

# THE BANNER.

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

LOUISIANA, MISSOURI.

MONDAY, - - - - - JUNE 26th

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.

For Governor:  
AUSTIN A. KING, of Ray.

For Lt. Governor,  
THOMAS L. PRICE, of Cole.

For Congress,  
WILLIAM V. N. BAY, of Franklin.

County Nominations.  
For Representative,  
JOHN B. HENDERSON.

For Sheriff,  
MATHEW GIVENS.

For Assessor,  
MASTEN H. ARTHUR.

## ALL'S WELL.

We are happy to inform our friends in other parts of the State, that the canvass here is opened most beautifully—most gloriously and most auspiciously for the democracy. The boys are wide awake, and were the election to come off to-morrow, we believe every one would be at his post, and ready to discharge his duty. We firmly believe that old democratic Cape Girardeau will roll up a heavier majority for "the ticket, the whole ticket and nothing but the ticket" than she has for years. With her, so far as Cass and Butler, King and Price, and Bowlin are concerned, we say most emphatically—*All's Well!*—[*Jackson Review.*]

We congratulate our worthy friend of the Review upon the healthy condition of politics in "old Cape Girardeau," and with the greatest satisfaction can assure him and all our friends at a distance, that old Pike will be erect at the approaching election. Never has a better spirit pervaded the democracy in this county, and never have they been more firmly united on all measures of national or state policy. The same may be said of the adjoining counties of St. Charles, Lincoln and Ralls—yes, of the entire "North East." But one spirit animates the democratic ranks—that will in solid column vote for Cass and Butler, King and Price, Bay and Henderson (in Pike,) to the utter consternation of the whigs. We respond in the name of the democracy here, an emphatic—*All's Well!*

**THE WAY TO MAKE CANDIDATES.**—The Seventy-Six, after announcing Wm. Penix, Esq., as a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Missouri, says:

Mr. Penix has been induced to take this course by the earnest solicitation of many of his friends; and a communication has been handed us, signed by a number of the voters of the county, requesting him to suffer his name to be used as a candidate, with his reply thereto, consenting to run, which we will publish next week.

This is the first time we ever knew a reply to be written to a call upon an individual to become a candidate for a public office, before that call was given to the public.—If this does not savour of *caucusing, fixing and managing*, then we do not know by what name to call it. If it is only necessary to consult those individuals who made the call, previous to becoming a candidate, then where is the necessity of going through the ceremony of publishing that call with the reply thereto annexed? We do not wish to be understood as objecting to the right of an individual to become a candidate upon his own authority, but this effort at a *show of authority* will hardly serve to blind the people of Pike county.

A Mr. Hilliard, of Alabama, offered in the Whig National Convention, a resolution "that the Convention cordially approve of Gen. Taylor's letter to Capt. Allison, believing it to contain sound and conservative principles." On the appeal of Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, Mr. Hilliard withdrew his resolution, upon the ground that the delegates from two States were absent. There was no expression had.

## A FEDERAL SLANDER.

Old "Fuss and Feathers" of the Missouri Statesman, with bold effrontery reiterates the long exploded calumny that Gen. Cass in early life was a Federalist. He says:

"While General Cass was engaged in Wilmington, Delaware, in the highly honorable business of 'teaching the young idea how to shoot,' he was so enamored of old Federalism that he appeared on all occasions with a black cockade in his hat."

We call upon the Statesman for his evidence of the fact, or to hide his head in shame for the slander. We have published the biography of Gen. Cass, written before he was spoken-of for the Presidency, in which it is stated he emigrated to the then North-western territory, and settled at Marietta, in the county of Washington, Ohio, at the age of seventeen. The first political office he ever filled was a seat in the Legislature of Ohio, to which he was elected by the democratic party of Muskingum county—persons yet living to bear testimony to his democracy. The first office he ever received by appointment was from President Jefferson, whom he is invidiously said to have opposed. We aver that Gen. Cass never taught a school of any kind in Delaware, having emigrated from New Hampshire at the age of 17 to Ohio.

**A WHIG QUANDARY.**—The whigs have two great objects in view, and a task it will be to perform them both. A failure to do either would be certain defeat. Their first object is to get democratic votes for General Taylor, upon the ground that he is a "no party man." 'Twas this that secured his nomination over Henry Clay. Their next object is to satisfy all true whigs that General Taylor is one of them good and true. In pressing his "no party" claims they dampen the feelings of the "simon-pures." In reconciling them to the sacrifice, they drive off the democrats they had hoped to gull with his no party notions. We clip the following from the proceedings of the Whig National Convention. It will serve to show the straits that Whiggery is in:

Mr. Conrad, of Louisiana, pledged Gen. Taylor to be a true and devoted Whig; he was well known and appreciated for many high and noble qualities. He was a Virginian by birth, but he belonged, as does his glory, to the entire country, although his temporary residence is Louisiana. Over zealous Whigs have doubted the Whiggery of Gen. Taylor, but with all candor and sincerity he declared his belief that he was as good a Whig as any man in the country. [A member from Maine asked to be informed whether Gen. Taylor was not opposed to the doctrine of Protection.]

