

THE PLANTERS' BANNER.

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TERMS:

Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance; Five Dollars, at the expiration of the year.

The Eagle's Song.

I'm away, away to my mountain home!
My wing is unchecked and free,
Where the wild winds over the snow-peaks roam,
And the avalanche slides from its icy dome,
Oh, that is the flight for me!

I can watch the sun when he first awakes,
From his bed far down in the wave—
When backward his coral mantle he shakes,
And all unpinioned his journey takes
Alone through the blue concave.

I can tread where foot hath ne'er trod before,
Nor the arrow been loosed from its quiver;
And the sound of the dashing surge in its roar,
When it reaches me there, shall seem no more
Than the flow of a silvery river.

And far below shall the lightning play
In the vapors that roll at my feet;
While I—oh, with me it shall never be day,
And I'll pierce every cloud that shall dare to lay
Where the sun my keen glance cannot meet.

Oh! I would not be chained to the sickly earth;
Its groves are too changing, far,
And its roses are but of ephemeral birth;
Oh! I'd rather be yonder alone in my mirth,
And sport with the changeless star.

Then away, away to my mountain home;
My wing is unchecked and free,
Where the wild winds o'er the snow-peaks roam,
And the avalanche slides from its icy dome,
Oh, that is the flight for me!

WHEN IS A COUNTRY RICH?—It is a great error, says "Albion" in *Douglas Jerrold's Newspaper*, to consider wealth as an essence; it is simply an attribute; and its nature changes with the persons and the things to which it is attributed. Wealth, or well-being, is the modification of the state of man in the aggregate, and we can only form a clear idea of it by referring it to man. For instance, in the age of Trajan and Antoninus, ancient Rome culminated to the zenith of material wealth; it was regarded the splendor of the patricians alone; but the great body of the people were better off in the age of Cincinnatus; in the former case concentration ruled; in the latter distribution obtained. The one was the age of small farms, the other large farms. It is one thing to create wealth; quite another to determine by whom that wealth should be enjoyed. M. Sismond puts this point in a strong light:

"The Shah of Persia esteems himself rich because he reckons as his wealth all the inhabitants of his vast empire, who are his slaves and all their goods, which he can take from them when he pleases. St. Domingo was formerly called a rich colony, because only the 40,000 whites who inhabited it were considered and the 400,000 slaves who labored for them were reckoned as their property. The cotton trade in England is called a rich business, for it brings colossal fortunes to the merchants who import it, to the manufacturers who fabricate it in immense factories, to the seller who sends it all over the world; but no account is taken of the cultivator, who, while producing cotton remains in slavery or indigence; of the weaver, who scarcely satisfies his hunger whilst he works, or dies of hunger when his work is interrupted. In our eyes, we do not hesitate to say so, national wealth is the participation of all in the advantages of life. It is in various proportions, no doubt, that the members of the community are called upon to divide the proportion of social labor, but we shall never call wealth the share which one member takes from another.

A CLOCK HEARD THREE HUNDRED MILES. It is known that experiments have been making for some time, on the telegraph line between Philadelphia and Cincinnati, by the distinguished astronomer, Sears C. Walker and Prof. Locke, for the purpose of ascertaining the difference of longitude between any two points upon the line. We learn from the Cincinnati papers that Prof. Locke has devised a plan of connecting the machinery of an astronomical clock with the telegraph in such a manner that its beats may be heard or registered on the running fillet of paper that receives telegraphic impressions at every station. In this way it can mark simultaneously at each station on both extremities, the hours, minutes, and seconds, and also says the *Register*, the exact fraction of a second at which the celestial body passes the meridian at either place, and the way the difference of time, and of course of longitude, between the two points can be ascertained with the greatest accuracy.

It is remarkable that the tickings of a clock, when in communication with the wire, can be heard along the line from Cincinnati to Philadelphia with perfect distinctness.—*Crescent*.

Return of a Circumnavigator.—The ship *Sweden*, Capt. Nott, arrived at Boston on the 26th ult. from a "voyage around the world."—The *Sweden* has been absent 429 days, during which she visited five ports, and sailed 43,600 miles. She was at sea 354 days—thus sailing on an average 123 1-6 miles per day.

Extent of Oregon Territory.—It appears by official documents, that on the east it skirts 800 miles along the Rocky Mountains on the south, 940 miles along the Snowy Mountains, on the west, 700 miles along the Pacific; on the north, 250 miles along the North American possession of Russia and England. This area, or immense valley, contains 350,000 square miles—capable, undoubtedly, of forming seven States as large as New York, or forty States of the dimensions of Massachusetts.

