

THE BANNER.

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LOUISIANA. MISSOURI.

MONDAY, - - - - - APRIL 2d.

To-day the citizens of Marion and Pike assemble at their respective Court Houses, for the purpose of making an expression against the doctrine of the Wilnot Proviso, and manifesting their approbation of the resolutions passed by our Legislature in relation thereto. It is hoped that there will be a general turn out and that the true ground may be calmly, but resolutely and firmly taken.

A meeting of the Barnburners of St. Louis has been held at the Court House of that county, at which a preamble and resolutions were adopted which contain sentiments altogether different from those entertained by the great body of the people of Missouri. Some of the true democracy were present, but the sentiments of the Barnburners prevailed—we do not, however, notice the names of many of the more prominent men of the city as participating in the proceedings. But if Mr. Risk, the frisky member from that city in the last Legislature, be a sample of St. Louis democracy, we are sure, it will never do to bet on. The State would be better off without it than with it. The Democrats of St. Louis do not take the stand which is expected from them by the people of the State. While the Barnburners of that city are active and energetic in the promulgation of their principles, the pale-faced Democrats scarcely speak above their breath. The press of St. Louis is either mum upon the subject, or issues only milk and water articles of no strength, no force, no energy at all. This will not do for the people of Missouri. St. Louis is the great centre of our commerce and the point to which we ought to look for political information; but the St. Louis Union once so eagerly sought after by the Democrats of this section is now, in consequence of its tameness on this subject, scarcely read at all. At Bowling Green, where recently a large club was made up at the reduced price of \$1.45 per No., the members of the club are now offering to sell at \$1.25 for money, or in exchange for other more decided papers. We tell you, friend Pickering, in earnest, this will not do. In all kindness we tell you, that the fear of any man or set of men should not deter you from the publication of all information on this exciting subject—no, not even the Southern address. Unless you boldly and fearlessly reflect the sentiments of the Democratic party of Missouri, on this question, you must expect to see a press in St. Louis that will do it, and that before many months shall have rolled round. As a friend of the Union we have made these remarks in a spirit of kindness, and we are sure that no one will be more rejoiced to see the Union prosper than ourselves, if it shall resume its former tone and energy. But if the Editor doubts our seriousness and will only take the trouble to ascertain, he will find that we but echo the voice of the Democracy of all North-eastern Missouri.

As many of our citizens are about taking their departure for California, we would ask them if anything could be more gratifying, in their new Western homes, than the privilege of occasionally perusing a paper from Old Pike? Every advertisement and name will have a new interest by the time they reach you there.

We will furnish copies of the Banner to a club at reasonable rates, and mail them regularly, well enveloped, to San Francisco, or any other point that may be designated. A regular semi-monthly mail leaves New Orleans for that country via Chagres as regularly as any in the country.

We would, also, in this connexion, delicately hint to those having accounts with us, that the Captain is waiting at his office.

Report went to the country that a bona fide case of the Cholera had appeared in Louisiana, on the first of last week. If it be true, it is less to be dreaded than has been supposed. Mr. Blackmore, the gentleman, was fast recovering the next day and is now we believe convalescent.

CORRIGATION.—By the arrival of persons in St. Louis, on Friday last from Santa Fe, with dates from New Mexico to the 24th of February, the rumored account published in our last issue of the destruction of a portion of Col. Fremont's party, is confirmed. Eleven in number, and all the pack animals perished, and all the camp equipage and provisions were lost.

Col. F. had resumed his journey westward from Santa Fe on the 15th of February.

BARNBURNERISM.

