

THE PLANTERS' BANNER.

VOL. XIV.

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DANIEL DENNETT.

TERMS:

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

Major Bunkum to Abraham Capias, Esq.

NUMBER TWO.

What! sail for Calibony! No, I raythur reckon not,
I'd book myself about as soon to go right strutt
to pot;
I've heard of all them South Sea schemes and
Massissippi bubbles,
I've been to Texas, whar I got into a cord of
troubles.

To find an athly par adize, I hunted all around
And in an old backgammon board the only par
I found;
The mink and honey wasn't thar, the fever-
nager war.

This child barked up the wrong tree onst, he
don't agan, I swar.

Rhinoceros, Elefant, and Gi-raffe, I've seen,
And of I take another spunt, I must be power-
ful green.

But just you take the shute, my boy; only you
must keep clear

Of all the cow-up-pan the road, they'd eat you
enwy whar.

Ef truth can't travel safe along from ships right
to the press,

But what owdacious lies crawl in, and make a
putty mess,

I raythur think I can find a more amusin' sport
Than swal erin the "cocks and bulls" made out
thar to export.

Thar's ships enuff agoin. Abe, ef you must
strike that trail—

None of your young and flighty ones that isn't
up to sail—

But old and steady goin' ones, and used upon
the seas,

Although some git an ager fit, whenever thar's
a breeze.

'Apollo,' but he's gone to sea, I hope, he took no
'yres';

The 'Seagull' that's about to sail, a lot of 'gulls'
requires;

Old 'Orphous,' thar you are agin, 'you rid-a sea'
afire,

The 'Helena' is bound to hev — 'hell-in-her' jest
enco more.

The bonne 'Adele' will carry all the 'addie'
pates away;

The 'Panama' takes those that nither 'Pa-nor-
ma' can stay.

The 'Curee,' enterprising youths, whose skin
require 'sea tan';

The Robert 'Bowen' is outward 'bound,' tho'
without her brag man.

The 'Galinda' I reckon, wants all 'ladies' not
quite bread;

The 'Omar' those that 'o-fur' go fur gold of
which they've read;

The 'Warsaw' all the volunteers, that the 'war'
saw afore;

'Galena,' one 'gal-in-her' wants, and perhaps a
few more.

The Sacramento, new and staunch, a 'Hale'
and hearty crew,

And hundreds more besides to choose, ef none
of these will do;

But ef you are determined, Abe, to trade off life
for pelf,

I reckon 'fore you take the 'shute,' you'd best be
'about' yourself.

MAJOR BUNKUM.

Obtuseness Extraordinary.—In the course of
a mining case tried by Mr. Justice Erle, a num-
ber of old and not very brilliant witnesses were
examined to prove the extent and mode of work-
ing the mine. The following dialogue took
place between one of them and Mr. James, the
counsel engaged for the prisoner:—
The Judge: "Now, you say you worked at the
mine?"
Witness: "Ees, sir."

Mr. James: "How did you work?"

Witness: "Why, it was wooked oop and down
you see this way, that way, tother way, fow-
ther way—dang it every way" (laughter).

Mr. James: "I must confess I don't understand
you."

Witness: "I think I spoke plain enuf" (lou-
der laughter).

Mr. James: "No, I don't you did, but the stu-
pidity is on my side, not on yours."

Witness: "That's it. You are quait stupid
(noise of laughter). You canna understand
English!" (continued laughter).

The Judge: "If we had been in the habit of
working in mines, doubtless your language
would have been perfectly intelligible, but as it
is, we cannot understand you."

Witness: "Well, I canna' spake any plainer,
Dang me ef ever I seed such stupid people since
I left pit."

Some further attempts were made by the
learned counsel to obtain a more definite an-
swer to the questions, but was "do go," and the
witness was at length told to leave the box.

SHAN.

A Wonderful case.—A good story is told of a
physician in a neighboring town, whom we will
designate Mr. C., who is distinguished for
changing often from one party to another. A
gentleman of his acquaintance, on entering the
bar to go to Boston, one morning, was asked by
another—

"How is Mr. C. in politics now?"

"Can't say, I have not seen him this morning."

BARRETT'S IN MARIETTA.—The Eagle of
the 14th says: The shock of an earthquake
was distinctly felt here about 4 o'clock, and an-
other shock again about 11 o'clock in the
evening of yesterday.

During the entire night of Monday, and up to
the 6 o'clock of yesterday, a very heavy rain fell.

THE SECRETARY OF TREASURY.