A NEW VIRTUE has been discovered in coffee.—The London Medical Gazette gives the result of numerous experiments with roasted coffee, proving that it is the most powerful means not only of rendering animal and vegetable effluvia innocuous, but actually destroying them. A room in which meat in an advanced degree of decomposition had been kept for some time, was instantly deprived of all smell on an open coffee roaster being carried through it, containing a pound of coffee newly roasted. In another room, exposed to the effluvia occasioned by the clearing out of a dung pit, so that sulphuretted hydrogen and ammonia in great quantities could be chemically detected, the stench was completely removed within half a minute on the employment of three ounces of fresh-roasted coffee, whilst the other parts of the house were permanently cleared of the smell by being traversed with the coffee roaster although the cleansing of the dung-pit continued for several hours after.

The best mode of using the coffee as a disinfectant is to dry the raw bean, pound it in a mortar, and then roast the powder on a moderately heated iron plate, until it assumes a dark brown tint, when it is ready for use. Then sprinkle it in sinks or cess-pools, or lay it on a plate in the rooms which you wish to have purified. Coffee acid or coffee oil acts more readily in minute quantities.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILWAY.—The contemplated railroad across the isthmus of Panama is a reality before the capitalists of New York. The N. Y. *Courier* states that a company has been formed in that city for building a railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific, across the isthmus of Panama, and the following gentlemen selected as trustees, viz: Gen. Winfield Scott, Cornelius W. Lawrence, Esq., Matthew Morgan, Esq., Samuel Jaudon, Esq., C. A. Davis, Esq., Judge William Kent.

Books for the subscription of stock are opened for a limited period only.

The grant from the Government of New Granada, and the control of which has been secured by John P. Adams, Esq., Consul of the United States at Lagayra, is limited to ninety-nine years, and gives the following advantages, viz: 1st. An exclusive right of way across the isthmus, with the right to use gratuitously all the public lands lying on the route of the road.

2d. An absolute gift of 300,000 acres of public lands to be selected by the company. 3d. All the materials used for the road, as well as effects of persons employed thereon, are declared free of duty.

4th. Two ports, viz: one on the Atlantic and one on the Pacific Oceans, which shall be made the termini of the road, to be declared free ports. The preliminary surveys will be undertaken immediately by Wm. Norris, Esq., engineer, and it is supposed the road can be finished and ready for operation within two years from this date.

TRUE PROGRESS.—The Commonwealth of Massachusetts is a burning and shining light. She is an example of the true progress of civilization—not that barbarian progress in the arts of war and bloodshed of which such conquerors as Alexander, and Tamour, and Alaric, furnished the example—but the progress of human virtue, intelligence, and civilization, and true happiness; not the progress which such neighboring nations, but which improves, enriches, exalts, and adorns our own.

Last year the people of Massachusetts voluntarily taxed themselves about a million of dollars for the support of Common Schools. There is not a native born child in the State, old enough to learn, who is not able to read and write. In the city of Boston, during the three months preceding the 10th of April last, \$200,000 were spent in building public school houses. The high school just finished in Cambridge, with two other school houses, cost \$25,000. Another, of splendid and costly character, was lately finished in Charlestown. Another at Newburyport cost \$25,000. Within the last year, individuals have given \$200,000 to Harvard College.

The State is building a reform school for vagrant and exposed children, which will cost more than one hundred thousand dollars. An unknown individual has given \$20,000 towards it.

The State educates all the deaf, dumb and blind.

Last winter the Legislature made an appropriation to establish a school for idiots.

These are the new charities and works of philanthropy in which Massachusetts is engaged. She has already finished such institutions as other States are now engaged in establishing. She is from thirty to fifty years ahead of the age. Following her example, let all endeavor to progress.—*Trenton Gazette*.

The Pass-word.—Mr. Lover tells a good anecdote of an Irishman giving the pass-word at the battle of Fontenoy, at the time the great Saxe was marshal. "The pass-word is Saxe; now don't forget it," said the Colonel to Pat. "Sacks! Faith, and I will not. Wasn't my father a miller?" "Who goes there?" cried the sentinel, after he arrived at the post. Pat looked as confidently as possible, and in a sort of whispered howl, replied, "Bags! yer honor!"

