

THE BANNER.

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

LOUISIANA, MISSOURI.

MONDAY, FEB. 5th.

We have received no mails whatever since Wednesday last.

Nothing from Congress since our last.

THE LEGISLATURE.

We have received but two days' proceedings of the Legislature since our last. That time has been chiefly occupied in debates upon the amendment, offered by Mr. Henderson, to the Report of the Inspectors of the Penitentiary, and the contested seat of the 22d Senatorial District. A few private bills have been passed.

OURSELVES & CORRESPONDENTS.

W-h-e-w! gentlemen, contain yourselves. Much has been said "upon the streets" since our last publication, with regard to the communications that appeared in this paper. Mr. A thought "Observer" unjust in his remarks, and should not have been heard. Mr. B thought the piece an excellent production and should by all means be read. *Vice versa*, Mr. B thought the remarks of "Citizen" wrong in spirit, untimed and uncalled for; while Mr. A said they were just the thing. In the course of altercation not a few have been the wraps dealt us by a cross-fire. Now, with regard to the latter, with due respect to public opinion, (for we always hold ourselves amenable to it, as well as to the laws,) we beg leave to say those wraps have been gratuitous. What does public opinion say? Why is it divided as to the merits and justice of those articles? In our judgment, there is nothing in either to prohibit their publication, coming as they do from persons responsible, who have the best interest of the town in view. They invade the rights of no one, nor do violence to the feelings of private individuals; they deal in public affairs and in general terms. If, in the judgment of any, injustice has been done to the public, or to public affairs, there is a way to right it.

Had we decided them wrong and excluded them—which we certainly had a right to do—would our judgment not have been called in question, and who would have decided? While the columns of the Banner are always open to correspondents, on all sides of all questions of general interest, we will not hesitate to close them when, in our judgment, public or private interest requires it.

In our debut into business we taught a school which had been notorious for changing its teachers. It was but a short time before certain rules were suggested to us as wholesome in their application. Shortly afterwards, directly conflicting, were strongly recommended from other sources. They all came from persons who thought they knew, and were directly interested; and of course were indignant that their views were not carried out. Reader, what do you suppose we did in the premises? Just what our judgment told us was right. Need we add we never lost a scholar on that account!

The Seventy-Six and Mr. Fitzsimons.

The Seventy-Six seems to be hugely displeased with Mr. Fitzsimons' lectures on Ireland, while in Bowling Green. It says they were in some respects of an interesting character, and generally thought to have been tolerably good, but intolerably long: that he was severe upon the *English Queen* and equally so upon the *Kings English*—that he used the expressions "I done" and "I seen." If he did, and the Seventy-Six says he did, it was an egregious fault. It is not our prerogative, nor our desire to make the Seventy-Six like the able lectures of Mr. Fitzsimons—not by any means. But when public injustice is done to any one, we feel it our privilege, as well as our duty, to right the wrong as nearly as we can. The wrong of which we speak, consists in the following sentence quoted from that paper:

"He denounced the Pope and the Catholic Church in no measured terms, dissenting entirely from every essential belief entertained by that church, and yet professed to be a firm believer in that faith."

We listened to Mr. Fitzsimons in two lectures in Louisiana, upon the same subject, and presume his ground was the same. If he changed it he did wrong. We understood him from his remarks, to denounce the actions of the Catholic clergy of Ireland, in siding against the confederation, and with England, in her efforts to crush the spirit of rebellion upon the part of the Irish people,—for lending themselves to the British Government for mercenary considerations—for meddling with state affairs, and deceiving the people by teaching them false doctrines, the better to exact enormous contributions to enable them to hire curates to do the preaching according to order, while they rolled in affluence; that he believed in the essential doctrines of Catholicism, not in its abuses as practised

in Ireland. As to the correctness of this picture, we are not entirely prepared to decide. If true, we presume there cannot be a Catholic in this country found to differ with Fitzsimons. We make these remarks because we think he is placed in a wrong attitude before the public, and especially before the Catholic Church of this country. Again—

"We must express our disapprobation of his attempts to pamper the prejudices and excite the passions of the people of the United States, with the apparent design to embroil us in a destructive war with a country with which we now are, and it is to be earnestly hoped we may ever remain at peace."

We understood Fitzsimons to take the ground that there had already been too much excitement in this country. That England had seized upon the fact to shake the confidence of the American people in the growing republican spirit in Ireland, by raising the hopes of our people to the liveliest height, by means of false reports of Irish success, to fall again into the other extreme;—that in their zeal, they had sent contributions that had been misapplied, and productive of harm rather than good.

We are inclined to the belief that the *awful dread of war*, (for its very name seems to set his bones to shaking) felt by the Editor, has led him to construe inoffensive into belligerent language. We think there is no cause to fear.

One other reflection of the Seventy-Six, and we have done.

