

PLANTERS' BANNER.

D. DENNETT, EDITOR.

FRANKLIN, La., THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1849.

THAT WHIG RESOLUTION.—The following is the resolution of which we made mention last week as having been erroneously reported:

This is to certify that the following resolution was offered by Wm. C. Dwight in the Whig Convention and was passed:

Resolved, That every person, before voting for candidates in this Convention, shall pledge himself to vote for all the candidates nominated by this Convention, at the next election.

JOSHUA BAKER, President.

H. C. WILSON, Secretary.

We publish to-day an interesting letter from our friend P. C. Rust Esq. for sometime a resident of this village. He promised, previous to his departure for California, to correspond with us, and we feel confident that his letter will be perused with interest by our readers. His highly respectable character which he maintained while in this parish, will justify us in placing the most implicit confidence in his statements.

THE HEALTHFULNESS OF FRANKLIN.—After a rather severe time our village has again become healthy. Our recent and frequent thunder showers have effected a great change in the atmosphere. Had not this change been effected at the time it did occur our citizens must have suffered very severely. Our atmosphere had become dry, our roads dusty, vegetation parched, cisterns empty, and our frequent north winds were producing withered and sickly appearances everywhere around us.

The cholera was cutting its way through the village with ruthless hand, and yellow and black countenances greeted us at every corner of the street. But now we feel that we are getting out of the fog, and we trust that we shall stay out a while.

OUR FRANKLIN SCHOOLS.—We learn with much regret that one of our schools in this place has been of late discontinued, and that its principal, Mr. Thomas Pooley, has been engaged to conduct the new academy at Pattersonville. Mr. Pooley's talents and qualifications should place him at the head of the profession which he has for many years followed, and we feel positive that Franklin has lost much, and Pattersonville has gained much, by his leaving this place. As a scholar, he has few superiors in this country, and his talent for improving the minds of children and youth placed under his charge is surpassed by no teacher of whom we have a knowledge in this country.

Our schools in Franklin are too much neglected, and they are permitted to rest on too unstable a foundation. A teacher offers his services, is patronized a year or two, he is praised for a while, and in the midst of his prosperity he is in uncertainty, and in two or three years he sinks in obscurity. Another takes his place, and he also wanes and fades away like his predecessor. If a teacher has a family, he may this year think his residence established—next year he may find himself moneyless and schoolless, and be obliged to leave for a "new range."

What we need in Franklin is an organization amongst our citizen for the purpose of establishing an academy on a permanent foundation, and a large and commodious building, built upon an approved plan and with reference to an approved system of teaching. The trustees should be authorized to employ a principal and subordinate teachers by the year, giving them a stated salary, and the whole affair should be conducted on some sound and systematic plan.

We have model schools enough in different parts of the United States by which to be guided in this matter, and there are but few villages in the south that need a good and popular academy more than ours—few that would give one a better support—and but few whose prosperity would be more enhanced by the establishment of such an institution than would the village of Franklin.

WHAT NEXT!—Last Saturday, a portly looking gentleman on an old white horse came charging up to our office like a locomotive on a depot, and imperiously demanded "the author of that scurrilous, libelous article that appeared in this dirty, filthy paper, under the head of 'THE ANCIENT QUACK.'" He claimed that he was the identical Nimrod, and that everybody in the country knew it meant him.

We understand that this same man was promading Main Street two days, with a pistol in his pocket and a horse whip in his hand in the quest of the "Wandering Jew," and couldn't find him.

Had the Doctor come to us, stating that he considered that article a libel upon his character, and demanding either the author or personal satisfaction we should have treated his request with respect. But this charging upon our office with such a mouthful of Billingsgate eloquence, this parading up and down Main Street with threats, bombast and a horsewhip, and a pistol protruding conspicuously from his pocket as the foreboding of war—these ridiculous menaces have put a seal upon our lips; and we would prefer taking a dose of the Doctor's blue pills to breaking the seal under any such circumstances.

