescribe for the government of all mankind.

Whilst the committee was receiving orders, the meeting was awfully bored by a long and rampant tempest that blew up many things curious and strange indeed. I reckon many an old farmer present, began to think seriously of penning his cattle this winter, in fear that the innocent creatures might commit some damage in their usual partiality for a certain kind of food, when he heard for the first time that only eighty-three millions worth of breadstuffs were exported from the United States during the ten years previous to 1846, and that fifty-three millions worth were exported during nine months of the years 1846-'47. Messrs. Editors, I want you always hereafter to give that young man *elbow room*! He says again, if he is guilty of "moral treason" yet "whar! oh whar! is our bill of Rights?"

His government has been to him and to every many beneath its broad shield, a kind and faithful protector—it has deprived him of none of his privileges—on the other hand he enjoys undiminished freedom and happiness. No usurpation, no cause for fear. The institutions of his country, like a kind parent watch over his liberties and continue to guard him from harm—the mere name of "American citizen" would now protect him in the most distant regions of darkness and barbarity. That government by the wrongs and iniquities of a neighbor has been constrained to grasp the sword to sustain her rights. Our citizens have left their homes and consented to undergo the toils and privations of war, to uphold the honor of the nation—their blood has dyed those famous fields which give new tone to American character. Yet in our midst we behold political hucksters who are willing to degrade the name of their country, to extend to our enemies the words of comfort and consolation, and to prolong the evils of war in increased expenditures and a further effusion of blood. Tell them of their crime and they appeal for protection to that Constitution which supposes every citizen a friend to it, and a friend to the country.

But to proceed: The Resolutions came off now, and the Lord only knows the meaning of all of them. In the first place, they go for a vigorous prosecution of the war, though at the same time they declare it a damnable war. There is a considerable kink here to my mind. In the next place, they are bitterly opposed to the acquisition of territory, provided we get it by way of conquest. Then they come with a rant against the Wilmot proviso. Now permit me to ask one very simple question: Why prosecute the war unless we indemnify ourselves? and if we have no territory why talk of this proviso as applicable thereto? After the reading of these things an awful suspense followed. At last some devilish fellow took it into his head that he would let her rip any how, probably thinking his condition in life could not possibly be worsed. The old fellows took the pill because it had positively been prescribed by an experienced practitioner. Adopted unanimously, shouted the chair! Good old soul! he has tasted sweet things in his time too.—But now comes the great question

Old cats dislike very much, to engage in mischief during the day when they may be seen. A young one is put forward with a resolution recommending to the Townships to hold primary meetings, and send delegates to a county convention. Now Messrs. Editors you don't believe me but it is a fact, the Whigs of Old Pike have adopted the caucus system. They have villified and abused the democratic party for years, because they sometimes selected their candidates according to the will of the people expressed through the medium of fair and honest conventions. But a few days, since this county rang with the curses of the Whig party against us for this same thing. They have always opposed the nomination of county officers they say upon principle. The same principle governs all their actions upon every occasion. Principle resolves itself into a matter of policy, and adapting themselves to the fancies of to-day and the whims of to-morrow, their leaders endeavor to drag them on through a tissue of inconsistencies with no needle to guide, save self-interest, and no star to direct but that of an unbounded ambition.

But great credit is due to a single name in the meeting; he battled hard to sustain his reputation as a man of truth; he felt too proud to belie ten thousand declarations of former times. The great power sat calmly behind the throne and pushed forward strong and aged freemen who stooped to act as lesser lights to dim and feeble luminaries. Still the young man whose heart was honest, though his features were hard, continued to preach in a style that caused half suppressed cheers to rise from many a Whig. The measure now seemed lost, consistency was about to triumph, when the "lion of Louisiana," ambitious still, deserted the high ground he was wont to occupy, and lends his aid. The measure was still sickly, and would probably have drooped to rise no more, but he who never fails in such cases, rushed to its relief with "that potent syrup" and snatched the lingering patient from the verge of the grave. A calm smile now flashed o'er his countenance, and a secret joy played round his heart, that the master would say "well done, thou good and faithful servant."

The factum then rose and explained in high and grandiloquent language, how very possible it was that he could agree with both parties. And really he did it to a nicety. He damned the caucus system throughout, and would have been unwilling to commit this wrong had it not been justified by the wrong committed by the democrats, and finally wound up by saying that caucuses (if you will, change their names to conventions) are certainly the most lovely things in all creation. It is here, says he, that the people can meet and consult for their good. It is in these primary meetings that the principles of our free and republican institutions can be kept pure and unimpaired. The vote was then taken, and that poor honest-hearted fellow was heard to break silence by himself.

I am a believer in conventions and ever have been, and I therefore like the manner in which the democratic party of our country have acted, but how much credit is due the Whigs for their adoption of this course? To refuse to adopt a good thing until compelled by stern necessity argues a degree of wickedness and depravity which the Whig party will quickly disclaim, though it may at this time very justly attach to them.

From the St. Louis Reveille.
LATE FROM SANTA FE.

THE TROOPS MOVING SOUTH.

NAVIJO EXPEDITION.

By the kindness of our friend B. F. Coons, Esq., who arrived last evening from New Mexico, we are placed in possession of a "Santa Fe Republican," dated October 16th, which contains some items of general interest.