We have just read an Address put forth by Blair & Co., the Barnburners of St. Louis, for the purpose of misleading the Democracy of Missouri on the question of the Wilnot Proviso. It is a very flimsy thing, a tissue of special pleading, misrepresentation and prejudice, with scarcely any substance whatever. The object of the writer, as we gather it from this web affair, is to create an unjust prejudice against some of our statesmen, and to make political capital for others. But surely a more feeble effort to elevate one man upon the ruin of others, was never made with greater presumption. An attempt is made to engender prejudice in the minds of Missourians against the South, southern statesmen and southern institutions, and bring this prejudice to bear upon the question of the Wilnot Proviso, the darling scheme of the quasi abolitionists of the north. Knowing that Mr. Calhoun has never been a special favorite with the majority of the people of Missouri, he is craftily thrust forward by these political tricksters, as the only great opponent of the odious Proviso, with the hope that Missourians may be so blinded by jealousy of the man, as to be led to sacrifice their principles and their interest, for the elevation of some one of northern affinities and northern principles. Although almost every great and good man of the south, has promptly taken a decided and bold stand against this fanatical crusade of the old abolitionists of the north, under the new name of Provisoists, still Mr. Calhoun and his adherents are alone represented by the writer of this address as presenting a determined opposition to it. The convention of the southern representatives in Congress, is denounced by these friends of the Northern Provisoists and Abolitionists, as a midnight conspiracy of the old nullifiers of the South against the Union—and a bold declaration of the rights of the States and the rights of the South, is proclaimed to be treason by these advocates of the ultra federal doctrine of the Barnburners, or quasi Abolition Proviso. But the writer underrates the intelligence of Missourians, when he supposes that they can be so blinded by jealousy of Mr. Calhoun, or any other southern statesman, as to yield up their rights and the rights of the States and of the people, without a struggle. We cannot believe that their dread of the name of Calhoun, nor their reverence for the "great name" of Benton, which has been lugged into this address, will either drive or coax Missourians from a declaration of their rights, the rights of the States and the people.

DEPARTURE OF THE CALIFORNIANS.—This week has been fixed upon by the "Louisiana Enterprise Company" to take up their line of march for the land of inextinguishable gold. The day, we believe, is not yet determined upon. This company, from all we can learn, when under headway, will number about fifty. Another company starts soon from Prairieville—in all, about one hundred from the county. At this rate Pike is escaping well, when we take into consideration the solid columns that are moving from the counties around us.

From every quarter of the compass, the news pours in—"and still they move." Many large companies have already reached Independence and St. Joseph, and nearly every boat bound westward, on the water between those points and Pittsburgh, from accounts is crowded—aye, literally jammed with emigrants. The unfavorable accounts from the Chagres route, have turned the tide of emigration from all the Atlantic States across the Plains. Many are pushing ahead eager to lead off and get, for their stock, the first nipping of the tender Spring grass. Many, we fear, will have difficulty in finding sufficient food to sustain their stock upon so long and arduous a journey. For the thousands that are now moving onward and preparing to start, when formed in a train, must sweep the grass from the roads, and present a curious and grand spectacle, as, like a huge serpent, it slowly winds its tedious course. As far as the eye can reach, the plains will be bleached with the tents of the movers, and, we fear, will continue whitened with the bones of their stock that will perish.

It is said that men will actually go blind from reading manuscript upon the compositor's desk or on file in a printing office. We shall doubt it until some persons go blind in Louisiana.

We are under obligations to the Hon. David R. Atchison for a copy of Col. Fremont's valuable map of Oregon and California, accompanied by an illustrating geographical memoir.

We are indebted to Hon. Thos. H. Benton for a copy of his speech, made in the Senate, on the adjudication of land titles, and sale of gold mines in New Mexico and California.

New Hampshire Election.—On the 20th ult. the State election came off in New Hampshire. The Democrats succeeded in electing their Governor, State officers, as well as a majority of the members of the Legislature. The delegation to Congress is unchanged. The names of the members elected to the new Congress are James Wilson, (whig,) Amos Tuck, (free soil whig,) Chas. H. Peaslee and Henry Hibbard, democrats.

Editorial Change.—We see by the last number of the Platte Argus, that that well known sheet has passed from the editorial charge of Mr. Wilkerson to that of Jas. W. Denver, Esq. We welcome Mr. Denver to the editorial chore, and extend him our

THE RULING PASSION OF MAN.