The Enquirer was one of the opposition jour-
nals that endeavored to derive some comfort
from the rumour, that Mr. Meredith, the new
Secretary of Treasury, was a believer in free
trade. Changing the point of its attack, it now
assails the officer as a thoroughgoing protection-
ist, in proof whereof it cites the following
passage of a letter written by him in Novem-
ber last:

"The passage of the act of 1846, involved in-
sult as well as injury to Pennsylvania, and her
people must have been blind to their own hon-
or and interest if they had not resented it—
The triumphant manner in which the people of
the Commonwealth, and in an especial and re-
markable degree the people of Schuylkill county
have vindicated their rights at the recent elec-
tions, not only shows a determination that the
principles of the tariff of 1842 shall be restored
and that their industry shall not in future be sac-
rificed to suit the views of political partizans,
but exhibits in a strong light the fact that the
people cannot be long deceived, and that they
can and will enforce the due responsibility of
their public servants. While we are able to do
this, we may be sure that the republic will con-
tinue to be safe, glorious and triumphant."

We are glad that the Enquirer enables us to
lay before our readers so brief and satisfactory
an exposition of Mr. Meredith's views on the
important subject of the tariff. We second
most cordially every word it contains, and so,
we think, will the whole Whig party. For
the principles of the tariff of 1842, as contradi-
cted by the principles of the tariff of
1846, we believe that no Whig will hesitate to
declare his preference.

The former, though doubtless in many of its
details imperfect, was based upon the great and
wholesome ground of protecting the domestic
against the foreign manufactures, by discrimi-
nating duties, within the limit of necessary re-
venue. For this purpose, moderate specific
duties formed an essential part of the system, and
lighter duties were imposed on raw materials
than on articles manufactured out of them.

The law of 1846, on the other hand, not only
makes revenue the only object (except in the
case of a few articles, such as iron coal, and
sugar, for which Pennsylvania and Louisi-
ana would have protection,) but the duties are
arranged as if with an express view to discour-
age home, and to build up foreign manufactures.
The ad valorem duties, of course, afford the
least protection, when prices are low, and when
protection is therefore most needed. Raw ma-
terials are heavily, and the manufactures into
which they are worked abroad, are lightly tax-
ed; so as to make it the interest of the capital-
ist to establish his factory in a foreign country
rather than in the United States. Moreover, so
far as Mr. Walker's policy could be imposed up-
on Congress, the theory of the law is to derive
the largest possible revenue from articles that
cannot be manufactured at home, so as to fix
the smallest allowable duties on articles that
may be manufactured at home; the object be-
ing to avoid all the incidental protection that
is not indispensable.

Such, in our opinion, are the opposing prin-
ciples of these two laws, and we are gratified to
know that the distinction between them is so
justly recognized by the Secretary of Treasury
under President Taylor.—*Richmond Whig.*

A GOVERNMENT FOR CALIFORNIA.—The
present state of the question is as follows. The
Senate have attached to the general appropria-
tion bill a section extending the Constitution (so
far as applicable) and sundry laws of the Uni-
ted States, to California and New Mexico; and
at the same time empowering the President to car-
ry the enactment into effect. Thus amended,
the bill passed, by a vote of 25 to 13, and was
sent for concurrence to the House.

The latter body, by a vote of 126 to 87, have
passed a bill to establish a Territorial govern-
ment in California. This bill embodies the
Wilnot proviso. It has been sent to the Senate
for concurrence, but will not be acted upon
it is said, until the House have acted upon the
Senate's amendment to the Appropriation bill.

The Washington Union expresses its opinion
in the most unqualified manner, that no "Wil-
not proviso bill can become a law at the pres-
ent session." Such is our own opinion. The
only chance, therefore, for the establishment of
any law for California at the present session,
seems to depend upon the success of the afore-
said amendment. It is to be regretted that the
choice Territorial question cannot be settled at
this time, but if it cannot, as is now apparent,
the temporary measure proposed by the amend-
ment is much better than nothing, as without
prejudicing the general issue, it provides for the
immediate exigencies of California, and of our
numerous fellow citizens there, or soon to be
there. Under the circumstances, we should
deeply regret its failure.—*N. Y. Journal of
Commerce.*

ECONOMICAL HAIR-WASH.—Take one ounce
borax, half an ounce of camphor; powder these
ingredients fine, and dissolve them in one quart
of boiling water; when cool the solution will be
ready for use; damp the hair frequently. This
wash not only effectually cleanses and beautifies,
but strengthens the hair, preserves the color, and
prevents early baldness. This, we conceive,
cannot be too generally made known.