We will now just say to Dr. Nimrod, as he chooses to fither that name, that if he considers that article personal, he can call at our office when convenient to him, and we will settle the matter according to Quack; or if he chooses to appeal to the law, we have a court house at hand and a plenty of lawyers who would be glad of a fee, and we will insure him fair play; or if he wishes to take it out in threats and bombast, he is at liberty to do it.

LAND SALES.—We are requested to state, for the information of those interested in the matter, that there will be a sale—at the land office at Opelousas, commencing on Monday, the eighteenth day of June next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned Township, viz:

South of the Base Line, and East of the Principal Meridian.

Sections thirty-six to forty-six, inclusive, and sections fifty-one, and fifty-two, in township thirteen, of range six.

GENERAL TAYLOR AND THE DEMOCRATS.

The war-whoop is raised by the leading democratic editors throughout the country against the administration on account of the removals from office since the fourth of March. President Taylor is branded and denounced as having violated his word and his honor, and the doleful cry of "proscription" is raised throughout the land.

It is a fact that more than nineteen twentieths of all the offices in the United States are still held by democrats. It is a fact too that the most unsparring proscription has been carried on against whig officers ever since Gen. Jackson first filled the presidential chair twenty years since.

They have been hunted out in all parts of the country with a vigilance and a heartlessness that almost beggars description—noble hearted, honest, patriotic whigs have in hundreds of instances been hurled from office with a bold recklessness but little short of eastern despotism, and the declaration that "to the victor belong the spoils" was unblushingly made by the democratic press by way of excusing the projectors of their party guillotines.

The very cry of these office loving democrats shows that they are determined that the whigs shall fill no offices—that the places which they now hold by the proscription of their whig predecessors they continue to claim as theirs by inheritance. Those who with ruthless hand could sweep every whig from the board, declaring that "to the victors belong the spoils" appear in a most pitiful light when they now contend that the whigs should still be excluded from holding any of the offices of the country. We are sure that the administration will not be intimidated by any such stuff. They will continue to make removals until the offices of the country are well filled, and until at least a half of them are filled by worthy and sound hearted whigs.

If Gen. Taylor were to bestow the government patronage upon democrats to the entire exclusion of the whigs he would prove false to the party that elected him, false to himself, and false to his country, and would be entitled to the confidence and respect of neither party.

PARTY PREJUDICE.—It is much to be regretted that in every community there are those who let party prejudice effect almost the entire destruction of their friendship for those opposed to them in politics. Such things are foolish in the extreme. If we differ in matters of opinion, we should differ like men, and not like boys. Why should one man hate and shun another for thinking Gen. Taylor a more talented man than James K. Polk? or for placing Jackson even ahead of Washington? Why should two neighbors shun and despise each other because one believes in a high tariff, and the other in no tariff at all?

Why should a man seek to injure his neighbor because he believes in a national bank, or in encouraging internal improvements, or favors the sub-treasury system? Malice founded upon such things is degrading to human nature. It not only shows a narrow mind, but a crusty disposition and a base heart. The juggling tricks, the false pretensions and false reports which penny politicians and little wire pullers call *shrewdness*, are shameful, contemptible and base. There is nothing in the whole miserable catalogue of such underhanded tricks that either deserves or receives the respect of a decent man.

We have acquaintances and friends, who oppose us in politics, but whose feelings are too elevated, and whose hearts of too noble a stamp to permit politics to make the slightest breach in our friendship. For such democrats we have the highest regard. Would that both political parties were made up of men of the same generous stamp.

But the groveling, crusty, snarling, snakish tribe—the moles, badgers and hyennas of the party are a curse to themselves, their party and the community where they reside. We have no faith in them—both their principles and their honor are as worthless and trifling as chaff.

REMOVALS.—When the present administration came into power there were 17,000 Postmasters in the Union, nearly every one of them Democrats. About one hundred have been removed by the administration, leaving 16,900 democrats still in office, and the democratic press from one end of the Union to the other denounce Gen. Taylor as false, faithless, treacherous for guilty of guillotining these hundred martyrs. This makes good the statement we have frequently made, that the democrats claim all of the offices whether they are in power or not. They appear to feel that their claim is established and beyond dispute. This is running the joke a little too far.