The question is an adjourned one by common consent, the grave decisions of juvenile debating clubs to the contrary, as to man's predominant passion. The love of friends and of lucre are held to be the most weighty and antagonistic; the one appealing to the sympathetic ties of social relationship, and springs from the noblest impulses of the heart; the other appeals to those coarser traits, avarice and ambition, so strongly dashed through all the political and commercial transactions of the world, and springs from those dark and mysterious recesses of the heart where selfish ingratitude dwells.

These features of human nature are frequently viewed with heated imaginations from wrong positions, which serve as glasses to magnify the objects viewed. One is cut aloof from early associations and kind friends, who once basked in the genial beams of the sun of his prosperity, and left to buffet the cold world in adversity with inhospitable strangers; which but grows the colder upon his returning to those friends who find no pleasure in the shades of his adversity. If men were less prone to dwell in their imaginations upon the errors of humanity, there would be less unhappiness in the world. The world is kind if we do not deceive the world. Man would be happy if he would not poison his peace with the reflections of wrongs done to him.

Men love money it is true, but is there no nobler impulse to action to gain it than mere love of lucre? The idea is a slander upon the true impulses of the heart. I speak of men possessed of human hearts, not miser's gizzards! Men traverse the earth from zone to zone, and plow the seas from pole to pole, in search of wealth, and shall we insult his love for those for whom he toils, by attributing to him no nobler impulses than avarice?

The present time is prolific of incidents illustrative of the ruling passions of man. We see daily scores of men actuated, certainly, by strong motives, foregoing the pleasures of home and kindred friends, for the hope of building or rebuilding their fortunes; but how illiberal would it be to judge those father's and husband's love of money, to absorb all other feelings of the heart.—An incident that occurred at our wharf a few days ago, brought this subject forcibly to our mind. There, hissed and puffed the restless boat, while the busy throng jammed their thoughtless course along, thinking little of the cares of those around them.—A small group, consisting of mother, daughter and son, might have been seen lingering to the last moment around the father and husband—who starts in a few days for the El Dorado in the West—till the last tap of the bell summoned them to depart for their friends in a distant State.—Then came the hurried but expressive farewell—the warm and convulsive grasp of the hand—the quivering lip and silent tear, and the little group was separated, perhaps forever! Yes, the silent tear coursed the manly cheek of that father, whose head is now silvered o'er with age, as he turned from the boat that bore upon the waves the partner of his bosom and the comfort of his age.

THE WILNOT PROVISIO.—The Louisiana (Pike co.) Banner contains a call for a mass meeting, to be held at Bowling Green on the 2d of April, to "respond to the action of the Legislature upon the subject of the Wilnot Proviso." The call is said to be "irrespective of party," and made to Missourians, who believe in the doctrine of the "sovereignty of the States and territories to govern their own domestic institutions and municipal laws, untrammelled by Federal legislation." If this doctrine is maintained by the people of Pike county, and we suppose it will be, it will come in direct conflict with the position assumed by the great Democratic meeting at our Court House, on the 17th, and in which both Hards and Softs united. The St. Louis resolutions, emanating, as they avowedly do, from the Democratic party, and receiving the endorsement of both factions of the party, will unquestionably receive the attention of the proposed meeting in Pike.—[Republican.]

And they will unquestionably receive the unqualified disapprobation of the proposed meeting in Pike. The people of Pike look not to the resolutions of the Barnburners of St. Louis as the text-book of their political faith. Though further removed from the Metropolis of the nation, they read the same Constitution and judge for themselves of its provisions. The Republican's avowal that the St. Louis resolutions emanated from the Democratic party, and received the endorsement of both factions of the party, as it is pleased to speak, is all gammon. If there is any question upon which the party, at St. Louis, is divided, it is that of slavery. But the Republican tells us they are united in their resolutions upon this subject. If they are united, why say the two factions? There is no difference of sentiment upon any other cardinal measure to justify the language of the Republican. The effort to falsify is shallow, very shallow, very shallow indeed. So much so that it is condemned from its own columns. That paper in its report of the meeting of the 17th said, upon the vote to adopt the

resolutions the vote stood—yeas, long and loud—noes, long and loud. A different set of resolutions were also introduced, according to its report, with many supporters.—The truth is a fragment of the party of Barnburner notoriety, in conjunction with a portion of the Whigs, have been trying to bring themselves into notice at St. Louis, and have received their eulogies entirely through the Whig press.

