

Gas A. Robbins

DEMOCRATIC BANNER

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"UNITED WE STAND—DIVIDED WE FALL."

VOL. 6.] LOUISIANA, PIKE COUNTY, MISSOURI, MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1851. [NO. 40.

TERMS: Single copy, per annum, in advance, \$1 50. If not paid within three months, 2 00. If not paid within the year, 2 50.

Rates of Advertising: Twelve lines or less, first insertion, 75. Each additional insertion, 88.

J. WILLIAMS & CO., DEALERS IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, BRUSHES, OILS, PERFUMERY, CONFECTIONARY, DYE STUFFS, &c., &c.

Look Here, Farmers! Look to your interest! Tens thousand grafted Apple scions principally winter fruit, but including varieties from the earliest to the latest, and such only as have been successfully cultivated in this climate, for sale by T. STARK & BROTHERS.

Commissioner's Sale. My virtue and authority of an order issued from the office of the clerk of the circuit court of Pike county, Missouri, dated February 24, 1851, and to me directed, in a certain matter wherein Jarvis J. Gentle, administrator of the estate of John C. Bowles, was plaintiff, and the heirs of Johnson Lacy and James W. Beahars were defendants, I shall offer at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court house door, in the town of Bowling Green, on the 9th day of April next, during the sitting of the circuit court for said county, and between the hours of 9 and 5 o'clock of said day, for cash in hand, the following real estate, lying in said county of Pike, to wit: Lot one, of the N. W. qr. of section four, township 53, N. R. 4 W., containing 160 acres, more or less; also the west half of the south-west quarter of section 33, T. 54, N. R. 4 W., containing 80 acres, to pay the amount of the debts, interests and all costs, recovered by the plaintiff against the defendant at the last term of the said court. M. GIVENS, Com'r. March 10th, 1851.—5w.

Great Extravagance. I have just received and am now opening a new and splendid assortment of FURNITURE, composed of Dress and plain Mahogany and Walnut front Bureaus; low post and teaster Bedsteads, cane seat, French and common Chairs, Work Stands, Wash Stands and Cuddle Stands, Lounges and Matresses, Presses, Rocking Chairs, Crisps, and other articles too tedious to mention, which I will sell cheaper than Furniture ever has been sold in this place at regular business.

LINCOLN CIRCUIT COURT, MISSOURI; December 24th, 1850. George W. Jamison vs. Maria Jamison. Bill for Divorce. To Maria Jamison, non-resident. YOU are hereby notified, that George W. Jamison has filed his bill against you in the circuit court of Lincoln county, in the State of Missouri, the object and general nature of which is to obtain a divorce from the bonds of matrimony between you and the said George W. Jamison; and you are hereby required to appear in said court, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be begun and held at the court house, in the town of Troy, in said county, on the first Monday in May next, and answer said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed against you.

LINCOLN CIRCUIT COURT, MISSOURI; November 29th, 1850. ELIZABETH PLUMMER vs. HENRY PLUMMER. Attachment. To HENRY PLUMMER, non-resident: YOU are hereby notified, that Elizabeth Plummer has commenced suit against you, by attachment, in the circuit court of Lincoln county, in the State of Missouri, the object and general nature of which is to recover the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, for work and labor done and money expended in taking care of three small negroes, the property of said defendant. And you are hereby required to appear in said court, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be begun and held at the court house in the town of Troy, in said county, on the first Monday in May next, and answer said petition, or the same will be taken for confessed against you.

Administrator's Notice. NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been granted letters of administration, on the estate of Benjamin F. Trimble, deceased, by the Judge of the Probate Court of Pike county, Mo., bearing date March 10th, A. D. 1851. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all having claims against said estate are notified to exhibit them for allowance within one year from the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate, and if not exhibited within three years they will be forever barred.

J. B. Henderson, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Louisville, Mo. Office immediately above the Jewell's store of W. K. Humphrey & Co., on Georgia street.

[From the Dollar Newspaper. SMILE ON.

Smile on! at best thy days are few; 'Tis best in mirth to spend them; But we should spend them wisely too, Least creditors we end them.

Smile on! while yet thy hopes are high, While glad thy young heart beateth; As sweetest flowers soonest die, So joy when dearest fleeth!

Smile on! but thinkest thou the while, Another's heart thou grievest! Ah! yes, to know that dearest smile, Some flatterer thou givest.

Smile on! thou mayest remember yet The love that now thou slightest; And turn thee backward with regret, And mourn the hope thou blighest.

Smile on! the victory is thine, And thine the precious plunder! But spare—smile not—the hope is mine, Thou couldst not have brought under.

Smile not! methinks I hear a voice, From future years befriending; Methinks it telleth us to rejoice For hearts to sorrow lending.