THE WHIGS IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Natchez Courier states that the whigs of Mississippi are in fine spirits, and that they have the best of prospects for carrying the state in November. Unity everywhere prevails amongst them, and they are preparing to give a good account of themselves. The whigs of Louisiana will not be far behind them. We intend to show in November that the Taylor party have survived the epidemic, and are Taylor men still.

EMANCIPATION IN KENTUCKY.—We gather from the N. O. Delta the following information in regard to the Emancipation Convention, recently held at Frankfort, Ky:

The Emancipation Convention, which met at Frankfort, Ky., have adjourned. The burden of their labors is this: They recommend the following points to be insisted on in the New Constitution, and that candidates be run in every county in the State favorable to these or similar constitutional provisions: 1. The absolute prohibition of the importation of any more slaves to Kentucky. 2. The complete power in the people of Kentucky to enforce and perfect in or under the new Constitution, a system of gradual, prospective emancipation of slaves.

BAD LOOK.—"Is that the prisoner?" said one spectator to another, during a trial for manslaughter. "Ah, indeed! What a dreadful bad look he has, especially about the eyes! But who is that respectable looking young man at his side, in the green vest?" "In the green vest! Why that is the prisoner himself. The other man is his lawyer." "Well, now, I do begin to see that the fellow in the green vest don't look so respectable, after all. Indeed, he has just the air of an old offender."

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BANNER.

FORT SMITH, Ark., April 12th, 1849.

D. DENNETT, Esq.

Dear Sir:—Deeming it not improbable that you would peruse with some satisfaction, an epistle from and old friend—and thinking it possible also, that some of your readers might be interested in what I shall write in reference to this route to the Pacific coast, I have taken my seat to pen you the following lines:

After a long and tedious journey from New Orleans, a distance of one thousand miles, I arrived safely at this place, which stands upon the very line that marks the terminus of our western civilization.

The boat in which we took passage at New Orleans was densely crowded with persons from different States, all bound for the land of El Dorado; and I will not say the discomforts were equal to the crowd, but I think they would have been found, after one-half of the number had been counted, in proportion to the square of the remainder. And to increase, if possible, the disagreeableness of our position, fifty miles below Little Rock, we ran upon a sand bar, where we waited several days, before a boat could be procured to take us on to the place of our destination. Finally one of the litigious class was obtained by charter, for the small sum of one thousand dollars, to take us over the bars; and I hope you will excuse me for omitting to give an account of the pleasures experienced while aboard of her, and during the rest of the trip to the Fort. Notwithstanding the many difficulties that militated against our enjoyment, I cannot deny that much, to obtain that experience, which even the most superficial observer of men must gain, by being thrown into the midst of a heterogeneous mass, from many widely separated parts of the country, characterized by different interests and pursuits, and also in the way of a picturesque country, was afforded, as relief against the embarrassments alluded to. The scenery of the Arkansas river, by far surpasses any other I ever witnessed, and such as the artist and others, admirers of the beauties of nature would love to contemplate.

On arriving at this place, I ascertained that a large number of persons had already left here for California; and that there are still in the town, and encamped in its vicinity, about fifteen hundred or two thousand more, who will be ready to start as soon as they can provide themselves with team.

One company left here about a month since, which was from New York, I think, and commanded by Capt. Heath. It took pack-mules instead of wagons, supposing that thereby their progress across the country would be facilitated, and indeed it may be; but the inconveniences attending the pack-mule system, would weigh heavily in the scales against it.

The troops which were ordered by the government to accompany the Fort Smith Emigrating Party, left here two weeks since, to prepare the road, and will wait at some point this side of the plains for the coming up of the party; which accomplished, the present escort and emigrants will continue on together as far as Santa Fé; and after reaching that place the detachment will return here by the same route, and a fresh escort be furnished to conduct the train safely into California.

