

# THE BANNER.

MONDAY, OCT. 23.

E. C. & F. MURRAY, Editors.

LOUISIANA, MISSOURI.

"If we are not struck with Judicial blindness, we shall cling to this Constitution as the mariner clings to the last plank, when night and the tempest close around him."  
—LEWIS CASS.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**GEN. LEWIS CASS,**  
OF MICHIGAN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**GEN. WM. O. BUTLER,**  
OF KENTUCKY.

**Electors for President and Vice President.**  
1st District—JOHN C. WELBORN, of Pike.  
2nd " A. M'KINNEY, of Randolph.  
3rd " E. B. EWING, of Ray.  
4th " G. D. HALL, of Lafayette.  
5th " B. F. MASSEY, of Lawrence.  
6th " J. H. RELFE, of Washington.  
7th " TRUSTEN POLK, of St. Louis.

## THE ELECTION.

Are you ready? Two weeks from tomorrow and you will be called on to mark out, "at the ballot box," the policy of the Republic of America for the next four years—perhaps for all time to come. To contemplate the breadth and extent of the influence that is and may be exerted in the civilized world, by the successful administration of the Model Republic, drives conviction to every heart that the elective franchise in America is the most responsible and sacred trust ever bequeathed by man to man. When we reflect that a single vote, or failing to give such vote, may change the policy of governments and fate of nations, one scarcely deserves the name of Republican who will lie supinely on his back and suffer the change of administrations to go by default. We are now approaching a novel and interesting era in the history of our government. Hitherto elections have been conducted with reference to principles—both parties boldly advocating the measures they believed to be necessary to the prosperity of the government. It is true the so called Whig party have on other occasions, as in 1840, adopted the mum policy, and sought to screen their principles behind false issues, from a sense of their inability to carry the Union by a plain and open argument in their behalf. They sought too successfully to divert the attention of the people from a close scrutiny of their principles, by their "tinkling symbols and sounding brass." But when once in power the measures they most avoided, were the first upon the carpet. A National Bank had been openly disclaimed and declared no issue in many parts of the Union, but every nerve was stretched to fasten one upon the country—even over the head of Tyler, whom they had nominated on account of his anti-Bank speeches. But, although their ticket had the elements of humbugery about it, their candidates were men who had mixed in State affairs, and did not hesitate to identify themselves with the Whig party, and to subscribe to most of the measures of that party.

The approaching election, we have said, presents a new era in the politics of the nation—in the language of Webster "it stands by itself, without precedent and without justification for anything in our previous history." Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore are presented by the Whig party for the two first offices known in the republic! Those offices are the more responsible trusts from the peculiar condition of the political world, caused by the hold the impression is gaining upon the human mind, that man is capable of self government.—Whilst this conviction is slowly and surely working its way, all eyes are turned to America, the pioneer in the cause of republicanism. Efforts have been made in every age to establish the rights of the masses, and upon the pages of history it will be seen their hopes have invariably been dashed to pieces upon the same rock—"a blind and heedless enthusiasm for mere military renown." We hold that a pure republic is the only equitable government on earth: all others are founded in error and depend for support upon ignorance rather than intelligence. Every error or step from the true science of government sets back republican principles, in the mind of man, further than they can be advanced in an age. That it would be an error to elevate Gen. Taylor to the Presidency, on account of his military reputation alone, no sane republican will deny. And yet, that he has

any other claims for that office no reasonable man will contend. Gen. Taylor is a good enough soldier, and may have good enough sense, but disguise it as you may he is wholly unqualified for the office to which he aspires. No man who has been in the army for more than 40 years can be properly qualified. His election would be an error in our government of the most stupendous magnitude. It would be sealing the conviction upon the minds of Monarchists that republics are unsafe, and taking the first step in the road which all others traveled to ruin. The Whig party have no claims to success, on account of any principles they may partially advocate—they buried them at the big funeral at Philadelphia, called their Convention. They formed their ticket like a net "to catch birds of every feather"—Taylor with his location and negro property for the South, his "combustible" popularity for the thoughtless, and Fillmore's location and Abolitionism for the North.

How different was the actions of the Democratic party. They met in Convention and laid down the principles upon which they propose to administer your government, and published them to the world. Their candidates are experienced statesmen, who subscribe to those principles, and whose abilities have been endorsed by the leaders of the opposition. Their principles are the same that the people preferred four years ago, when they were met upon principle by the opposition. Their principles are the same that have brought your government to what it is—that made it respected abroad and loved at home. Your government has been so successfully administered upon these principles during the present administration, that the opposition have not dared to attack them in open campaign, or to offer you theirs in their place.