"Neither do we, like him, estimate the greatness of a country, as we would that of a game cock, by our ability to fight, but consider the acts of peace as far, very far transcending in importance and true greatness, those of war, in which respect a Cossack or Camanche Indian might rival our greatness!"

We have no desire to flatter the American people, for self-adulation is weakness at all times!—but believe their fame, as a civilized, scientific and peaceful nation, is justly far brighter and wider than that of the *Cossacks* or *Camanches*. What has induced the editor to make this fling at the American people, we know not, unless the shock (of conscience) he received by the Mexican war, has rendered him a misanthrope in feeling, at least as far as his country is concerned.

OF INTEREST TO PLANTERS.

We invite the attention of Tobacco growers in this part of the State, to the following *Card*, which we find in the St. Louis papers. It affords a fine opportunity for our farmers to make known the superiority of the tobacco grown upon their lands, and to sustain the high character it deserves and partially enjoys; as well as to prove their neatness and skill in preparing the article. The profits of tobacco depend more upon the quality than the quantity raised. At the exhibition held at the Planters' Tobacco Warehouse last season, "Old Pike" bore off the first and third best premiums offered—proving herself the banner county in the State. Will the farmers not claim for her the same distinction again?

A CARD.

TO THE PLANTERS OF MISSOURI.—The manufacturers and shippers of tobacco in St. Louis, with a view to encourage the growth and management of tobacco in Missouri, hereby offer a premium, as follows, viz:

For the best hhd. of manufacturing leaf, a silver pitcher, valued at \$50.
For the second best hhd. of manufacturing leaf, a silver mug, valued at \$25.
For the best hhd. of shipping leaf, a silver pitcher, valued at \$50.
For the second best hhd. of shipping leaf, a silver mug, valued at \$25.
The tobacco to be the growth of 1848; to be opened at the Planters' Tobacco Warehouse, on the 20th day of June, 1849, and the premiums awarded by three disinterested judges.
St. Louis, Jan'y 26, 1849.

APPOINTMENT OF JUDGES.

The following Judicial appointments have been made by the Governor of Missouri and confirmed by the Senate:

W. M. B. Napton, John F. Ryland and Jas. H. Birch, to be Judges of the Supreme Court of Missouri for 12 years. Judges Scott and McBride have been left out.

The following Circuit Judges have been appointed and confirmed:

For 1st Judicial Circuit, Jas. W. Morrow.	
2d do	Wm. A. Hall.
4th do	Addison Reese.
5th do	Geo. W. Dunn.
6th do	H. W. Young.
11th do	Jas. A. Clark.
12th do	S. L. Leonard.

It is reported that Carty Wells, Esq., has been appointed Judge for the 3d Circuit, though we have not seen it officially stated.

Wm. C. Roberts, Esq., of Boone county, has been nominated for Attorney General.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.—EQUAL REPRESENTATION.

It will be remembered by every reader what efforts were made, before the last August election, by Whig orators, to impress the people with the belief that the Democratic party opposed equal representation in the State. Notwithstanding our candidate for Governor, and the great body of the party in this section of the State, advocated equal representation upon the stump and through the press, still, James S. Rallins, the Whig candidate for Governor, and all the little strikers everywhere, charged the responsibility of the unequal state of representation upon the Democratic party, because they were in the majority. Let Whigs support the wrong as much as they would, still they were not responsible for that wrong, while in the minority, was their argument. The old Constitution provided that each county in the State should have one representative, and that there should be but one hundred representatives. As emigration flowed westward, new counties were formed until the number nearly equaled the number of representatives allowed by the Constitution. The natural consequence was the large counties were nearly all left with the same representation of the smallest. The smaller counties finding themselves possessed of the power, and believing that each county was entitled to a representative, determined to hold it without regard to party.

When the amendments to the Constitution recently adopted were proposed in the Legislature, though they do not fully equalize representation, (a great extent remedy the evil and were the best the larger counties could get. The question then recurred to the adoption of those amendments, which give to St. Louis 10 instead of 4 representatives, to Pike 2 instead of 1, &c. The only alternatives were the amendments or the old system. And how did those Whigs who have been so clamorous about equal representation, by charging the Democratic party with opposing it, acquit themselves in the Legislative Hall? While the small counties, that are chiefly Democratic, with an honorable generosity voted for the amendments; the chief opposition they met came from the Whigs. While the representative from Pike spoke and voted for the amendments, the representatives from Cooper, Saline and Boone, leading Whigs, spoke and voted against them. If, after that, they had been defeated, at the next election we would have heard it charged by those same worthies, that the Democratic party opposed equal representation. They would not have been censurable—no, not they! They were in the minority and could not help it.