Col. Newby has issued orders for all the troops not required at Santa Fe to move south, and this force will number nearly 2,000 men. The editor of the *New Mexico* paper says they will be composed of the following companies:

Lt. Col. Easton's battalion. Six companies of Col. Rall's regiment, viz: Capt. McNair's, Korponay's, Jones', Clarkson's, Haley's and Lofland's; five companies Illinois regiment, viz: Capt. Cunningham's, Moses', Kinman's, Kinney's and Adams'; company G, of the dragoons, which is to be converted into artillery, and placed under command of Lt. Dyer, of the Ordnance Department; Capt. Hassenduebe's company of artillery, and Maj. Walker's battalion Mo. mounted volunteers, making altogether twenty-one companies.

They will be placed at various points between Albuquerque and El Paso, the mounted troops being at the points most suitable for grazing, and the whole, if necessary can be sent forward to El Paso, if the enemy should assemble there in sufficient force to require it.

The whole force will leave as soon as possible, all most probably next week. The remaining companies of the Illinois regiment, five in number, will remain in

Santa Fe. Capt. Bokes, Simmons and Smithson, of Col. Rall's regiment, will remain at Taos—Capt. Geiss, of the same at Las Begas, and two companies of the regulars at Albuquerque.

Col. Newby goes below; also Col. Ralls. Lt. Col. Boykin remains in command at Santa Fe, and Maj. Reynolds at Taos. Lt. Col. Lane has left for the south, and Maj. Donaldson was soon to follow.

Chihuahua.—No further news had been received from Chihuahua. It is supposed that Mr. Skinner and several others are detained prisoners below.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.

Boston, Friday, Nov. 5, 21-2, P. M.

The Royal Mail steamer *Caledonia* arrived here at 12 o'clock, M., to-day with London dates of the 18th, and Liverpool of the 19th ult.

The money market continues deranged, and since the sailing of the steamer of the 4th, many additional failures have been reported. Flour and cotton are heavy, and the prospect looks exceedingly gloomy.

The disastrous monetary pressure, recorded in the last advices, has continued to rage during the last two weeks with unabated severity involving several additional failures, and infusing a deep and impenetrable gloom throughout the whole commercial community of Great Britain. To such a point of inaccessibility has money now arrived, that there is scarcely any one house that can be looked upon without suspicion no matter how exalted its position.

We may avoid further announcements by stating that, altogether, FIFTY-FIVE HOUSES HAVE EITHER BROKEN OR SUSPENDED PAYMENTS, SINCE THE DEPARTURE OF THE LAST STEAMER! Yesterday it was announced that the Royal Bank of Liverpool had been compelled to suspend payment. The money market continues most stringent, but London papers of last night indulge hopes of partial restoration, and Exchange bills have been done at 150s. discount. Bank stock is quoted as dull at 182½/183s.

At the corn market, at London, on the 18th ult., there was an extensive supply of foreign wheat, but transactions were limited. American descriptions receded, from 2a3s per quarter, without any progress being made in sales.

Cotton Market.—New Orleans ordinary (to middling, 4 l-2a5 1-4d per lb; good to good fair 6 l-2a6 3-4d; good to fine 7a8d.

Business wears a gloomy aspect. Daily additions are made to the number of mills that work at intervals, and to those that have closed entirely. There have been additional failures to those already published.

Hemp.—Dew rotted, per ton 28a£30.—Hacked, 30a£24.

Miscellaneous News.—Parliament has been prorogued until the 11th November, when it will be further adjourned until the 9th of January for despatch of business.

The Lord Mayor of London gave a splendid entertainment on Saturday week to the Duke of Cambridge, at which a very large company was present. The invitations included his excellency Hon. Geo. Bancroft the American Minister, and three Polish princes. Mr. Bancroft's health was proposed, and his address, in response, was warmly received.

Accounts from Italy being intelligence that Ferrara is about to be evacuated by the Austrian troops. The Pope is left in the undisturbed exercise of his civic and administrative reforms.

A civil war is still impending in Switzerland.

Serious disturbances have occurred in the Sicilies.

In Spain, Espartero has been suddenly displaced from the head of the New Ministry, and Navarez installed in his place.—The French influence is thus shown to have been again triumphant in this distracted country.

The prospect of affairs in Ireland, during the coming winter are, indeed, gloomy enough. Famine in an aggravated form has reappeared, and Queen Victoria has issued a letter commanding general collections to be raised in the established church, for the relief of the suffering and starving peasantry.

Bishop Onderdonk.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce referring to the discussion of the Bishop's case in Convention, and the effort to make a canon to fit the subject, disposes of the whole affair, no doubt, very satisfactorily to itself, in the following summary manner:

We would go to the New Testament, and there we have a Canon of inspiration, which fits and settles the matter at once. It is in Timothy iii, 7th: Moreover he [a bishop] must have a good report of them which are without: lest he fall into reproach and the snare of the devil. We do not believe there can be any doubt that by this Canon Bishop Onderdonk is rendered ineligible!

Diplomatic Relations with Rome.—We have it from good authority, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, that our Government has determined to open diplomatic relations with the Papal See. We understand also that Col. J. S. Du Solle, of this city, is likely to be the gentleman selected as charge d'affairs to Rome.