OLD BRICKS AND PLASTER FOR MANURE.—
Bricks contain roasted air, and silicate of
potash. The first produces of the best soils,
and the second forms a portion of all grass,
straw, grain and corn. Wheat contains more
of it than any other grain. A Chinese farmer
will scrape the plaster off rooms, says the Ameri-
can Agriculturist, and re-plaster them at his
own expense, for the sake of applying the plas-
ter to his land; yet in our highly intelligent
country, we permit hundreds of tons annually to
be thrown away, rather than take the trouble
to collect it. Old plaster contains more or less
of bit of lime, which is a most valuable
manure.

LIME AS A MANURE.

Lime is extensively used, and in most cases
may be used by agriculturists with advantage,
but the reason why it produces good results are
often misstated.

Lime is not a manure of itself, and forms so
small an ingredient in the composition of most
plants, that very few localities need its addition
for this supply.

Many soils, however, are charged with veget-
able and other substances not in a state of de-
cay, and therefore are mistaken for sterile soils.
In such cases lime may be used with great ad-
vantage, for by its chemical effects it decom-
poses many substances otherwise inert, and ren-
ders them available for the use of plants.

The plan proposed by Prof. Johnson, of mak-
ing an admixture of lime and salt, for decom-
posing vegetable and animal matters, and mat-
terially to its value. Common salt is composed
of chlorine and soda, (chloride of sodium,) and
it three bushels of shell lime, hot from the kiln,
mixed with one bushel of salt previously
dissolved in water, the caustic lime will decom-
pose the salt, combining with the chlorine, and
forming chloride of lime; thus setting free the
soda which combines with carbonic acid from the
atmosphere, and forms carbonate of soda. Both
chloride of lime and carbonate of soda are
capable of decomposing woody fibre or other
organic matters, better than lime, and in doing
so, unlike lime they do not drive out the am-
monia, and are therefore preferable to lime.

The mixture should be turned every other day
for ten days, and then mixed with muck or com-
post, at the rate of four bushels per cord, which
will be found fully sufficient for its decomposi-
tion. By turning over the compost at the end
of thirty days, the mass will be short and ready
for use in sixty days in summer, or ninety in
winter.

Ten bushels to the acre of lime and salt well
intermixed and made as above, if top dressed
and harrowed in on boggy or peaty land, will
render it fertile.

Composts made with the lime and salt mix-
ture, will not breed worms, and has some of the
effects of salt in destroying grubs when applied
to land, and without any deleterious effects.

Shell lime is preferable to stone lime, as the
latter generally contains magnesia, which in
most soils is detrimental to vegetable growth.
Shell lime also contains some phosphate of lime,
the same as eighty-five per cent, of the composi-
tion of bones, and is therefore preferable. Clayey
soils are rendered much more pulverulent
by the use of lime, and are permanently
rendered capable of appropriating a large amount
of manure to vegetable growth.

If land be already void of vegetable matter,
lime will not assist its activity, but if land be so
thoroughly worn out, any manure will recover
it but slowly, without the addition of lime. Its
use should generally be confined to the surface,
or its effects will soon be lost, for although man-
ure of a volatile character will be equally ef-
fective if buried deeply from the rising of their
gases; still as lime is not volatile as soon as it
gets below the part of the soil containing man-
ures, its only benefit (decomposing power) is
lost; with clay soils, however, lime may be
employed before the plowing as well as after, as
it is worth its cost for the beneficial effect it will
have in rendering the subsoil free and pulver-
ulent.

FORCE WITH WHICH SAP RISES IN GRAPE VINES.

We extract the following from a paper by
L. B. Langworthy, Esq., an eminent vine cul-
tivist of Monroe County, New York:

"There is no plant that roots as freely as the
grape, or sends out as many spongioles, and the
forcing power of sap is not to be wondered at,
when the fact is taken into consideration, that
the sap rises with a pressure greater than the
pressure of the steam in some low pressure
steam engines, as is shown by putting a glass
tube filled with quicksilver upon the end of a
cut vine, when it will raise and sustain a col-
umn of forty-two inches in height. Probably
if we allowed the vines to ramble freely in a
state of nature, and not to shorten them in,
by pruning, that they would have no more root than
top, whereby there would be a vent for the
amazing quantity of sap that is thrown up by
its fine roots that are so abundant near the sur-
face."

Mr. Langworthy does not object to the process
of training, but only names the probable results
which would arise from its discontinuance.

