

PLANTERS' BANNER.

D. DENNETT, EDITOR.

BRANLEY, La., THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1849.

WHIG CANDIDATES.

FOR GOVERNOR: ALEXANDER DECLOUET.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR: DUNCAN F. KENNER.

FOR AUDITOR: Louis Bordelon.

FOR CONGRESS: FOURTH DISTRICT O. N. Ogden.

FOR STATE SENATOR: STEPHEN DUNCAN.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES: OCTAVE CORNAY. F. D. RICHARDSON.

FOR SHERIFF: ETHAN ALLEN.

FOR RECORDER OF MORTGAGES: J. A. DUMARTRAIT.

FOR CLERK: J. V. FOURMY.

FOR ASSESSOR: WILSON McKERALL.

FOR CORONER: J. S. TARKINGTON.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS: R. M. SAWYER.

It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that Mr. St. Maur Stuart has returned to this place, and intends to open a Dancing School. He puts up at Gordy's Hotel.

WHIG MEETING AT N. ORLEANS.—A whig mass meeting was held in New Orleans 10th inst., at which an intense interest in regard to the coming election was exhibited. Gen. Decloet and Duncan F. Kenner were present and addressed the meeting. The opening of the campaign seems to indicate clearly that the choice of the Baton Rouge convention was wisely made, and that the whig party will everywhere sanction it with the utmost cheerfulness.

WHIG MEETING AT THIBODOUX.—A whig meeting was held at Thibodaux on the 2d inst., to ratify the proceedings of the Baton Rouge convention. Spirited resolutions were passed, and the doings of the convention were heartily approved. From appearances, the whigs of that district will give a good account of themselves in the November election.

SCHOOLS IN FRANKLIN.—On the 1st side of this week's paper will be found an article from one of our citizens in regard to the schools of our village, recommending a plan to be adopted to place them on a more stable foundation. The subject in question is one of great interest to every citizen of this place. For the benefit of our children, and for the credit of Franklin an academy should be established in this place upon a plan which will not admit of those ridiculous changes to which our schools must always be subjected under present regulations.

Who has been the condition of four schools in this place for the last six years? The Franklin Institute was established under the superintendence of Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer, the public were delighted with it at first, great praise and liberal patronage were bestowed upon it. A school was started by Mr. Copp, and the Franklin Institute became stale in the estimation of the public, and Mr. Pooley entered the field—all eyes were turned to him, and Franklin Institute became obsolete. Mr. Copp went through all the phases of a teacher's life, and in due time waned and finally vanished. Mr. Callot and Mr. Rust were employed to teach our public schools in the place—their schools flourished for a while, but after managing them just long enough to break down Mr. Pooley and shove him out of Franklin, one leaves for the gold regions, and the other engages in a more lucrative calling. Mr. Litton manages a school for a while with much ability and small profits, his health fails and he leaves the field. Mr. Foster follows Mr. Rust but unfortunately his school rests upon the same unstable foundation that all other schools in the place have rested upon, and it would not be surprising if premature decay were to be the fate of this school. In the meantime the Franklin Institute revives, Mr. Gibbs proposes opening a school for young ladies, and Mr. Moore is to open one for children of the opposite sex, but what their fate will be may be known by referring to the past history of schools in this place. Any one who views these things in a proper light cannot fail to conclude that we should unite on some judicious plan, and establish an academy to be managed in a manner which will give it character, success, and stability.

POINT COUPEE.—The Point Coupee Tribune says:—The levee caved in just in front of Mr. Mar. Major's plantation, taking in about two acres of the levee, causing the water to run over several plantations; however, the damage was not great, the water finding its way to the swamp.

General E. P. Gaines died of cholera, in N. Orleans, on Friday, the 8th inst.

The cholera is again raging with much violence in Western Texas.

Our Mechanics.

A complaint has been offered, by a friend of ours, against an article published last week in regard to the New Court House and our mechanics, and a regret was expressed that we should be an instrument in raising a new question involving disputes when union should be the order of the day.

We deny, whatever may be the tendency of the article, that we singled out any particular person to fire at, or intended to raise any disputes. Our feelings were enlisted in favor of the welfare of the parish, and we contend that we should maintain such a position though it may clash with the interests of some few individuals. We never received any particular favors from either the rich or the poor, and furthermore we never expect to, and therefore, so far as interest is concerned, we have no more reason to stand up for one class than another. We do not ask a man for his vote, and never expect to; we therefore feel quite independent on that score.

But let it be remembered that we have inscribed on our Banner Whig principles, and whig principles we intend to advocate though we may at times sacrifice our interests by doing so. And let it be remembered, also, that where whig principles triumph mechanics, farmers and laborers in general thrive best. Massachusetts is called a model state—whig principles have always thrived there, and her mechanics and farmers are prosperous, and all branches of useful industry have prospered and will continue to do so.

It will be found, by examining into the condition of the other states, that they have generally prosperous mechanics in proportion as they have been governed by whig principles. Do not the whigs advocate the clearing out of our rivers and harbors, the opening and working of our mines, the erection of manufactories, the protection of home productions and home industry? Are not all of these principles favorable to the development of the natural resources of the whole country? Does it not require a world of mechanical labor to develop these resources and improve the country as the Whigs propose to do?—and when these are accomplished does it not open a field for a world of mechanical labor and useful industry beyond?

We maintain that when whig principles triumph the laboring classes of the whole country prosper, and that when the Democrats succeed in repealing whig laws, and establishing their own in their place, our manufactories stop, our mines are silent, internal improvements stop, commerce declines, and all classes of the community suffer.

To be a sound whig one must advocate the cause of the mechanics and the laboring classes generally, and not advocate it in doubtful language, but in bold sentences that contain bold truths. We maintain what we have all our life maintained, that on the prosperity of the mechanics and farmers is based the prosperity of the whole country.

Proscriptions and Guillotines.

It is distressing, heart rending, overwhelming to hear the groans of democratic presses as they labor out their mournful complaints against the administration on account of its removing a few ultra, or unworthy democrats from office. The children of Israel when carried away captive by Nebuchadnezzar into Babylon did not mourn more bitterly than do this heart broken, sympathizing host of democratic editors. It reminds one of the scriptural account of "Rachel weeping for her children and would be comforted because they were not." They ought to hold an everlasting fast, sit in sackcloth and ashes, and peruse attentively the lamentations of Jeremiah, or the doleful accounts of affliction found in the book of Job.

To treat this matter seriously would appear like the most severe efforts at political irony. To see a class of full grown men, bellowing and blubbering, weeks and months, over offices which their friends have lost, like bleating calves suddenly deprived of the generous teat at which they have tugged for a long time—or like weaned babies that howl and weep immoderately that they should ever be compelled to be weaned at all, is too silly, too pitiful to ever merit the sympathy of any one. Congress, at its next sitting, should make a large appropriation to purchase candies and sugar plums for these disconsolate children, and they should be provided with kind and motherly nurses to see that they do not suffer too much. It would be folly to talk about reasoning with them upon the matter. One night as well reason with an infant crying for milk. It is the greatest piece of tom foolery that we have ever seen engaged in by the democratic press. For the credit of their country they had better dry their tears and act a little manly whether they feel so or not.

Humbugs.—We have noticed people frequently so frightened at humbugs that they would never risk a farthing in the purchase of anything that is new, and always try to make themselves conspicuous among those who cry out "humbug and moonshine" at everything which was unknown to their great grandfathers. Such people never do anything towards improvement, or the advancement of what conduces to the comfort and welfare of the community. Had the world always been made up of such men should we know of no more comfortable clothing that they leave, and instead of our comfortable houses we should have known no shelter better than that which was known to Adam and Eve.

Why should any man of common intellect feel any contempt for new inventions which are introduced for the benefit of the community? No new invention should ever be condemned until its utility is properly tested. Vast improvements are generally made in almost every branch of industry, and it must be expected that humbugs will sometimes be put forth as genuine improvements. But is it not better for a man sometimes to be humbugged than never avail himself of any of the numerous improvements of the age? It is a fact that the people in no part of the United States are so often humbugged as the people of New England, and in no part of the country do people make so many improvements in every department of industry. This word humbug is not so frightful an affair as many imagine it to be—it is a necessary appendage to improvements of all kinds, and those who would improve must sometimes be humbugged.

Our Parish Candidates and Parish Convention

Since our parish convention of the 14th of April, much has been said in regard to the manner in which that convention was conducted and the pledges, both open and tacit that were made there, have by some been declared to be binding upon no one.

We have heretofore made but few comments upon the convention, or upon the obligations it imposed on the whig party. Our object in remaining silent was to avoid stirring up feelings which might create serious divisions in the party. We were in hopes that all the candidates who put their names before the convention would stand up to their pledges and act in union with the party in the great struggle of November. But it now appears that such hopes are no longer to be cherished, and since the division cannot be averted we shall proceed to vindicate the correctness and justice of the measures of the convention.

On the 14th of April last, 214 whigs assembled at the court house, in Franklin, to select whig candidates for parish offices, and to choose delegates to attend the Baton Rouge convention. This meeting was the largest that ever assembled in our parish.

Before proceeding to ballot for candidates the convention adopted rules in regard to the obligations of the candidates and electors, by which both candidates and electors were to abide by the decisions of the convention. They proceeded to ballot, and candidates were selected for all the offices except that of Sheriff. The first balloting for candidates for that office stood thus:

Table with 3 columns: Name, Votes, and Percentage. Alien 75, Delahoussaye 82, Sterling 57.

Some of Mr. Delahoussaye's friends claimed that he was elected, but it was decided that a majority of all the votes was necessary to the choice of any officer. A spirited discussion followed, the statement was made that many of Mr. Delahoussaye's friends had gone home, and that it would be unjust to him to compel him to abide by a decision to be made under such circumstances. Mr. Delahoussaye then came forward, and, in open convention, in the presence of more than 150 whigs, declared that he would still submit his name to the convention and abide by its decision. At this, the second balloting, the vote stood thus:

Table with 3 columns: Name, Votes, and Percentage. Alien 79, Delahoussaye 57, Sterling 50.

The convention voted to drop the lowest candidate and ballot again. The afternoon was at this time fast spent. Third balloting stood thus:

Table with 3 columns: Name, Votes, and Percentage. Alien 99, Delahoussaye 72.

Now let us take a fair view of this matter. Delahoussaye received 82 votes at the first and 57 at the second balloting. Deduct 57 from 82, and the difference is 25, which is the number of his friends that left. At the last balloting he received 72 votes—had Mr. Delahoussaye's 25 friends remained he would have received 72 and 25=97 votes, which are two votes less than Dr. Allen received at his last balloting; and had Dr. Allen's friends all remained his vote would have stood 110 instead of 99. If any private interest, or the interest of the Whig party can be subserved by voting for Mr. Delahoussaye under such circumstances we cannot see how it can be done. Mr. Delahoussaye cannot have the faintest hope of being elected under such circumstances; the only effect that he can produce is possibly to defeat the regular candidate for the office of Sheriff and elect the Democratic candidate, and engender strife between his supporters and the other members of the whig party in the parish.

We contend that he is no friend of our party or its principles, who, at a time when we seek by united effort to redeem the state and bring it under the control of the whigs, is willing to scatter the seeds of discord among us, and indirectly aid our opponents in their efforts to carry the state.

Benton and Free Soil.

Mr Benton made a speech recently at Jefferson city, Mo., in which he took strong grounds in favor of the free soil question. His position was strong enough, and plain enough, to show that he intends to be to Missouri precisely what Henry Clay is to Kentucky, and that when the question of abolishing slavery from Missouri comes up, that he intends to take the lead of the abolition party.

Will not our state awake, and will not the south generally awake to the imminent dangers which are threatening in these gathering clouds? Can any man of the south be blind to the inevitable result that must follow the abolition movements which are going on in the border slave states? The alarming fact should fly with electric speed through the south that at this early period thousands of slaves are yearly sent from the border slave states into these farther south to be sold, in anticipation of the abolition of slavery in those states. Let the fact be heralded through the south that the slave population of Missouri and Kentucky are to be sent into these states and sold, adding an immense and ruinous burden to the several states, and then, when their slaves are sent off and disposed of, and they are saved the sacrifice of their property and have protected themselves against the burden of a free negro population, they enter the list of free states, and become furious in their charges upon the south and her institutions, Louisiana, and every other southern state that has heretofore been a purchaser of slaves, should spare no time in passing laws forever prohibiting a single slave from being brought into them for sale. Unless these things are seasonably attended to the fate of the south will be inevitably sealed—she will be shorn of her strength, and will be overthrown and forever ruined by the blind, unsparring fanaticism of the north. Kentucky and Missouri now stand as levees against the abolitionism of the free states—the crevasses which now threaten us at those two points will inundate and overwhelm the whole south unless attended to by those who have most to risk by the inundation.

The Newark Daily Advertiser publishes a letter from Frankfort, Germany, under date of May 3, which says:

Madame Rothschild, widow of the founder of the banking house, died yesterday. She had lived many years alone in Jew street, an old unfashioned quarter, where her husband first established himself, and which she always refused to leave, though her eldest son, the present head of the house, has been long living childless and also alone, in one of the most splendid houses of the Geil, the principal street of Frankfort. She was 99 years old.

Whig Meeting.

Agreeably to previous notice a meeting of the Whigs was held on Wednesday, the 13th inst., in this place, to receive the report of the delegates to the Baton Rouge Convention. Judge Baker was called to the chair, and C. M. Charpentier and Jared N. Richardson were chosen Vice Presidents. H. C. Cook and R. E. Talbot were chosen Secretaries.

The following resolutions were adopted by the convention with perfect unanimity, and marks of the highest approbation.

Resolved That the whigs of the Parish of St. Mary, most cordially respond to the nominations of the Convention held at Baton Rouge on the 14th of May, and that they will give their undivided supports to the Candidates nominated at that Convention.

Resolved That in the character of General Alexander Decloet they recognize the statesman and plain republican citizen, possessed of all the abilities of the ardent and devoted patriot endowed with all the virtues necessary to ensure a wise, prudent, and honest discharge of the duties of chief Magistrate of the state—and that we have every reason to be satisfied with the selection of Duncan F. Kenner for Lieut. Governor, and Louis Bordelon for Auditor of public accounts and that, inspired with perfect confidence in such candidates, the whigs of St. Mary will do their duty.

Resolved That the nomination of the Hon. O. N. Ogden, of the Parish of Rapides, to represent the fourth Congressional District of Louisiana in the 30th Congress, meets the cordial approbation of the Whigs of St. Mary, and that by his devotion to whig principles, his high order of talents, and his indomitable energy as a supporter of the great cause for whose success we labor, he is entitled to our highest consideration and our warmest support.

Mr D. D. Richardson stated that he was authorized to withdraw the name of W. S. Harding as the independent Whig Candidate for the Senate, and submitted the following resolution which was passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the Whigs of the Parish of St. Mary appreciate the conduct of W. S. Harding in withdrawing his name before the people as candidate for the State Senate—that it is an act honorable to his character and an evidence that he has no desire by continuing a candidate to create dissensions in the ranks of the Whig party.

Mr. F. Richardson then addressed the meeting in a brief and appropriate manner, and his remarks were well received.

Mr. M. Pilcher then offered the following resolutions which were passed with but one dissenting vote:

Resolved That we will use all honorable means in our power to effect a thorough union of the whig party in this Parish, and to secure united and decisive action in the November Election.

Resolved That we heartily approve of the selection of candidates on 14th April last, and that we will give them our cordial support in the coming election.

The meeting then adjourned. JOSHUA BAKER, President. C. M. CHARPENTIER, JARED N. RICHARDSON, Vice Presidents.

H. C. COOK, R. E. TALBOT, Secretaries.

The meeting above noticed was conducted remarkably well, with but one or two exceptions. Our opening speech was a little too long for an opening fire, and there was an hour's discussion in regard to two resolutions, whether they should pass together, or separately. It didn't make the odds of two straws whether they passed together or separately, since the whole meeting were in favor of both, and finally passed without a dissenting voice. One said rat, and the other said mouse, and I must except the speakers cared a fig whether it was a rat or a mouse; and so little did we care about it that we did not notice whether rat or mouse carried the day.

The president, in putting the question, made some sensible remarks in regard to the impropriety of the dispute, and the conciliatory spirit which he evinced was warmly responded to by the meeting; and no sooner was it exhibited than a general feeling of unity passed over the assembly like an ocean wave, and the petty quarrel about the rat and mouse was lost in oblivion.

The whig party in this parish are strongly united, and if any more schisms about trilles spring up among our orators we shall make a motion to have them all jugged at Judge Howie's Boarding House. If those orators wish to save their bacon they will do well to be pretty brotherly in their intercourse with each other in future.

GENERAL TAYLOR AND THE OFFICE HOLDERS.—The Democrats throughout the country still continue to denounce the administration in the most violent language for turning their hereditary office holders out of their precious offices. It is now evident, though the fact is very extraordinary, that the Democrat expected that after denouncing the old General, and calling him everything but an honest man and a man of sense, after the most strained efforts of all the officeholders throughout the land to defeat him, they expected that he would "kiss the hand that smote him," and reversing the practice of Gen. Jackson and his Democratic successors, retain his most violent enemies in office, and exclude his warmest political friends from all offices of honor and profit. So it seems that the offices held by Democrats for twenty years should be held by them still, and that Gen. Taylor is false to the whigs, the Democrats, and the country for molesting these hereditary office holders. The gist of the matter is that all the offices, under all administrations should be held by the Democrats to the complete exclusion of the Whigs.

DRAWING DONE BY THE SUN.—Mr Langenheim, Philadelphia, has recently made such improvements in Daguerrotypy, that he is now able to produce instantaneously upon paper, copies of any desired object with the utmost exactness. By this method faithful drawings of machinery for the Patent Office, views of buildings, landscapes, &c., may be executed without loss of time, and with great beauty.—N. Y. Sun.

For the Planters' Banner.

The Boys of the Teche.

By JAMES SMITH, Esq.

Tune.—The Boys of Kilkenny, or Vale of Avoca.

Thro' the vale of the Teche there runs a clear stream, And deep in her waters the tall mast doth gleam,

Tho' many a broader and bolder there be, Yet of all streams in our country, the clear Teche for me.

It was not that nature had had spangled her plain, With sliken hair'd maize and deep green sugar cane,

Not the softest expressions of horse or steam mill, O! no, it was something more exquisite still.

'Twas to see that the babes whom we'd nurs'd— Had drank in from their mothers' hearts thoughts of the right,

And instinctively went for the bold and the true, So here's the boys of the Teche and their Whig mothers too.

What joy did we feel when they came to the rack, Saying fadder or none we stand up to Old Zack,

Then again did the glass to the brim, aye, above— Here's the boys of the Teche and the maidens they love.

Hark! the trumpet once more calls you all to the field, Hurrah my Teche Boys! the Whigs never must yield,

Tell boldy the Locos, come forth on the plain; For we've dusted you once, and we'll do it again.

* It will be remembered that the young men of our Parish contributed largely towards our overwhelming majority for Old Zack last November. "Old men for counsel—young men for war."

Mr. W. S. Harding's notice of withdrawal of his name in connection with the office of State Senator:

Fellow Citizens:—For a few weeks past I have been a candidate for the office of State Senator. In presenting myself as a candidate, I had no disposition whatever to interfere with the party, and I did not think the party would interfere with me. I expected it to be merely a contest between Mr. Duncan and myself, in all kindness and good feeling. But perceiving that many of my warmest friends and strongest supporters were placed in an embarrassing position between their determinations to support me and their apprehensions that such a course would create a division in the Whig party of this parish, I feel it due to their long and well-tried friendship to relieve them from an unpleasant position. I accordingly withdraw.

To those of my old friends who have stood by me on this occasion firm and unshaken, I offer my warmest thanks. Those of my old friends whom I have stood by in good report and evil, perhaps more of the latter than former, but who have dodged at the first trial, I thank them too. They have taught me a lesson that I shall profit by.

To the tradesmen, mechanics, and working men generally of Franklin and vicinity, my acknowledgements are due. They came out for me like trumps as they are, and I will not forget them.

Creatures! how can I express my feelings.— You gave me your support freely—you fed me supernally—and oh! your capons were fat, and your treasuries sublime! and should opportunity occur, I shall be more than glad to reciprocate your hospitality. But, my dear friends, if ever I should have the good fortune to be out electing among you again, recollect that I am a Creole, and entitled to the privileges of one. You are a glorious set of fellows! God bless you.

Farewell.

W. S. HARDING.

To Improve the Flavor of Coffee.—To each pound of well roasted coffee, add forty or fifty grains of carbonate of soda.—It greatly improves the beverage; besides making it more healthy.

Masonic.

At a communication Franklin Lodge, No. 57 held on the 12th day of June, 1849, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:

Whereas the Worshipful Master, Wardens, and Brethren of Franklin Lodge, No. 57, have heard with profound sorrow of the death of our venerable brother, Col. Francis Daucy, a companion of the Royal Arch, resident within the jurisdiction of this Lodge; and, whereas this Lodge did, at the request of our deceased brother, on the 8th inst., consign his body to the grave with the proper masonic ceremonies, and is desirous of expressing its profound reverence for his memory; therefore

Resolved, That we cherish the memory of our deceased brother as one whose zealous devotion to the interests of Masonry, whose high character as a citizen and a man, whose unshaken integrity and Masonic virtues endear him to the heart of every Mason.

Resolved, That the foregoing Preamble and Resolution be spread upon the Minutes and a copy thereof be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and be published in the Planters' Banner.

M. PILCHER, W. M. S. C. MATHISON, Sec.

Festival of St. John the Baptist.

The W. Master, Wardens and Brethren of Franklin Lodge, No. 57 of F. and A. Masons, will celebrate this Festival by a public oration at the Methodist Church in Franklin, on Saturday, the Eve of St. John's day, 23d inst., at eleven o'clock, A. M. All masons in good and regular standing are invited to attend at the Lodge Room at 10 o'clock, A. M. and, with their families to partake of a collation after the delivery of the oration. By order of M. PILCHER, W. M.

S. C. MATHISON, Sec.

Notice.

All persons are warned against trading for a note of \$33.50 drawn by me sometime in June or July 1848 in favor of Wm. J. Nash, as I have good reasons for not paying the same. J. H. CUNNING.