I apprehend there will be much difficulty, and probably danger encountered by the larger portion of emigrants leaving Fort Smith, on account of the absence of a proper organization. The Fort Smith company is well organized and officered, and numbers about four hundred souls. But I find that there are many aspiring men here, who wish to be elevated to the dignity of commanders of companies, and the consequence is that some twenty or more companies will be formed, each relying upon itself for protection against attacks from the savages. Very possibly they will get through safely, though I should be prepared to receive intelligence concerning them of an unpleasant character. I heard yesterday that three of the Comanche chiefs had been at the Crook agency, 150 miles from this point, and they professed great friendship for the gold seekers; but their professions are not to be relied on. For my part, I have united with the Fort Smith company, and will keep as near the blue coats as possible.

Lieut. Simpson left here a few days ago. To him has been assigned the duty of surveying the route from this point to California. This survey will be looked for with considerable anxiety by the people of the western states. And if Lieut. Simpson reports favorably upon the practicability of the route for a railway, it is likely that it will at once determine the government to take the necessary measures to have constructed along this line, the great national railroad to the Pacific. If such be the case, San Francisco and Memphis will probably be its termini.

We had a number of cases of Cholera within the last few days, some of which were extremely malignant,—death having ensued, report says, in fifteen or twenty minutes from the time of attack. One poor fellow was brought up from the steamboat to the hotel this morning and is now (ten o'clock at night) a corpse. As everybody is going to California, it may the Wandering Jew has determined to go also, and has chosen this road.

One word now in regard to the conveniences and advantages, or rather I should have said the inconveniences and disadvantages of this route. In the first place, I for one, have a thousand times regretted that I did not start to go any other way than this. You are compelled to change boats two or three times in coming up the Arkansas river, if indeed you reach here at all, by water; for very likely you will have to come to Fort Smith, a part of the way by land, although they will tell you in New Orleans there will be no difficulty in coming up. And when reaching here, the chances are many to one against his going more than two hundred miles, during the first month after he leaves, on account of the inconceivably bad state of the road. Many miles of it are impassable for wagons, unless they are very strongly built, small, and have three or four yoke of oxen hitched to them, for experience has taught hundreds of the emigrants that mules will not do in mud nearly up to the axle-tree. I would by no means advise a friend of mine to come this route, for as much as has been said against that by the way of Chagres, I much prefer it to this. I have heard hundreds of men regret that they ever saw Fort Smith, and curse the place with a hearty good will. As a starting point, Independence, Mo., is far preferable to this.

I leave here with a full expectation of returning in eighteen months with a half barrel of gold. I will write you again when I reach the Pacific.

Yours Truly,

P. C. RUST.

RATHER SEVERE.—A meddlesome lawyer, who by accident and good luck became county attorney, was one day trying to advise a man into a legal quarrel, supposing him to be both green and blind. "You should by all means prosecute him," said the lawyer,—"you will recover heavy damages." "I don't know about that," said greeny—the law is mighty uncertain. "Well," said wisdom, "if you do not prosecute him, I shall feel it my duty to do it in my official capacity as county attorney." "Capacitay," said the impudent client, "I didn't know you had any capacity, except like that of a whiskey barrel; for I know you will hold more whiskey than any ten casks of your size. You wish to 'soot soap' me, fleece me, and then laugh at me. Your bait won't take, Mr. lawyer."

A CHEROKEE IDEA OF REMOVALS FROM OFFICE.—The Cherokee Advocate, in speaking of new appointments by President Taylor says:

We are amused at the tone of some of the papers opposed to Gen. Taylor. They cry "hypocrisy," "party party," "proscription" and "persecution" too. It reminds us of boys playing marbles; one cries, "Venice roundness; nuckle down; no fudging; if you fudge it shan't count. It shan't count; you fudged." "Well," says he, "didn't you fudge first?"

Just so with the Democrats. They fudged first, and if they are fudged out of office they make a great to do. Gen. Taylor, we guess, is the best judge of who are "honest and competent."