Mr. Conrad replied that he could not speak on particular subjects, but that he believed he was in favor of Protection; at all events, if he (Mr. C.) did not think that Gen. Taylor was in favor of Protection, he should have considered himself recreant as a Whig and to his State, to have come up to this convention to support his nomination. He believed, too, that as Gen. Taylor had never surrendered to his enemies he would never betray his friends!

If men without principles advocate his election, he will not betray them; if men opposed to a National Bank and the Protective Tariff policy advocate his election, he will not betray them; if men in favor of these measures advocate his election, he will not betray them—"he will never betray his friends." O, Whiggery! Whiggery! where is thy consistency?

An address "To the People of Massachusetts" was immediately issued by the whigs of Boston, upon the reception of the nominations of the Philadelphia Convention, calling upon their fellow-citizens throughout the Commonwealth, who are opposed to the National nominations, to meet in Convention at Worcester, on Wednesday, the 28th day of June, to take such steps as the occasion may demand, in support of their principles. The Convention, in nominating Gen. Taylor, they say, "have exceeded their just authority, and have proposed a candidate whom no northern whig is bound to support."

What will those conscientious whigs, who have opposed the acquisition of Territory, do with regard to Gen. Taylor's recommending the acquisition of five more Mexican provinces than the treaty secures? The line of Sierra Madre, recommended by Taylor, is far beyond the line fixed upon by the Treaty.

**Illness of Mr. Rols.**—A letter from Washington, dated 11th says:

The President for two or three days past, has been quite ill. On Tuesday, I am informed, he was confined to his bed."

**Sure Enough!**—Some thing—that must be the *John Donkey* of Pike county—has seen our advertisement for a candidate to be run on the "Federal Republican Democratic Whig Taylor ticket," in this county, and according to directions has brayed away through the Seventy-Six for a seat in the next Legislature. We suppose this is done by the advice and consent of the *Clique*.—The editor, however, doesn't much like the views of this *Donkey*, and hopes we will continue our advertisement until others come out. We have no desire to contribute further to the selfish ends of any one in this matter, and leave the Editor and *Donkey* to settle their own difficulties—we've got the candidate for him, he may now *choke* him off at his pleasure. *Donkey* you should have been more cautious in your first debut before the public, than to have blundered so rudely upon the *toes of the Editor*. We think, however, he may yet forgive you and come up to the scratch, "as he will accommodate himself to almost any circumstances," if you will only promise to work well in the traces hereafter.

## RUST IN WHEAT.

We learn from some of our farmer friends that within a few days past the rust has taken considerable hold upon the wheat in this vicinity. Owing to the advanced stage of the crop but little damage, however, is apprehended. Wheat struck by the rust should be cut as soon as the straw will bear to be shocked. Harvest has already commenced with a few who have early wheat.

**Gen. Taylor—The Convention.**—We are gratified to learn that Gen. Taylor authorized his name to be presented to the Whig National Convention, with a pledge to abide its decision, and to withdraw if any other candidate was nominated.—[*Seventy Six.*]

We drive a peg there, and call upon our neighbor for the language in which Gen. Taylor agreed to abide the decision of the Convention, "and to withdraw if any other candidate was nominated." Need we repeat to the editor the contents of his letter to the editors of the Richmond Republican. We think he uses some such language as this—"It has not been my intention at any moment, to change my position, or to withdraw my name from the canvass, whoever may be the nominee of the National Convention; either of the whig or democratic party."

Now, the whigs claim that he never surrenders; he or they one have surrendered "dead sure." The Seventy-Six says it is Taylor. We ask for the language in which the surrender is made. If the editor can succeed he will rob his friends of the biggest *thunder* they have with which to electioneer.

At a mass meeting of the democrats of Sangamon county, at Springfield, Ills., on the 12th inst., the following resolutions amongst others were passed:

**Resolved,** That we cordially approve the nomination of General Lewis Cass, and General William O. Butler, for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States. We know them to be incorruptible and tried patriots—distinguished in the field—eminent statesmen—of spotless integrity in public and private life, and true to their country and to the party of progress, whose motto is "equal rights," and whose cause is the cause of liberty throughout the world.