If, then, you are convinced that the Democratic principles are right or wrong, go to the polls and vote accordingly. If you vote for Lewis Cass & Wm. O. Butler, you vote for the present currency of the country, for the present Tariff of the country, and for the present internal and external policy of the country—you vote to sustain the Constitution unimpaired as bequeathed to us by our forefathers, who gained us our liberty.

If upon the contrary you vote for Zachary Taylor & Millard Fillmore, you sanction the doctrine that the constituent has no right to know the opinions of the candidate, and that a purely military chieftain is a suitable character to elevate to the Presidency. You vote for a Southern slaveholder without any principles, and Northern Abolitionist with Abolition principles.

**Pennsylvania and Ohio.**—The despatches from these States have changed the result almost daily. Ford and Weller have alternately been reported ahead in Ohio, and both parties were actually afraid to shout—so close was the race. It appears to be conceded that Ford is elected by from one to three hundred majority—the official vote alone can fix the figures. The Democrats have gained two members of Congress. The Senate is a tie, and the Whigs and Free Soilers together claim four majority in the House—several seats are contested.

It appears to be generally conceded that Taylor's chances are gone in Ohio. Ford received a heavy vote in the Western Reserve, where Taylor cannot carry a single county. Ohio is as safe as any State in the Union for Cass & Butler.

In Pennsylvania the vote was very light. Johnston's reported majority is now trimmed down to 300 by the last despatch on Saturday. He received the whole Free Soil vote as well as Native, having declared himself in favor of their doctrine. The former subtracted from Taylor, will give the State to Cass & Butler by a good majority. The Keystone is perfectly safe.

**Singular State of Things.**—Gen. Cass will carry his native State, New Hampshire, and his adopted one, Michigan.

He will also carry Taylor's native State, Virginia, and his adopted State, Louisiana. He will also carry the county and precinct in which Gen. Taylor lives, and the county and precinct in which he himself lives.

Land Warrants are selling in this city for \$110 to \$112 each, which, if used for the purchase of public land, places it at about seventy cents per acre.—[St. Louis Union.]

The "free soilers" in Maine have nominated on their electoral ticket, three opposite Democrats, and six Abolition-Whigs.

## EXTRA ALLOWANCES.

The Republican, of the 11th, contains an article with the following startling caption: "The official editor cornered—a falsehood uttered and a falsehood nailed to the counter as base coin." We were led as a matter of curiosity to read the disclosure, and found, as usual, a great amount of wind and gass, without judgment or reason. The facts are these:—For the purpose of manufacturing political capital one Stewart, of Pennsylvania, commonly known as *Ogle Stewart*, from his following in the footsteps of his reckless predecessor in infamy, openly charged in Congress that Gen. Cass had received a great amount of extra pay from the government, whilst acting as Governor of Michigan, over and above his regular salary, seeking thereby to make the impression that Gen. Cass had wronged or defrauded the government. Not satisfied with greatly exaggerating, and in many instances actually doubling the amounts paid, but dishonestly concealed or failed to state the character of the services for which these allowances were made. A large portion was for actual expenses incurred while negotiating treaties for the government at remote places in the wilderness in the West; the residue was a compensation for his services. No man but the varied party lack would have said aught to a single allowance made to Gen. Cass, for the most reckless have not dared to deny it was not earned, every dime of it. But our readers well know that these malicious charges were greedily copied into the whig journals, the Republican among them, from one end of the Union to the other. It was to do justice to Gen. Cass, and to show these politicians the recklessness of their course, that the Washington Union made a fair computation of the extra allowances made both to Cass and to Taylor. The same thing was done by Democrats in Congress, but the whig majority would not suffer the facts to be published. This publication of Taylor's allowances, by the Union, has taken the whigs all aback. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, in a fit of desperation writes to Adjutant Gen. Jones to know

First—If, from the commencement of his military service to the present time, Gen. Taylor ever applied for, or received in the form of pay, emoluments or otherwise, one dollar more than the laws in terms allowed; and

Secondly—Whether his pay and emoluments during the period he has been a Major General, have not been the same as those received by General Jackson whilst he held the same post in the army of the United States?