Will the Republican approve or condemn the resolutions itself? Speak, little Colonel, or doff your epaulettes as unworthy the badge and the title.

The lines by Valeria on "The Flight of the Wild Geese in Spring," evince a chaste and poetic imagination, and will be perused with interest. By the by, we owe our fair correspondent an apology, though late, for suffering the type to obscure the sense of the verses dedicated "To my Country" in a former number. The errors occur in the 4th verse—at the commencement of the 2d line the word "while" should be "which;" and near the close of the 3rd line, same verse, the word "mist" should be "midst." We will correct the type in future when perpetrating such wrongs.

The Palmyra Whig in speaking of Governor King's importuners for office, says: "Never was a man since the world began so sore beset. Day in and day out he was tormented with the plagues of Egypt."

At the time the Whig wrote the above it had not heard of the swarms that besiege Taylor at the White House. The old hero is there tormented with the plagues of Whigdom—the same dreadful plagues that killed General Harrison; a circumstance that the Whig has forgotten.

Dissatisfied.—The merchants, shippers, and hotel keepers of Keokuk have issued a card, in which they pledge themselves not to patronize, in any way, the steam boats known as the St. Louis and Keokuk Packets, unless they change the hours of their departure from that city. The boats now leave during the night.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.

During the week ending Monday last there were 79 deaths in the city of Saint Louis, twenty-four of which were children of the age of five years and under. Of this number twenty-four are reported as having died with cholera, three of which were brought dead upon steamboats arriving from below. The Register states that the majority of those whose deaths are reported from cholera arrived in this city but recently from New Orleans, and evidently were affected when they reached this point.—[Republican 28th.]

CHOLERA IN NEW ORLEANS.

We are under obligations to Mr. J. Cannon, of this city, who arrived from New Orleans on the steamer Josiah Lawrence last evening, for late New Orleans papers. Mr. C. thinks that the cholera is prevailing to a greater extent in New Orleans at present, than at any period during the winter. The Lawrence brought up a large number of passengers, fourteen of whom, were on deck, Mr. C. reports to have died of cholera on the passage.—St. Louis Evening Union of Friday last.

Cholera at Memphis.—A gentleman who arrived here Tuesday on the Moro Castle says he understood from a reliable source that on last Saturday there were nineteen deaths at Memphis, and on Sunday thirty, from the cholera. He said Memphis looked evacuated and dreary.—Cairo Delta, 29th.

Hurricane in Illinois.—The Charleston (Ill.) Globe of the 24th states that a terrible hurricane recently passed over that region of country, doing great damage to property and killing many cattle.

A man by the name of R. H. Weed, had placed in his possession, in Nashville, Tenn., \$90,000 by the cashier of the Union Bank, to be delivered at the branch at Knoxville. He has absconded and gone to California.

BALDWIN THE MURDERER.—Yesterday the jury in the case of Baldwin, charged with the murder of his brother-in-law, Mathews, rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

It was the opinion of the jury that, although insane at present, Baldwin was sane at the time of the commission of the murder.—[St. Louis Union 29th ult.]

PECULIARITIES OF GREAT MEN.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says the only thing of which people complain in regard to "Old Zack" is, an involuntary relaxation of the muscles of his face, and a hanging down of his under lip, as often as the word "office" is mentioned to him.