Will some of our readers give us the cause
of the sap rising with so much more force in the
grape vine than in other plants? The assertion
that it has a larger proportion of roots, although
probably true, does not satisfactorily account
for the phenomena.—*Exchange.*

BARREN SOILS.

This term is often used, and is supposed by
many to mean a soil incapable of being rendered
fertile. No such soil exists. Barren then is
only applicable when intended to convey the
idea of soil which in its present state, will not
repay the cultivator.

The unproductiveness may arise from many
causes, but none of them are without a remedy.
It from a deficiency of some of the earths, let
them be added; if from an excess or deficiency
of either animal or vegetable matters, the fault
is easily corrected; if from stagnant water, ei-
ther under-drain or subsoil, as may be required;
if, sand, clay, or chalk be deficient, add them;
if either be in excess, add the other two. Peaty
soils are generally reclaimed by draining alone;
sometimes paring and burning are necessary to
induce decomposition of organic matter in ex-
cess. The same result can be obtained in most
or all cases, by the addition of the salt and lime
preparation which we have recommended for
composts. When soils are found to be incom-
petent to produce any special crops required,
the farmer should have them analyzed, and then
compare their ingredients with those of such
soils as produce the required crop readily. The
difference will point out the means which must
naturally be resorted to, for the purpose of re-
storing their fertility.

EXTENSIVE ENTERPRISE.—We learn from
the Baltimore Clipper, that the proprietors of the
New York Sun announce, that they have just
concluded a contract for the erection of telegraph
lines from Boston to the city of Washington,
and to all the intermediate places, "the instru-
ments to be placed in the Sun editorial sanc-
tum." This enterprise is to cost the proprietors
of the Sun one hundred and twenty-five thou-
sand dollars, and is to be exclusively for the use
of that paper. The motives for this undertak-
ing, are avowed to be, to prevent a system of
fraud which the proprietors allege has been
practised upon them by the telegraphic com-
panies, and the extravagance of the present char-
ges. "Foreign news, election returns, and
other important intelligence," say they, "ob-
tained exclusively for the Sun, and forwarded by
our agents at a very heavy expense to the near-
est telegraph station, there to be still quicker
transmitted to our office, has several times
been entirely withheld, or distributed without
our consent at every place on the line; thus
foisting our expenses and compelling us to pay
roundly for the privilege of being robbed of our
news!"—*Charleston Courier.*

Orthography.—The following is a copy of a
letter written by a captain of one of the Michi-
gan Lake craft to the owner:

"I take this opportunity to tell you that your
vesel dragged her bow anker and went astern so
that her stern was over her stern anker and the
norwestern went astern and all the rest went
astern the may flour went astern and gained her
main boom in the storehouse and her martin-
gale stay chafed the seradan toffe rail I got her
moored again it cost me four dollars I had to
get up her big anker and Carey ahead me gave
me a little more chain A D—has gone to mi-
wanque so he let me have the vesel to take care
of."

M. A. FRAZER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Will practice in the Courts composing the
fourteenth Judicial District.

OFFICE AT THE FRANKLIN EXCHANGE.

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

Will devote particular attention to all busi-
ness confided to him in the several Courts of
the Fourteenth Judicial District.

He may be found at the Banner office.
March 8, 1849.

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 2d 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.

Surveying, Levelling,
AND MAPS OF PLANTATIONS,
BY J. M. CATLETT & G. B. SHEPHERD

Orders for surveying Lands, laying out Ca-
nals and turning profits for the same where-
by the necessary excavations will be shown—
or for Maps of Plantations, representing all
improvements, in the areas of different portions
of the field, the ditches, canals, roads, fences,
and all information useful to planters for refer-
ence, will be promptly attended to. Commu-
nications addressed to them at Franklin, Lou.

N. B. Patents for Lands procured. 6m-7

L. R. CURTIS,
AUCTIONEER,
Tenders his services to the citizens of the
Parish of St. Mary.

He will also attend to the collection of all bills,
notes, accounts, &c., &c., that may be entrusted
to him for that purpose. Those who may
favor him with their patronage may rely upon
their business being punctually attended to.—
Steamboat bills left with him will be collected
with all possible promptness.
Franklin, March, 15, 1849.

Hay.
160 Bales best Northern Hay on com-
mission and for sale by
M. WALKER & CO.

Notice.
I have appointed W. W. RICE, Esq., of
this place, my general and special Agent and
Attorney; and all persons having claims
against me or being indebted to me, will please
settle with him.
Franklin, Jan. 18, 1849.