The following resolutions express our sentiments *exactly* on the subject of our foreign relations, particularly in reference to our difficulties with Mexico:

**Resolved,** That our intercourse with foreign nations should be governed by a settled determination to "ask nothing but what is right, and submit to nothing that is wrong." And, believing that, in our late difficulties with Mexico, our government has acted strictly in obedience to this just rule, we do most cordially approve the measures adopted by the present administration, for the vigorous prosecution and honorable termination of the war—a war unsought on our part, and reluctantly entered upon in self-defence—after submitting to numberless aggressions, which were consummated and rendered too atrocious for further endurance, by open war and "the shedding of American blood upon American soil."

**NEBRASKA.**—The boundaries of the new territory of Nebraska, as proposed in the bill now before Congress, are as follows:

Commencing at a point in the Missouri river, where the fortieth parallel of north latitude crosses said river; thence following up the main channel of said river, to the forty-third parallel of north latitude; thence west on said parallel to the summit of the Rocky Mountains; thence due south to the fortieth parallel of north latitude; thence east on said parallel to the place of beginning.

## MEXICAN NEWS.

The New Orleans Picayune and Delta, of the 14th inst., contain the following items:

Herrera is elected President of Mexico. The exchange of the ratified Treaty between our Commissioners and the Mexican Government, has taken place. The troops are moving toward the seaboard. The projected expedition to Yucatan has received its quietus. I am informed all the public property in the city of Mexico will be sold there.

**To the Soldiers of the Army.**—The general-in-chief informed us yesterday, that he had received positive orders from the War Department to discharge no men from the service until after their arrival in the United States. As I had been otherwise informed, and so published it, I now make this contradiction with sanction.

## JOHN H. PROPLES.

The American Commissioners were received and entertained with much hospitality. Mr. Sevier, however, being ill, Mr. Clifford took charge of the negotiations.—The writer does not look at the present position of Santa Anna, believing that he is in secret correspondence with his friends in the republic.

**Departure.**—Lieut. Col. Hitchcock and Maj. Buchanan, Acting Inspectors' General, left here yesterday for New Orleans, where they will proceed at once to make arrangements for the mustering out of the troops.

**Off this Morning.**—General Patterson with his division, will leave this morning for Vera Cruz.

**CITY OF MEXICO, May 30, 1849.**

**Eds. Delta.**—To-day, the division of Gen. Patterson left for the coast. Day after to-morrow the division of Gen. Marshall will leave.

Our Commissioners were at Queretaro on the 28th.

Gen. Butler will start from here about Monday next, in company with Mr. Sevier. Where are all the harpers and croakers in your city, and the 'intelligent officers' and 'sagacious editors,' who have been continually crying out that there would be no peace? Was not 'the wish father to the thought?' Or was it because interest depended upon it? I have something to say on this subject, but am too unwell to-day to write more than a line. **MUSTANG.**

**Cuernavaca.**—The sick of the command at Cuernavaca arrived yesterday, 350 in number, escorted by two companies of infantry under command of Maj. Blanchard, 12th Infantry—four men died on the road. The sickness is great at Cuernavaca. The 12th and 15th Infantry, under command of Col. Bonham, 12th Infantry will arrive here to-day.—[*Vera Cruz Free American, June 4th.*]

**CONGRESS.**—On the 12th instant, a joint resolution, introduced by Mr. Ashmun, providing that the two Houses would adjourn on the 17th of July, was passed in the House of Representatives, by ayes 117, nays 40, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

A motion to make the river and harbor appropriation bill the special order of the House was negated by a large vote.

**THE CAP SHEAF!**—So intent was the Whig Convention on stultifying itself—so determined on availability—that a resolution requiring all candidates before it to be "the exponent of Whig principles" was decided to be "OUT OF ORDER!" It was offered by Mr. Fuller, of New York, and read as follows:

"Resolved, That, as the first duty of the Representatives of the Whig party of the United States is to preserve the principles and integrity of that party, the claims of no candidate can be considered by this Convention unless such candidate stands pledged to support in good faith its nominee, and to be the exponent of Whig principles."

"Out of Order" to require of a Whig candidate that he should be a Whig!! If this is not the cap sheaf, the crowning humbug of the day, then we give it up. The chairman of the Louisiana delegation, in fact, stated to the Convention that they urged Taylor's nomination on "no other than broad national ground!" and "buying a pig in a poke," they exacted no professions of faith in their principles, and

"Go for Taylor wherefore."