MEETINGS HELD BY TELEGRAPH.—The Ledger tells us the directors, and, indeed, the stock holders of the Atlantic and Ohio line of Morse's magnetic telegraph, extending between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, have adopted a very convenient and economical mode of meeting by telegraph, and transacting the business of the company—as thus: Those directors or stockholders residing in Philadelphia, meet at the telegraph office on the appointed days, and those residing in Pittsburg or other places on the line, meet simultaneously with them, at the offices in their respective places of residence, and by communicating with each other through the telegraph, vote, pass resolutions, discuss, frame and exact regulations, elect officers, declare dividends, &c., &c., thereby avoiding the trouble and expense of traveling to and fro for the purpose.

THE CREVASSE ABOVE CARROLLTON.—A good deal of uneasiness was evinced by the community, yesterday afternoon, owing to the reports that the break in the levee, about six miles above Carrollton, was to such an extent as to threaten the rear of the city with an overflow. At five o'clock, yesterday evening, the space in the levee through which the water was rushing, was about fifty feet wide, and six feet deep. Should prompt measures be adopted by the authorities of this city, and by those planters in the vicinity of the crevasse immediately interested, the breach in the levee may soon be repaired. From what we saw last evening, however, we should think that no efficient action will be had in the matter, until serious damage accrue. Delta.

Gen. Taylor's Cabinet appears to be composed of business men who are resolved to put matters under their charge on a good footing. They thus far display a vigilance, a perseverance and an ability which do honor not only to themselves but to the head that selected them.

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Courier has the following in regard to Mr. Meredith:

Mr. MEREDITH has issued a circular, addressed to the heads of bureaus in his department, requiring that their business shall be brought up and hereafter promptly dispatched. The clerks in delinquent offices, are directed to work extra hours. The public will be glad to learn that there is some prospect of a more prompt attention to public business in these offices than heretofore. Every individual who has had business with the public offices, during the last twenty years, has some occasion to complain of unnecessary delays.

The N. O. Bulletin of the 5th inst., contains the following statement in regard to the crevasse in the Parish of Jefferson.

We regret to learn that the Levee has still more given way at LAUREN'S plantation, and the breach is assuming a serious character. At 7 last evening, the water had flooded the country to within about two miles of Carrollton, and unless arrested will soon be in the rear of the Second Municipality. The "Gormley Canal" will, however, form an outlet for the water and the New Canal a greater one, and we cannot think any serious injury will result. The steam pile driver of the Second Municipality, with a strong force, will start early this morning, for the purpose of stopping the breach if practicable.

The Boston (Dem.) does not appear to whine much about the removals made by Gen. Taylor. It cracks a joke or relates an anecdote on the matter with much coolness, as will be seen by the following: "How do you like Gen. Taylor?" an old Whig was asked a few days since. "First rate," said the old coon; "he turns out a great deal better than we expected."

Mr. BRISBANE.—In relation to Mr. Brisbane's expulsion from France, the N. Y. Tribune publishes the following despatch:

BOSTON, Friday, April 27.—Mr. Albert Brisbane, correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, has been ordered to quit France in twenty-four hours. The press says that Mr. Brisbane, the American Socialist, who has received notice to quit France in twenty-four hours, has been to the Prefect of Police, and told him that he would not leave France without being compelled by force.

[This order was no doubt occasioned by the speeches of Mr. Brisbane at the banquets and clubs, where he took strongly the Republican Socialist side, and spoke with great effect.—Ed. Tribune.]

THE COMING CANVASS FOR STATE AND PARISH OFFICERS.—The N. O. Bee, in speaking of the proper course to be pursued by the Whigs preparatory to the coming election, very appropriately remarks that—

"But for the gallant and glorious efforts of a BENJAMIN, a PEYTON, a KENNER, an ADAMS, a PREAUX, and a host of others, it is doubtful whether Gen. Taylor would have carried Louisiana; but for them, it is certain that his majority would not have been as large and imposing as it was. To keep our State in the Whig ranks, we must employ the same powerful engine. The people must be enlightened. They must be talked to at every Court House and every cross-road. A canvass thus prosecuted becomes a fair and reliable test of political sentiment, and if the deliberate sense of the majority should then be exhibited against us at the polls, we can submit without repining, if not without regret."