Performing a Bad Vow.—To make a rash or improper vow, is bad enough; but perform it merely because it has been made, is adding crime to absurdity. The Boston *Atlas* ridicules the principle most happily by the following, which it ascribes to an English paper: A revolution occurred recently in the Kingdom of Nepal, India, in consequence of a religious vow made by the Queen, that she would sacrifice 150,000 people to the gods, if the King recovered from sickness. He did recover, and the Queen was about to execute her vow, when the people rebelled and deposed the reigning family.

THE USE OF LIME.—We call the attention of the public authorities, and of our citizens, generally, to the following communication, from a most respectable and enlightened source, and at the same time, we would remind our readers that in many of the cities in this country, during the last visit of the cholera to our shores, the use of lime in the gutters, yards, and wherever there was stagnant water, was generally recommended and adopted:

In the summer of 1833, when the cholera spread all over Middle Tennessee, its course from Nashville, (where it first made its appearance,) was south—the authorities of Columbia, a town forty-two miles south of Nashville, and containing about two thousand inhabitants—caused fresh lime to be placed at the door of every house, and the citizens were requested to spread it freely on their premises, in the gutters, and in all open lots where there was any stagnant water. It soon reached Franklin, nineteen miles south of Nashville, then Pulaski, thirty miles south of Columbia, where it was terrific; thence to Shelbyville, east of Columbia forty-five miles, where it was worse than at any other place in Tennessee; two miles north of Columbia in the country, it was very bad—nearly half of the negroes and whites died on some plantations. In fact, it was all over the surrounding country. Not a case originated in town. The system of liming continued throughout the summer and fall, and it was found that the usual fall levers were very light, so much so, that the custom of liming has been strictly adhered to annually, ever since, and, from a sickly town, it is now one of the healthiest.

THE CHOLERA—PRECAUTION.—In conversing with many of our most eminent Physicians they all unite in recommending the following precautionary and preventive measures under the present circumstances:

warm clothing with flannel next to the skin, and extending down so as to cover the abdomen, keeping the feet dry, avoiding all unnecessary exposure to the wet, and an immediate change of wet or damp garments.

To avoid all excess in eating and drinking but to preserve the usual mode of living dispensing however, with the use of such articles diet as may be calculated to embarrass the stomach or disease the bowels. Under the list of prohibited articles are to be included fruits and vegetables of all kinds, especially uncooked or badly prepared ones, also fish salt meat, sweetmeats and pastry. Rice can be freely and advantageously used, and well boiled or roasted potatoes, may be exempted from the list of prohibited vegetables.

To avoid tampering with the system and bowels by taking medicine unnecessarily, or as a preventive at the same time to pay the most prompt attention to the least derangement of the bowels, and to call in immediate medical assistance.

If the above directions are followed, there will be little or no danger of any attack from the disease that has recently appeared; or even if the real Asiatic cholera should come amongst us.—*Bulletin*.

WHAT TO DO.—Let the planter (says the *South Carolinian*) make himself independent by producing all that he consumes, and he will soon see where the secret of success lies. The bread that he eats—the animal food that he consumes—the seed which he rides and drives—the mules which perform his farm labor—the wool which clothes his laborers—the leather for shoes and harness—all these things are sold to the planter at profit, when he pays for them out of his cotton crop; it is all swept away. Let the planter rear all the domestic animals he may desire for use, or more if he can and let him plant marketable crops, not for exchange as he now does, but for cash to be paid to him, to be invested permanently or to be spent in the education of his children, and he will find that instead of every year growing poorer he is actually growing richer.

Let the planters of the South commence and pertinaciously adhere to this system, and in three years there will not be a single man from Tar river to the Rio Grande who will desire the aid of an Agricultural Convention to help him out of difficulties arising from the low price of a staple, which from its frequent fluctuation in value renders it not only an uncertain income, affecting the interest of the planters alone, but one which brings in its train ruin to all who deal with them.

Temperance.—Duty affections are as much caused by excess in eating as by intemperance in drinking; the quality as well as the quantity of the food should be attended to. Persons who are in the habit of frequently dining out, can never be effectually cured of this disease. The system pursued by a dog doctor in Paris, is the best that can be adopted for the prevention of gouty affections. Ladies bring their lap dogs to him in their carriages, and say their pets are unwell, and they know not what is the matter. The man locks the dogs up in an airy room, gives them some water, a little bread, and a dry bone to pick. By way of exercise, he makes them skip about, two or three times a day, by means of a little horsewhip dexterously applied. At the expiration of a fortnight he takes them home to their mistresses, well, active and hungry.—*Polytechnic Journal*.