Without a why or wherefore." Now come up to work, ye whigs of Connecticut! put on the collar of 'availability'—make a bonfire of your party documents—and remember that your "principles" are "out of order" as well as out of fashion.—The New York Day Book, edited by Dr. Bacon, a strenuous whig, says it would be difficult to say which party predominated in the Convention—"fools or knaves."—[*New Haven Reg.*]

**ALMONTE.**—This distinguished Mexican is about to visit the United States with his family, and will probably take up his permanent residence in the city of New Orleans, where he spent much of his youth and acquired much of the valuable information he possesses. He has lost all his popularity in Mexico, and is thoroughly disgusted with the country. Almonte is considerably ahead of his countrymen in light and information and will, no doubt, feel much more at home in New Orleans, at

his old trade of selling hardware, than in dealing with the impracticable races of Mexico.—[*N. O. Delta.*]

**Gems from the Whig National Convention.**—After the nomination of Gen. Taylor had been effected, an abortive effort was made to declare the nomination unanimous. The Massachusetts and Ohio Delegations protested, and among other declarations, equally explicit, we find the following:

Mr. Allen, of Massachusetts, would not assent. He believed that the Whig party was this day dissolved. He was a Whig, and always had been. And he wanted as a candidate some one who would stand by Whig principles, and not accept a nomination from any party that chose to give it to him. He had never yet failed to vote for the Whig ticket, but as things now stand, he should ground arms. He would go home and so help him God! he would do all he could to defeat the nomination!

[Calls to order—cries of shame, hisses and turmoil for some minutes.]

Mr. Galloway, of Ohio, was a Whig and an ultra-Whig. He had felt that the interests of the country were identified with the success of the party. He felt in a strange position here. He had come here with specified instructions—and he had given pledges to his constituents. And though he would not now say what he would do, he should go back among his constituents and consult them, and abide by their decision.—He spoke at some length, reiterating this intention.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, said he could not concur, and would do all he could to defeat the nominee.

Mr. Hunt, of Massachusetts, the only delegate from the State who voted for the nominee, said he should give him a cordial support, such as he would have extended to any other nominee. He believed that Mr. Wilson did not express the sentiments of Massachusetts, which had always supported the Whig banner.

Mr. Galloway, of Ohio, had come pledged to vote for a candidate opposed to the extension of slavery, and would go home to his constituents and abide whatever they may propose in their free councils. Gen. Taylor's Whig principles were doubted in Ohio, but if he was shown to be favorable to Whig measures, all would be right.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, offered a resolution providing the assent of the entire convention to the nomination, if Gen. Taylor would pledge himself to accept of it as the nominee of the Whig party, and carry out its principles—no extension of slavery over free territory, protection, &c.

The chair here interfered and said that all discussion was out of order, and the next business in order was the ballots for Vice President.

**Opinions of the Whig Press upon Gen. Taylor's Nomination.**—General Taylor's nomination has been received with various degrees of favor by the Whig press. In New York city the whig press generally support it. In Albany the news appears to have caused great excitement, and the friends of Mr. Clay are indignant and angry. There is as great a ferment there in the Whig ranks as the Barnburner movement has produced in the same city among the Democrats. The Boston Whigs acted upon the premature announcement. The Daily Advertiser and the Atlas yield a reluctant acquiescence in the nomination of General Taylor, but promise him all their support. The Daily Advertiser qualifies its adhesion by stating, distinctly, that "the news of the nomination will be far from gratifying to a great majority of the Whigs of Massachusetts. The Courier is still unshaken.

The Newburyport Herald takes down the nomination as if it liked it, but the Worcester Spy declares the "Whig party has been most greatly compromised." The disaffected Whigs of Massachusetts call upon all their fellow citizens who are opposed to the nomination of Cass (!) and Taylor, to meet in convention on Wednesday, the 28th of this month, to take such steps as the occasion shall demand.—[*Philadelphia Ledger.*]

—The "New York Tribune," on the day before the nomination of Gen. Taylor, gave expression to its "earnest belief" thus:

"There are at this moment half a million Whig voters who have resolved not to support him if nominated. Instead of there being one million and a half of us to begin with, all intent on winning others to our standard and making victory secure, one-half of the Whigs will be hard at work for weeks and months convincing the other half that they ought to support the Whig candidate."

On the day after, it says the managers of the Convention have dealt "themselves good hands," but as to giving in its adhesion to the nomination, future time must be allowed to consider. On Thursday night, a large number of Whigs went to the Tribune office, and called for Mr. Greeley, but he refused to say anything about the nomination at present, after which the crowd gave nine cheers for Clay and as many groans for Taylor.

Gen. Wilson, of New Hampshire declares that under no circumstances will he support Taylor and Fillmore.