New Goods!
Just received, a fresh and varied assortment
of PLANTATION GOODS, also a good supply
of FANCY AND DRESS GOODS.

Our stock has been replenished to meet the
wants of our customers. Our selections for the
ladies cannot fail to please them.
HARE & BIRDSALL.

Clothing! Clothing!
The subscriber is now opening at his
NEW STORE,

the most extensive assortment of SUMMER
CLOTHING ever offered in this Market, to
which he would call the attention of his numer-
ous customers and the people generally who
desire Cheap Bargains and A No. 1 Goods.
The Stock has been laid in with great care and
cannot fail to suit all who will call and exam-
ine it.

CHARLES B. BAYLIES.
Pattersonville, March 11, 1849.

Morgan's Literary Depot.
EXCHANGE PLACE,
ADJOINING THE POST-OFFICE, NEW ORLEANS.

At the above establishment may always
be found Books of every description, consist-
ing of Novels, History, Biography, Scientific,
Commercial, Geographical and Medical Works
Also, a Complete Assortment of Stationery, to-
gether with all the principal Daily and Week-
ly Newspapers and Magazines.

Country orders for any article in the trade
supplied and forwarded with dispatch. Books
mailed. Prompt attention paid to any work
ordered by mail. Foreign Books imported to
order.

J. C. MORGAN,
Literary Depot, adjoining the Post Office, New
Orleans, La.

P. S. Complete arrangements have been
made with the principal Publishers throughout
the Union, for a supply of new works as fast
as issued.

To Let
The undersigned has purchased the Sch. Laura
and a pleasure boat, which he will furnish on
reasonable terms, to those wishing to use them.
Persons wishing to make a pleasure trip to Last
Island or elsewhere will do well to call on the
subscriber.
G. ARMSTRONG.

Notice.
All persons having claims against the estate
of John Bragg, dec., are requested to present
them, and all indebted to said estate will please
come forward and settle with the undersigned.
M. WALKER, Curator.
Franklin, March 22, 1849.

Notice.
All persons indebted to the estate of Hugh
Grant, dec., will please call and settle the same
with the undersigned; and all creditors of the
estate will please call and present their claims.
March 15
E. HOWLE, Curator.

For Sale.
Two substantial SUGAR MILLS, with mill
frames belonging to the same, ready for use.—
One is a fine Liverpool mill, 30 inch cylinders,
and wrought iron journals.—the other, 32 inch
cylinders, cast iron journals.
The above can be obtained on liberal terms
by applying to
RICHARD LYNCH.
Pattersonville, March 14, 1849.

Notice.
The co-partnership heretofore existing un-
der the name of Yaney & Co. has been dis-
solved by mutual consent. The business of the
firm will be continued by Mr. W. S. Cary,
who is authorized to settle with all persons
having claims against us.
YANEY & CO.
Centreville, Lou., March 15, 1849.

Notice.
I have appointed Mr. John Yaney of this
place, my agent during my absence from the
country. All persons indebted to me, or hav-
ing claims against me, will please call on him
for settlement of the same.
I. P. YANRY.
Centreville, March 12, 1849.

Apothecary Hall.
The undersigned will always keep on hand a
large and select assortment of Drugs, Medi-
cines, Chemicals, Perfumery, Family and Pa-
tient Medicines, Window Glass, Oils, Paints
and other articles in his line; all of which he
offers to the public on accommodating terms
and low prices.

The assortment of Botanic Medicines will
be kept up as complete as heretofore.
CHARLES RABE, M. D.

Apothecary Hall.
A large supply of Books from the Harpers,
Appleton and other publishers for sale by the
subscriber; also a large supply of Stationery
and fancy articles.
C. RABE, M. D.

Garden Seeds! Garden Seeds!
Just received a fresh assortment of
LONG ISLAND (N. Y.) SEEDS;
consisting of every description of vegetable and
Flower Seeds, which have been put up expressly
for me, and are all the growth of 1848.

Purchasers can rely upon these Seeds to be
true to their kind, and sure to come up. All
orders punctually attended to by
G. N. SEAGRAVE.
Franklin Drug Store, 2 Carson's Building.
Feb 14th, 1849.

Paper and Paper-Hanging.
We invite attention to a large and handsome
supply of wall paper, bordering, serapes, win-
dow blinds, &c., just received and for sale by
sept 2
J. W. & R. E. TALBOT.

Children's Shoes and Clothing.
Call and examine our large stock of Youth
and Children's Shoes and Clothing as they
are going off rapidly.
J. W. & R. E. TALBOT.