A new Land District has been formed in Missouri, out of a portion of the territory heretofore embraced in the Fayette Land District. Abner Gilstrap and Jacamiah Leaman have been appointed Receiver and Register by Mr. Polk.

IMPORTANT TO EMIGRANTS TO CALIFORNIA, NEW MEXICO AND OREGON.—At the late session of Congress, the following resolution was passed:

[RESOLUTION—PUBLIC—NO. 6.]

A RESOLUTION authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish arms and ammunition to persons emigrating to the Territories of Oregon, California and New Mexico.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby authorized, at his discretion, and having due regard to the necessities of the public service, to furnish to such persons as may apply for the same, and who design to emigrate to the Territories either of Oregon, California or New Mexico, such arms and ammunition, from the army stores, as they may require to arm themselves for such expedition: Provided, That the arms and ammunition so furnished shall not exceed a supply sufficient to arm and equip each person of such expedition: And provided further, That before the same are delivered the actual cost to the government of such arms and ammunition shall first be paid to the United States; and that the Secretary of War shall be satisfied that the persons so applying really and bona fide design them for the use aforesaid.

Approved March 2, 1849. The Secretary of War, in order to carry out this resolution, caused the following instructions to be published:

War Department, March 14, 1849.

The following regulations will govern in issuing arms and ammunition, under the resolution of Congress, approved March 2, 1849.

1. Each applicant must send to the War Department an affidavit that it is his bona fide intention to emigrate to Oregon, or California, or New Mexico, as the case may be, and must state distinctly what arms and ammunition he requires.

2. On receipt of an application and affidavit, as above stated, a sufficient supply of the arms and ammunition designated by him, to arm and equip each applicant, may be delivered to him or his order, on payment of the cost thereof; provided the government has such arms, and the same can be sold without detriment to the public service; and if not, then the applicant may receive such other arms and ammunition as he shall select, on the same conditions.

3. Arms and ammunition, furnished as above, will be delivered to each applicant, or to his authorized agent, at the nearest and most convenient arsenal where the arms may be. The place of delivery desired by the applicant, should be designated.

But as this order did not suit the urgency of the case, and many emigrants might be deprived of the opportunity of obtaining arms, &c., under its slow operation, Judge Krum sent a telegraphic dispatch to the proper officer at Washington, and yesterday, in answer, the following order was received:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March, 28.

Major Wm. Bell: Issue to each emigrant paying cash [cost] therefor, arms and ammunition. Affidavit to be taken in each case. By order of the Secretary of War.

G. TALCOTT,

Br. Brig. Gen. Col. Ord.

This puts it in the power of every emigrant to California, Oregon, or New Mexico, to obtain arms and ammunition from the Government, on very favorable terms.—Mo. Republican.

Important Decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.—On the 13th inst., in the case of the State of Missouri vs. the State of Iowa, Mr. Justice Catron delivered the opinion of the Court, establishing the old Indian boundary line, known for many years as Sullivan's line, as the Northern boundary of Missouri; which is, in effect, a decision in favor of Iowa. This decision is final—it being the result of an agreed case between the parties, and settles the boundary.

The county of Schuyler, and perhaps other territory, over which Missouri has always claimed and exercised jurisdiction, is, by this decision, determined to belong to Iowa, and will hereafter form a part of that State. This result is unexpected, and may be productive of some inconvenience. The population of the county, last fall, was about thirty-five hundred, most of whom, we imagine, will dislike being thrown into a free State, though it happens, fortunately, that they own only a few slaves. The total number, at the last census, was only twenty-four.—Mo. Republican.

Gold Fever in China.—A letter from China of the 29th of December says that a Hamburg barque was about leaving China, on American account, with a large cargo of provisions for the gold regions of California.

QUESTION FOR THE CURIOUS.—If a man leaves London on Monday at noon, and travels west with the apparent speed of the sun, so as to make the circuit of the earth in twenty-four hours, when and where would the inhabitants first tell him it was Tuesday noon?

The Cholera is on the increase in the South.