We will at all times publish the Marriages and Deaths, that occur in this community, [free of charge] if their friends will take the pains to furnish us with their names and ages; these things we can't be expected to know.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

The price of Wheat in St. Louis last week ranged from 70 to 85 cents per bushel. Corn, prime, in gunnies, 34. Flour, country brands, \$4.25, City do. \$4.40.—Little or nothing doing in the Pork & Beef line.

The annual revenue under the tariff of 1846, is \$35,000,000
The annual current expenses in time of peace, \$22,000,000

Surplus revenue, \$13,000,000

Amount borrowed for the war, \$49,000,000

Thus, in four years the war debt will be paid. This is the tariff that Webster said would not yield \$17,000,000 per annum.

The Lancaster *Intelligencer*, thus notices one of the facts stated in Mr. Secretary Walker's triumphant vindication of the Tariff of 1846:

\$37,472,757!

A FACT FOR FARMERS TO REMEMBER.

During the year ending June 30th, 1848 which was not the year of the famine abroad, the export of *Breadstuffs* and *Provisions*, under the tariff of 1846, amounted to THIRTY-SEVEN MILLIONS FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-TWO THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SEVEN DOLLARS. This is much more than double the annual average export under the tariff of 1842.

A writer in the *Jefferson Enquirer*, states that an extensive bed of the finest Marble has been discovered in Callaway county, near Fulton in this State. It is of a light cream color, and beautifully variegated. In the same neighborhood there exists an immense bed of coal, said to be thirty or forty feet in thickness near the surface of the earth. It is now said, that recent discoveries of Iron ore have been made in the same neighborhood.—*St. Louis Union*.

GEN. TAYLOR'S AGE.—We perceive a statement that Gen. Taylor is but fifty-eight years of age. This is not correct.—We had it from the general himself, that he was "sixty-four."—*N. O. Delta*.

[For the Banner.]

MR. EDITOR:

I must apologise to you for troubling you with a few words of explanation, with regard to the communication you were so kind as to publish for me last week, which I find has been misunderstood by some, and misrepresented by others, and I am unwilling that my motives should be either misunderstood or misrepresented. In the first place, a friend suggested to me, that my illusion to the *terrible epidemic*, is calculated to convey the impression of a greater amount of sickness and greater mortality, than what they really are, or have been.—To this I reply, that my illusion was more to the terrible form, and unmanageable nature of the disease, than to the number of deaths or cases, though they have been considerable in proportion to our population.

2d. It has been charged that my language contains a broad and unqualified denunciation of our citizens as a mass, for being illiberal in supplying the wants of the poor and unfortunate. I think such an inference is entirely gratuitous, and that the only fair construction is what I intended, that if they would look around, our citizens might find abundant room for the exercise of their charitable feelings at home. I most cheerfully admit, nor have I aimed to convey any other impression, that as a general thing, our citizens have been liberal in extending aid to the needy, but there are exceptions to this rule.

3d. I understand great dissatisfaction is expressed by some, at the charge of want of suitable attention to the sick. I am truly sorry that in this respect I can make no abatement of the charge. I made no personal illusions—charged no particular class as a whole, but stated merely what I am able to prove; that numbers of the sick have suffered for the want of suitable attention, particularly of nights, during the extreme cold weather. If the shoe pinches, I presume those who suffer will cry out. I shall go into no further particulars unless compelled to do so, and hope my suggestions may have the effect to rescue the character of our town from a position in which my conduct at least, has not placed it.

4th. An inference has been drawn from my illusion to the furnishing of the church, that the citizens were censured for not aiding in that matter. If any *censure* could be inferred from my remarks, I think it would fall on the members of the church who *promised* to pay the sexton, while I admit it was my design to convey the impression that I thought it a *duty* for others to contribute to that which is a common benefit to all, and thought the last sentence in the communication sufficiently explained my meaning, to wit: that an opportunity would be offered, probably, for such as might see proper to contribute to that object.

A word by way of anticipation of criticisms on some blunders in that article.—How I could have said, or been made to say, of Mr. Fitzsimons' address, "spreading among our people the wrongs, the griefs, &c., instead of the history of the wrongs, &c." I cannot imagine, unless it was because I was speaking of an *Irish subject*, and therefore a "bull" necessarily followed.

Allow me to say, Mr. Editor, to prevent all misconception, that so far as I, my family, or friends are concerned, in sickness, we have ever received all the kindness and sympathy from the hands of the people, that could be bestowed. It is only for others that I plead.