Smile not, the triumphs of the just, Though fallen, still the stronger, Acknowledge to be mine thou must; Then weep! for thou'rt the wronger.

Aye weep! for thou hast wronged the true, And yet o'er life benighted, Thy midnight dreams shall wake to rue The hope thou now hast blighted. P.

For the Banner. THE RECORD'S LEGAL PEDAGOGUE.

Mr. Editor:

The shameless and contemptible ninny, who disgraces the profession he is at present engaged in, as his brother once graced the motley group amongst whom he figured, in a somewhat notorious and strong edifice, in Columbus, Ohio, makes some allusions to me, as being the person who "criticized 'upon'" his ridiculous and egregious twattle, in last week's "Banner." This blundering ignoramus, (whose nativity and origin are almost unknown,) expected that I was absent, as had been announced, and hence his dastardly attack upon one who chastised him and made his fragile carcass quiver and tremble at every joint, and to whom he positively, denied having referred, when interrogated upon the matter, in the post office. Is this purblind upstart, (whose history I may yet detail, noting, as I proceed, the drama of Payneville, and its finale in Columbus,) surprised that his senseless mass of stuff should create merit in any person who can read it? The items "criticized 'upon,'" would make the voracious stoic shake his sides, when a buffoon couldn't do it. Is not every item this addle-head puts forth, a mixture of unmeaning nonsense, betraying in its perpetration, the stupidity of an ass and the illiteracy of a barbarian? A poor ape, who was turned out of a district school, for incompetency and complete ignorance of English orthography, as destitute of common sense as almost any Bedlamite, assuming the control of a newspaper, which he uses when he dares, as a conductor of his scull's contents, as a vehicle of slander and defamation, of falsehood and malice, who attempts to ride into notoriety at the expense of those who would scorn his recognition of them in the street.

Howe (more properly Cowe) recommends the application of a medicine to your brain, his instinct teaching him the necessity of its preservation by those who have it, and the sad inconvenience of its want, as illustrated in his own destitution, for it is doubtful whether he ever possessed the size of a gnat's heel.

In bringing out his foolish quotation, which, he says, I "criticized upon," he likens me to the mountain in labor, which brought forth a mouse! I acknowledge the pertinence of the simile, and, for once, his just estimate of his own labor. I did not, however, succeed in bringing forth a Rat! (which he is,) as did his mother!

As a matter of course, he will again avail himself of my absence, and, "as a dog returneth to his vomit, so the fool will return to his folly," not thinking (though he ought) that "a fool's mouth calleth for strokes;" and that "a fool's mouth is his destruction."

A FREE GOSPEL.—The Louisville Examiner tells a story of a church member who had always been more remarkable for opening his mouth to say amen than opening his purse. He had, on one occasion, taken his usual place near the preacher's stand, and was making his response with great admiration. A burst of burning eloquence from the preacher, he clapped his hands, and cried out in a kind of ecstasy: "Yes, thank God! I have been a Methodist for twenty-five years, and it hasn't cost me twenty cents!" "Bless your sunny soul!" was the preacher's emphatic reply.

From the St. Louis Times.

Mr. Ritchie—The Washington Union.

The venerable Thomas Ritchie, for more than fifty years one of the ablest champions of Jeffersonian Democracy, will retire from public life, on the 16th April, to seek in the bosom of his family some repose from a life of political labor. He has disposed of his paper, the Washington Union, to Gen. Robert Armstrong and Andrew J. Donelson, of Tennessee. Mr. R. was the bosom friend of Jefferson, Madison, Giles, and all the great lights of the Democratic party, in the earlier days of the republic. From them he imbibed those principles of constitutional construction, upon which the integrity of the Union, and the honor, the glory and the welfare of the American people depends; and he has adhered to them in prosperity and in adversity, with a fidelity as honorable to himself, as it has been beneficial to the country. That a man who has served the people with so much of zeal and disinterestedness, has made so many sacrifices for the public good, and whose high sense of honor and duty, and strict integrity, no one who knows him has ever questioned, should be deprived by an unprincipled partizan combination in the Congress of the United States, of that which is justly his due, is a fact which reflects serious discredit upon the nation. We hope Mr. Ritchie will still continue to demand his rights, and that there will be found in the next Congress enough of justice and honesty to requite him for all his losses and sacrifices.