CANADIAN TROUBLES.—There has recently been an out-break among the people at Montreal, at which the Parliament buildings, valued at \$60,000 were destroyed, together with the journals and other official papers, and one of the most valuable libraries in the world. The mob that fired the Parliament buildings was composed of about 7000 citizens. The condition of things in Canada for several months have foreboded much trouble.

A new comet was seen by the naked eye on Thursday, 17th inst., at the Cambridge United States Observatory. Its position then was, at forty-eight minutes and fifty-two seconds past eight o'clock, A.M., 14h. 20m. 40. 60 sec; dec. North, 54 deg. 25m 23 sec. It was seen on the 11th, 12th and 14th instants, through the telescope. It is represented as a strong, star like, central condensation, an extension coma and no tail.—Exchange.

A Renegade.—The London Times states that at the battle of Moodkee, a European serving in the Sikh army was surrounded at the capture of one of the enemy's guns. He lifted up his hands and cried, "spare me, for I am one of the old 44th." He was immediately shot down. This circumstance corresponds with the report that there are three men of that regiment with a detachment of Afghans in the Sikh camp on the Jhelum.

EXTENSIVE OVERFLOWS.—It is reported that many of the levees above Vicksburg have given way, and that the whole country from Milliken's Bend to Richmond is overflowed, as well as at many other places above and below. These disastrous floods of the Mississippi, says the Vicksburg Sentinel, are becoming frequent of late years and it is a serious matter of public concern to devise some means to prevent the recurrence.—Picayune.

"My dear, the fowls have nearly destroyed the garden. Did you not see them while I was absent." "Yes, love, but I could not bear the thought of driving them away, they seemed to take so much pleasure in scratching!"

THE TERPENTINE TREES.—The Wilmington, N. C. Chronicle states that the insect which was so destructive last year to the turpentine trees in that section, is again at work, and that serious injury is apprehended from its ravages.

"Sam, is you 'quainted with any legal gemmen ob dis place?" "None, 'cept by reputation—reputation I means." "Well, den, why am lawyers like fishes?" "I don't meddle wid dat subject, at all." "Why, kase they am fond ob de bate!"

"I wonder what makes my eyes so weak," said a loafer to a gentleman. "Why, they are in a weak place," said the latter.

An exchange states that Seventeen millions of passengers have been carried over the Massachusetts rail road, within the past three years. Fifty-six killed and 65 injured.

Married.

At Pattersonville, on the 3d inst. by Eugene Daily, Esq., Mr EBENEZER HARTSHORN, formerly of Walpole, Mass., to Miss OCTAVIA Mc MURRAY, of this parish.

On the 1st inst., at the residence of J. Y. Sanders, Esq., Mr W. W. Rice, Esq., Mr THOS. J. COCKE to Miss VERLINDA N. SANDERS, both of this parish.

In this instance the printer was graciously remembered, and a charming slice of the staff of life was furnished, which to us seemed decidedly rich. We will set that down as a match made in Heaven, and it cannot possibly be otherwise than a happy one. They remembered the printer, and that is one of the best signs in the world.

Notice.

Estate of J. P. Conrad, dec. Those having claims against this estate will present them properly authenticated, and those indebted will make payment without delay to R. N. McMILLAN, Curator.

May 3—31.

Notice.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned was by mutual consent dissolved on the first day of March last, and we have authorized Wm. H. Brodick to settle all demands against the firm, and collect all their accounts. JAS. EMISON, ROBT. LASHLY.

Franklin, May 3, 1849.—4t

Commission Business.

The subscriber engaged in the general Commission business in New York, will make liberal cash advances on Sugar and Molasses.—Apply to J. W. Bailey, Napoleonville or Wm. J. Hewes, Esq., New Orleans.

HAVEN & CO.

Mr. Bailey is now in New York and will remain there till the 1st September. Persons having business with him, will please address him care of Haven & Co., New York.

Fire Brick.

10,000 Pittsburgh Fire Brick for sale by M. WALKER, & CO.