No body ever contended that Gen. Taylor had received illegal pay, nor can it be shown that Gen. Cass did. Cass did perform extra services which cost him immense sums that were met by his government.—General Taylor did receive extra pay, and it cannot be shown that he was ever called to perform extra services, by negotiating treaties, as was Cass, Jackson and Harrison. The following is

Adjutant Gen. Jones' reply.

Washington, Oct. 2, 1848.

DEAR SIR:—I duly received your letter of the 30th ult., and having examined the article in the Union of September 28, referred to, have no hesitation in saying that all the pay and allowances specified as having been received by Major General Taylor, were in strict conformity to law and the Regulations of the War Department made pursuant thereto; and are precisely such as any other officer similarly situated would have been entitled to receive.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

R. JONES, Adj. Gen'l.

Hon. R. Johnson, Baltimore, Md.

It is this reply the Republican makes such a flouzish over, as nailing the Union's article to the counter. It will be seen from Jones' reply that Taylor did receive the articles specified by the Union, which he says he had a right to receive. The same can be said of Cass. Whiggery is tired of its own argument, and becomes reckless when it is turned against them.

We see, through the medium of the Missouri Statesman, that the Barnburner, (we do not exchange with the thing,) "a dirty little disorganizing sheet published in St. Louis, under the auspices of a few of the pin-feathered, slick-haired, soap-locked Tittlebates of that place," has made an assault upon an article published some weeks since in the Banner. This representative of the sore-heads of St. Louis charges the Banner with inconsistency in advocating the election of Gen. Cass "on account of his military services." In the same article from which it makes a perverted extract, the contrary of its misrepresentation (which

amounts to an impudent falsehood) is plainly stated. Consistency indeed! This is the same pie-bald knot of political upstarts that conducted the miscalled Democratic Flag, and pretended to advocate the election of Cass and Butler no more than three months ago. The principles of those statesmen are the same now as then in every particular. But it is not our design to argue with this consumed sheet, that will soon gallop off the stage of existence, for its whole article is but a web of lies, that will elicit the serious attention of none but heads as soft, if not as sore, that can furnish nothing better for their papers.

Let the people of the South remember that the charge that Fillmore is an Abolitionist is utterly false, and that the men who make it support for the Presidency the man who in August, 1846, was in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, but who in December, 1847, to get Southern votes in the Baltimore Convention, wrote a long letter against it. [Mo. Statesman.]

Let the people of the South remember that the above paragraph was penned by a reckless politician in a state of desperation—that he gives his empty declaration where evidence is required. To his assertion "that the charge that Fillmore is an Abolitionist is utterly false," let Fillmore answer himself. The following question, amongst others, was propounded to him by the Anti-Slavery Society of New York, in October, 1838, while he was a candidate for Congress:

4th. Are you in favor of immediate legislation for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia?

To which he replies: "I am much engaged, and have no time to enter into an argument, or to explain at length, my reasons for my opinion. I shall therefore, content myself for the present, by answering ALL your interrogatories in the AFFIRMATIVE, and leave for some future occasion, a more extended discussion of the subject."

To make good the charge that Cass was, in August, 1846, in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, and in December, '47, against it, needs more than the Statesman's or a Rathburn's assertion—we demand the evidence. Let you should fail to find documentary evidence to suit the occasion, we furnish you with the following extract from Cass' celebrated pamphlet on the Quintuple treaty, written as early as 1842:

"It (slavery) can be safely left only to those who are to be so seriously affected by it; and there it is left by the constitution of the United States. It is a matter with which the general government has no concern."

**CHARGE OF MURDER.**—Auguste Fallibus, a private in Captain Peltzer's company, from St. Louis, was yesterday taken before Justice Butler for further examination, upon a charge of killing a fellow-soldier, named Mathias Ambrooster. It appears that defendant and deceased, in company with several other members of the company, when encamped near Fort Mann, left the camp on a Buffalo hunt. In returning, deceased was a short distance in advance of defendant, when the latter stumbled in consequence of his foot becoming entangled in the grass. At the time of stumbling, his gun, which he was carrying under his arm, discharged, the contents passing through the head of Ambrooster, causing almost instant death.—Defendant appeared to be very much distressed at what had occurred, laid down his arms, and surrendered himself as a prisoner to his comrades, and was taken to the camp. A court of inquiry was instituted by the commanding officer, a trial had, and defendant acquitted, and again put on duty. The shooting is admitted by the defendant, but the intention or malice aforethought denied. To show malice, the State proved that the defendant and deceased had on several occasions quarreled, and that when engaged in such quarreling defendant had threatened to shoot deceased. The defence, in rebuttal, proved it to be a common expression among soldiers when quarreling, to threaten to shoot each other, when, at the same time, no such thought or intention was actually meant—that it was as common to make such a threat as it was for them to quarrel, none regarding it as serious—that it is common for soldiers to quarrel while in camp, and in a few moments to be as friendly as ever—and that at the time of the accident the defendant and deceased were apparently on friendly terms, notwithstanding their previous quarreling. The examination of witnesses for the defence was not concluded yesterday, and the case was further continued until to-day. [Rep., Oct. 18th.]