Discovery of Acid Spring.—Dr. S. P. White, at the meeting of the New York Academy of Medicine on Wednesday, read an account of some acid springs, eight in number, found in Byron, Genesee county, N. Y. They are strongly impregnated with pure sulphuric acid which increases in strength during a drought. The vegetable matter is killed around them. The water is colorless, and from one spring sufficient to turn a grist mill. A similar spring is known to exist in Persia, Asia where it is used to make shebet, a substitute for lemons. The waters have been analyzed by Emmons Chittin, Stillman, and others.

Terrific Theory.—Professor Silliman mentions the fact, that in boring the Artesian wells in Paris, the temperature of the earth increased at the rate of one degree for every fifty feet, towards the centre. Reasoning from causes known to exist, he says:

The whole interior portion of the earth, or at least a great part of it, is an ocean of melted rock, agitated by violent winds, though I dare not affirm it, is still rendered highly probable by the phenomena of volcanoes. The facts connected with their eruption have been ascertained and placed beyond a doubt. How, then, are they to be accounted for? The theory, prevalent some years since, that they are caused by the combustion of immense coal beds, is perfectly puerile, and is entirely abandoned. All the coal in the world would not afford fuel enough for a single capital exhibition of Vesuvius. We must look higher than this; and I have but little doubt, that the whole rests on the action of electric and galvanic principles which are constantly in operation in the earth.

A ROMAN PROPHECY OF WASHINGTON.—In one of Cicero's Fragments, the following remarkable sentence occurs—written some eighteen hundred years ago:

"Far across the ocean, if we may credit the Sibylline books, and after many ages, an extensive and rich country will be discovered, and it will arise a hero, who by his counsel and arms, will deliver his country from the slavery by which he was oppressed. This shall he do under favorable auspices; and, oh! how much more admirable will he be than our Brutus and Camillus. These predictions were known to our Accias, who had embodied them to his *Nyctegresia*, and embellished them with the ornaments of poetry."

New Invention for Traveling in the Air.—Mr. John Taggart, of this city, has shown to us the draft of an apparatus to be attached to a balloon for the purpose of traveling in the air, which he intends to complete and test. A small steam engine is to be attached to the car of the balloon, which is to be employed in working two large spiral wings, which operate in the air something in the manner of the screw propeller in the water.—They are to be turned with great velocity, and in a little experiment which has been made with them in a room, they were found capable of drawing a light carriage over rails. These screw wings may be turned in any direction, so as to ascend, descend or advance, with the balloon. The invention is quite curious, and may result in some useful purpose, either in propelling balloons, vessels in the water or cars upon railroads.—*Bunker Hill Aurora*.

PRISONER IN CHINA.—In emptying a tea chest at Bangor, Me, recently, a snuff box enclosing a five dollar note, was found at the bottom, with a few lines, dated Pekin, December 1847, stating that the writer Edward Lovell, formerly of Boston, was a prisoner in a tea-house, and had been for six years. He requested his mother to ask the U. S. Government to interfere for his release.

CONJUGIAL STATISTICS.—The publisher of the *Lowell Offering*, states, in a late number, that in one mill, during the past eighteen years, eighty-two of the "boys," and four hundred and fifty "girls," employed there, have been married; and from another mill, one hundred and eighty seven of the girls have been married, five years; and from a single room in another corporation twenty eight were married in one year.

DEATH OF AN ECCENTRIC CHARACTER.—Wm. G. Baylies, died at Boston on Wednesday, leaving a fortune valued at over \$200,000. The *Transcript* says:

For six months past the deceased has confined himself entirely to his room, refusing to see any one—even his own brother—but the lady at whose house he boarded. He has not during the whole time washed himself or shaved; has changed his linen only when he could no longer keep it on him, and has patched his clothes until little or nothing of the original cloth could be seen. He has, so far as is known, taken nothing of late but strong coffee, without milk. He refused to the last to take any medicine or to see a physician.

The French Army actually on foot amounts, according to the declaration of General Lamourciere before the committee appointed to examine and report upon the budget for the Ministry of War, to 540,000 men. The estimated expenses of the War Department for the year is 425,533,224*l.* (upward of £17,000,000 sterling).