OBSERVER.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Just after dark last night, the hemp house and rope walk in the Penitentiary at the lower end of this city, were discovered to be on fire. The weather was very cold; there was but a limited supply of water in the prison; the combustible material in the building was abundant, and the fire, when discovered, had progressed to such an extent, that it was found impossible to extinguish it, and the building, about two hundred feet in length, with its entire contents, was consumed. The citizens of the city generally, with the members of the Legislature, and a large number of persons temporarily sojourning here, repaired promptly to the prison, and labored energetically to prevent the spread of the fire to the other buildings, and to save as much property as possible from destruction. We were amongst the first to reach the prison, and when we looked at the building on fire, came to the conclusion that all the other buildings, from their proximity to the one on fire, must certainly be burned down.—The flames, for a time, were confined within the walls of the building, but after a little while, as if impatient to be liberated, leaped out through the doors, windows and roof, with a fearful and terrific grandeur.—One of the largest and most extensive buildings in the prison was only saved by having a tin roof, and the new and elegant block of cells, [not yet quite finished,] erected at an expense of upwards of \$30,000, would have been consumed without doubt, but for its roof of slate. There was but little wind, and that fortunately carried the flames directly towards and against the main exterior stone walls of the prison. The loss, including the cost of replacing the building destroyed, we are told, will be from ten to twelve thousand dollars. It ought to be mentioned to the praise of the convicts, that they exerted themselves to

the utmost in their power, and with seeming pleasure, to save as much as possible from the ravages of the destroying element. It is not known how the fire originated.—*Metropolitan*, 18th.

THE CHOLERA.

As we know not at what time this terrible scourge may fall upon us like a thief in the night, we deem it our duty to publish the following remedy, which is said to be infallible. We translate it from the "Courier de Constantinople," of the 14th October, for which we are indebted to the politeness of an intelligent friend.

[Washington Union.]

Translated from the *Courier de Constantinople*.

We read in the "Imperial" of Smyrna, of the 6th of October, No. 430. the following:

"Nothing which relates to the treatment of the cholera should be neglected by science. We hasten to submit to it the following letter; happy, as the honorable former consul-general who addresses it to us says, if mankind can have at last found an efficacious remedy for this terrible scourge: "SUEZIA, [at the mouth of the Oronte,] "October, 1848.

To the Editor:

"Sir: Having become through Providence, an humble instrument in discovering an *infallible* remedy for the cholera, even in the most desperate cases, I hasten to communicate to your estimable paper, the treatment by which, with God's assistance, this disease may be cured. It is as follows:

As soon as the vomiting and diarrhoea commence, place the legs of the patient up to the knees in water not too hot to the touch; throw in six or seven handfuls of coarse salt; cause the legs to be rubbed violently by two persons with both hands; open the large vein in both feet, and allow the blood to flow in the warm water for 12 to 20 minutes, according to the sex or age of the patient, or to the stage of the disease.

"During this time keep the water of the same temperature that it was when the limbs were first inserted, by adding more water. The natural animal heat of the body will be immediately restored and felt; the patient will commence at once speaking, and asking for nourishment. He will be perfectly prepared to resume his duties in a day or so.

"Of sixty laborers attacked with cholera, whom I have attended, several had been suddenly seized while at work in the field; others after having retired in perfect health, about day-break have been aroused from sound sleep with the usual symptoms at the greatest height. Aid could rarely be obtained under half an hour, or an hour and a half, (sometimes six or seven hours, and in one instance ten hours had elapsed:) still after giving this remedy a fair trial, was the cure so perfect, that they were enabled to return to their labor in five or six days after the attack. In some cases the very next day, or the day after, saw them restored.

"It has occurred, in some rare cases, that the blood not flowing sufficiently at the time, the patient was bled a second time. In such cases, the second bleeding must take place in the arm, and not in the feet. In no case has this treatment failed.

"A remarkable feature in this remedy, is the immediate and perfect re-establishment of the health of the patient, who, instead of losing his strength, seems, on the contrary, to have acquired new vigor.

"Henceforth, a visit of the Cholera, will inspire less fear, than such an epidemic as the grippé.

I have the honor to be &c., &c., JOHN BARKER, Former Consul-General of England in Egypt."

THE SOUTHERN PLATFORM.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin gives the following as the substance of certain resolutions said to be agreed to by the meeting of southern members of congress, on Friday evening last:—Resolved, That the south, having an equal interest in the territories of New Mexico and California, is willing, as a principle of equity, to accept of the terms of the compromise act of 36 deg. 30 lat.

Resolved, That the south is willing that said territories shall be admitted into the Union as states, upon the prenegation of constitutions, in which the subject of slavery is referred, upon appeal, to the decision of the supreme court of the United States, such question to be omitted in said constitution until the decision, as aforesaid, is awarded.

Resolved, That the south will accept of a bill, for the territorial governments, upon the principles of the act of last session, introduced by Senator John M. Clayton.

Resolved, That the south will accept of the act introduced the present session by Senator Douglass, with certain modifications, relative to appeals, in the second resolution.

Resolved, That the south prefers a separation of the Union to that of accepting Wilmot's proviso, and the faith of each state is pledged to protect her interests in said territories, at the point of the bayonet.

Resolved, That this is the unanimous sense of this meeting, representing the south.