Gen. Armstrong was the friend in whom President Jackson reposed all his confidence. He served with him in the Indian war in the south, and by his heroic behavior forever fixed the affection of his commander. It was to him that his favorite sword was bequeathed upon his death bed. We have the pleasure of knowing him intimately, and we can testify that the Union contains no truer Democrat, or more honest man. Major Donelson was the private Secretary of General Jackson during the whole of his administration, and for years after his retirement; and he was, before his accession to the Presidency, and after his retirement, an inmate of his family, and a friend always confided in. Since the great patriot's death he has served as Minister to Prussia, and has occupied a prominent position as a public man. Both of them are true to the constitution, true to the principles of Jefferson and Jackson, true to the rights and the honor of the slave holding States, and open enemies of the Free Soil and Abolition tenets of Van Buren and Benton. In their hands the organ of the National Democracy will be all that the friends of the cause can desire. In announcing the change, Mr. Ritchie says:

"We are free to say that we have not the slightest idea of 're-assuming the management of the Richmond Enquirer.'" It is in better hands—in hands to which we should have felt the utmost confidence and happiness in transferring the helm of the Union, if we could have improved the fortunes of our sons by such a change. No; we retire to private life. And nothing shall tempt us to leave it but one event—not to take office; for we would not accept it—not to promote others to the highest office in the nation, because each aspirant will have friends enough to press his pretensions—not even to support those great principles of the Democratic party to which we have been so long and are so deeply devoted, because they will have champions enough to uphold the flag; but if the Union of our country ever is in danger, and if that Union can be maintained in a manner consistent with the rights of the south, and if it can be supposed that we should lend the slightest aid to that important work, we should deem ourselves the most unworthy of her sons if we did not make any and every sacrifice for that great object. We should come and plant ourselves by the side of Donelson, and serve as a volunteer in the cause."

SANTA FE TRADE.—From all we can gather, this trade will be heavy this season—more so than for years past. We are informed that a great many traders, in addition to those who have already come, will soon be in from New Mexico, for the purpose of carrying out goods. Our mechanics, merchants and traders are all prepared to furnish outfits to any extent required. [Independence (Mo.) Messenger.

New Ohio Senator.

The Ohio Statesman gives the following in reference to the recent election of a Whig Senator from that State. The Republican and Intelligencer have been drumming upon the state of affairs in Massachusetts for a few weeks past. What will they have to say upon the Ohio election? They have already claimed the glorious Whig triumph, but they will be very cautious not to inform the voting Whigs that the triumph consists in the election of a Free Soiler:

Benj. F. Wade, Elected U. S. Senator.—From the course the Whigs took by the votes published last night, we presume no one will be surprised at any result that might follow. Mr. Wade, who made one of the bitterest speeches last fall against the fugitive slave law, is elected U. S. Senator for six years from the 4th inst., and by the aid of Whig votes! So much for Fillmore and his Whig administration!—so much for Whig pretences in coaxing certain Democrats to abuse Free Soilers, promising to stand by them! The result is a bright commentary on Whig politics, and those who have been fooled will have ample time to reflect. We presume the remainder of the bargain will be carried out before an adjournment this evening.

P. S.—In accordance with the above bargain, Greiner, Whig, is re-elected Librarian, and John Wood, Auditor of State.

The State vs. Robt. A. Grant, for the Killing of George P. Clarkson.—This case pursuant to the agreement of the parties, was called for trial before the examining magistrates, (H. H. Ready and David Gordon, Esqrs.) on Friday last at ten o'clock. The examination continued till Tuesday night last, at which time the evidence of witnesses and the argument of counsel concluded. At half past one o'clock on Wednesday, the examining court rendered a verdict of acquittal in the case, and discharged Mr. Grant.—[Columbia Statesman.

A PARISIAN MASQUERADE.—A letter writer says:

I will finish this long letter by the narration of a short anecdote which took place on Saturday last, at the masquerade ball of the grand opera. An American young man, Mr. P., who is visiting Paris with the "old folks," was there alone, to see the elephant, and to have some fun. His great desire was to meet an angel of the fair sex. He first looked around, waiting, to take a decision the moment he should find a fine waist and small feet. These beauties he discovered in a domino of small figure, who took his arm and began to intrigue with him. The lady told him his name, the city of the United States from which he was; and, after all these preliminaries, she related to him many flirting excursions which he had made last year, at Saratoga and Newport. All these things, whispered in good English, were very puzzling to Mr. P.; and in order to find out who was his fair companion, he invited her to supper in a private cabinet.—The lady first refused; but after some time, she consented, and the couple started in a carriage for the well known restaurant of Vachette, where all the Americans take their meals. A cabinet was opened, and when they came to eat it, the lady was obliged to take off her mask. Mr. P. discovered in her—who? Guess it. You give it up?—Yes. She was his mother. The romance was over; and he took the joke the best way he could. Mrs. P. is one of the prettiest American ladies in Paris; and no one, when looking at her—considering the freshness of her complexion, and the beauty of her charms—would suppose that she had a son twenty-three years old.