**Discharged.**—Auguste Fallibus, a member of Capt. Peltzer's company St. Louis infantry, arrested for shooting Mathias Ambrooster, on the plains, near Fort Mann was yesterday discharged by Justice Butler; it appearing from the evidence that the shooting was accidental and without malice

aforethought. The facts of the case, as developed by the examination, we gave in yesterday's paper.—[Ib.]

## OHIO ELECTION.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 19.

Our returns for Governor are by majorities. The aggregate vote will reach near 400,000. The Senate is tied, and the house four Whigs majority, five of whose seats will be contested, and two of whose certificates will be given to the Democrats by Democratic clerks. Ford's majority, as at present advised, is 205.

## PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19.

The Governor's race is so close that the same blanket can cover both nags. My private impression is, that Johnson's majority will be less than 50. The official returns vary the aggregate vote about 400.—[St. Louis Union, October 20th.]

**Large Sale of Land.**—On Tuesday the 3d inst., 40,000 acres of land in Illinois and Wisconsin, belonging to the United States Bank, were offered and all sold at public sale, in this city, by order of the Trustees under the assignment of May 1st, 1844. The sale was well attended, and the bidding spirited—a large number of strangers being present. The sale realized \$78,000, and the land averaged \$1 60 per acre. Messrs M. Thomas & Son, Auctioneers.—[Phila. Price Cur.]

## CAUTION TO YOUTHS.

On Friday evening last, Mr. John J. Arthur, son of Maston H. Arthur, Esq., while endeavoring to kindle a fire by burning powder, suffered the fire to be communicated to the powder in a horn suspended about his neck, out of which he was pouring powder at the time. The explosion shocked him severely, burning his face very badly. Boys generally are too careless with so powerful an agent.

The owners of several of our steamboats are attaching to their engines, Lymans patent steam and water gauge; by which the passengers in the cabin, as well as the engineer, can ascertain the amount of steam the boat carries, and the quantity of water in her boilers.—[St. Louis Union.]

**Minnesota.**—The inhabitants of Minnesota have held a convention, at which sixty-one delegates were in attendance, for the purpose of memorializing Congress to give them a Territorial government. H. H. Sibley Esq., was selected as a delegate to visit Washington City, and urge their views.—Resolutions were passed, thanking R. H. Cheever, Esq., for his exertions at Washington in their behalf.

Daniel Webster has made another speech in which he says the Whigs are the only genuine "free soilers," and that as such they go for Taylor. On the other hand, John Van Buren made a speech on the same day, in the New York Park, claiming that every "free soiler" would go for his papa.

**Wholesale Poisoning.**—Nearly the entire company of the Lowell City Guards were poisoned by drinking coffee, night before last, while at a muster in Littleton. The coffee was made in a vessel with a copper bottom, and had stood in it for several hours, and the acid of the coffee, no doubt, attacked the copper, and poisoned the whole. It was partaken of by most of the company through the evening and during the night; every one who had partaken of it was more or less sick—some of them violently. The Surgeon and assistant surgeon were fortunately there, and attended to their relief with much success. They are all recovering now. The number poisoned was over forty; three of the company, who did not drink of the coffee, were not affected by any of the symptoms under which the others suffered. This case should be a warning to all not to use any copper vessel in cooking.—[Lowell Courier.]

If Gen. Taylor is to be elected for the sake of destroying executive influence, why not have "king log" at once? Whiggery is a strange animal—its avowed object is to fill an office so that it may not be filled—to choose a President who will not be President. If Taylor is not to exercise any executive influence, should he be elected, how will he effect any of those wonders which his friends have promised? [St. Louis Union.]

**DELEWARE.**—The Whig majority at the recent inspector's election was 23, but in one township Democrats enough were absent to have changed the result. The Gazette claims Little Delaware as safe for Cass.

**MARYLAND.**—As far as the recent local election indicates the result in November, Cass has the best chance for carrying this State.