"Jake" said a rather seedyish-looking colored biped, whose legs like knobbed bamboos, vitalized a pair of shiny bombazine trousers, "Jake hev you got a black weakit to spare for a few days?"

"What for, Abe?"

"Oh! I lost my Aunt Betsey a few days ago, and I want to take a short mourn!"

REDUCTION.—The factory proprietors in Pittsburg have given notice that the wages of their operatives will be reduced.

G. R. HANKINS, Watch Maker, Jeweler and Dentist, Respectfully informs the public that he has taken the house formerly occupied by Mr. Emmer, near the store of Mr. J. B. Birdsell, where he will repair WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY in the neatest and most workmanlike style, and will perform all OPERATIONS ON THE TEETH in the most approved manner. Ladies and Gentlemen can leave fine watches in his care with the confidence of having them well repaired. He hopes by close attention to business to merit a liberal share of patronage.

D. EDWARD CROSLAND, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Franklin, La.

All professional business confided to him will receive prompt attention. Office fronting the Court House and formerly occupied by R. W. Stewart, Esq. Nov. 27, 1848.

HENRY C. WILSON, Attorney at Law,

Having located in Franklin, will attend to the practice of his profession, in the several Courts of the Fourteenth Judicial District. Professional business confided to his care will be promptly attended to. Office 24 door from the Reading Room.

SPLANE & COOK, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

Have associated themselves in the practice of their profession. Legal business of all kinds promptly attended to. Office on Main street, Franklin, Lou. Oct. 5th, 1848. A. R. SPLANE. H. C. COOK.

W. W. RICE, Attorney at Law,

Franklin, Lou.

JOHN B. LEA, Attorney at Law,

Will attend to the practice of his profession in the several courts of the Fourteenth Judicial District. All collections which may be entrusted to him, promptly attended to. Office at the Franklin Exchange.

M. A. FRAZER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Will practice in the Courts composing the Fourteenth Judicial District. OFFICE AT THE FRANKLIN EXCHANGE.

D. DEHART, Respectfully tenders his services to the public in the practice of his profession. He may be found at all times at the Dehart plantation. Parish of St. Mary, Sept. 16, 1847.

To Sugar Planters. For sale by the subscriber, in Franklin Ashtree

Cane Carts, or mules or oxen, with or without Harness for carts or wagons;

Hames, (London's make) of superior quality; Straub's Patent Corn Mills; Cast Iron Domestic Corn Mills;

Double geared Horse-power Gearing; Horse-power Mill Irons of Belt Motion; Babbit's anti-friction Metal for reducing friction in steam-engines and sugar mills. JAMES S. SIMMONS. Franklin, La., Jan. 6, 1848.

New Orleans Stationers' Warehouse.

J. B. STEEL'S BOOK, STATIONERY, PRINTING AND BINDING ESTABLISHMENT, 14 Camp Street, New Orleans.

BOOKS—Comprising the works of the best standard authors in the various departments of literature, ancient and modern. CHEAP PUBLICATIONS—At publishers' prices, received as soon as issued from the press. SCHOOL BOOKS—A large supply of all kinds in general use, selected with great care by the proprietor, personally.

ANNUALS and Pictorial Works of the most beautiful description, superbly bound. STATIONERY—Consisting of the most approved kinds, adapted to the use of counting-rooms and public offices.

BLANK BOOKS of the most approved manufacture, with recent improvements. PAPER AND CARDS—Letter, Foolscap, Folio Post and other papers; Playing and Plain Cards, all kinds.

PRINTING AND BOOK BINDING, in all their branches, neatly executed. Country merchants are invited to examine the stock and prices, before purchasing elsewhere. dec 16—5m

DR. WM. CISSNA, RESIDENT DENTIST;

Renews the tender of his professional services to the citizens of the Parish. Having so far recovered his health as to be enabled to devote his attention principally to the practice of DENTISTRY, he purposes visiting any family in the Parish, when desired; also to visit periodically, Pattersonville, Centreville, Jeanerret's, New Iberia and St. Martinville.

All operations performed in the most approved and scientific manner. Artificial teeth inserted on fine gold, from a single tooth to whole sets, which are warranted to give entire satisfaction to the wearer.

His office is on Main street, where he is always to be found except when absent on professional business.

He would beg leave to refer to any Physician of Franklin or Pattersonville, who has witnessed for the last three years his mode of operating. Franklin, La., June 24, 1847.