WHY MR. BUCHANAN NEVER MARRIED.—The Washington correspondent of the Charleston News says:

"Mr. Buchanan looks much younger than he did some years ago when worried with the cares of office. He is still unmarried, to the great scandal of the fair sex, who have not been able to entrap him. If rumor is to be credited, he once did love, but the object of his affection dying suddenly, he has resolved to cherish her memory in single blessedness. What a source of happiness must be the remembrance of such an early attachment, coming up ever and anon in all its freshness like a fountain bubbling in the midst of life's wilderness!"

A new hat epidemic is now raging fearfully in this city. The styles are very beautiful, and embrace the "stove-pipe," "sugar loaf," and collapsed flue" patterns. The effects of the epidemic may be witnessed in frightful profusion, on any Sunday morning for the next two months.—[St. Louis Union.

The Cheap Postage Bill.

The Bill from the House of Representatives, providing for a reduction of the rates of Postage, has been so materially altered in the Senate, with regard to the rates of postage on letters and newspapers, that the Republic has had prepared a statement of the substance of those provisions as they now stand in the bill as amended by the Senate. With regard to letter postage, the Senate bill provides, that from and after June 30, 1851, in lieu of the rates of postage now established by law; there shall be charged the following rates, to wit: For every single letter in manuscript, or paper of any kind upon which information shall be asked, &c., conveyed in the mail, for any distance between places within the United States not exceeding 3,000 miles three cents, when the postage shall have been pre-paid; and for any distance exceeding 3,000 miles double those rates; for every such single letter, when conveyed wholly or in part by sea, and to or from a foreign country, for any distance over 2,500 miles, twenty cents, and for any distance over 2,500 miles, ten cents. A single letter if not exceeding half an ounce; double and treble letters pay double and treble these rates.

The rates of postage on newspapers may be stated thus: All newspapers not exceeding three ounces in weight, sent to actual subscribers from the office of publication, shall be charged as follows: Weekly papers, within the county published, free; for any distance not exceeding fifty miles out of the county where published, five cents, per quarter; exceeding fifty and not more than three hundred miles ten cents, per quarter; over three hundred and not exceeding one thousand miles fifteen cents per quarter; over one thousand and not exceeding two thousand miles, twenty cents per quarter; over two thousand and not exceeding four thousand, twenty-five cents per quarter; and for any greater distance, thirty cents; per quarter semi-weekly papers, to pay double, tri-weekly treble, and papers issued oftener than tri-weekly, five times these rates.

For any other, book, paper, magazine, &c., not exceeding one ounce in weight, there shall be paid for a distance not exceeding 500 miles, one cent.

Over 500 and not exceeding 1,500 miles two cts.

Over 1,500 and not exceeding 2,500 m's. three cents.

Over 2,500 and not exceeding 3,500 miles four cents.

Over 3,500 and not exceeding 4,500 miles five cents.

For each additional ounce or fraction the rates are proportionably increased.

Rising in the World.

We should bear constantly in mind that nine tenths of us are, from the very nature and necessities of the world, born to gain our livelihood by the sweat of the brow.—What reason have we then, to presume that our children are not to do the same? If they be, as now and then one will be, endowed with extraordinary powers of mind, those extraordinary powers may have an opportunity of developing themselves, and if they never have an opportunity, the harm is not very great to us or to them. Nor does it hence follow that the descendants of laborers are always to be laborers. The path upward is steep, and long, to be sure. Industry, care, skill, excellence, in the parent, lay the foundation of a rise, and by and by the descendants of the present laborer become gentlemen. This is the natural progress; it is by attempting to reach the top at a single leap, that so much misery is produced in the world. Society may aid in making the laborer virtuous and happy, by bringing children up to labor with steadiness, and care, and with skill, to show them all in the best manner; to set them an example in industry, sobriety, cleanliness and neatness; to make all these habitual to them, so that they never shall be liable to fall into the contrary; to let them always see a good living proceeding from labor, and thus to remove from them the temptation to get at the goods of others by violent or fraudulent means, and to keep from their minds all inducements to hypocrisy and deceit.

Law and Love.—A young lawyer who had paid his court to a lady without much advancing his suit, accused her one day of being insensible to the power of love. "It does not follow," she archly replied, "that I am so because I am not to be won by the power of attorney."

IN A HURRY.—A short time since, says the Little Rock Gazette, in one of the adjoining counties, after several weeks of very dry weather, an acquaintance of ours had the misfortune to lose his wife. In three days after his unfortunate bereavement, he visited a widow in the neighborhood, and proposed to marry her; to which proposal she modestly intimated she had no objections, but would rather wait until the tracks of his former wife were worn out; when the disconsolate widower replied he would like the tracks were gone himself, "but it 'pears like it never will rain."

Two correspondents of the Gittysburg Compiler have suggested the name of Gen. Wm. O. Butler, of Kentucky, as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency.