

THE PLANTERS' BANNER.

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Advertisements and notices in the Banner will be published *Three months*, except when the law, custom, or the person advertising specifies the time.

Candidates for office will be required to pay in advance for their announcement.

All advertising and job work payable as soon as completed; and ten per cent will be deducted from all bills that are paid to the publisher personally, when due.

For the Planters' Banner.

Paper No. 2.

We commence this paper by continuing the subject of our last—that of the lowness of the medical standard in Attakapas. In investigating the causes of this depreciation in the profession, we alluded to the fact, that in all new countries there may be found imposters and pretenders in nearly every vocation of life; and they seem to be particularly fond of attaching themselves to our calling, doubtless from the fact that so few out of the profession are (from the nature of the subject) capable of judging of the merits of its followers.

But besides the empirics who infest new countries there is a class of adventurers in the profession (men of diploma) who are so ready to say who come only with avaricious views; not to make themselves permanent residents, but to fleece the people of their money by their extraordinary high charges, and afterwards retire to other places where they may expect to find booty. Of this latter class, there may have been but few instances, but those few were so atrocious, so revolting to the innate honesty of the countryman that they left a lasting impression on the mind; he would speak of it to his family and neighbors, at home and abroad, and in this way to a considerable extent would the medical character be defamed. But times have changed, and with the change of time has the medical profession improved. The Bayou Teche is now a settled country, the professions and trades of all descriptions have become fixed, and the followers of the one and the other are not, as formerly, temporary visitors, but have amongst us permanent homes. Their pecuniary interests have become identified with those of the people, and their moral natures are intimately associated with the things and objects around them.

Let us one and all then assume and maintain our proper positions in society. As a class we wish to place ourselves in a proper light before the community. We have told you of some of the causes which made us so much *below par*; those causes do not now exist to the same extent, and their effects ought in the same proportion to be diminished.

There are no reasons why physicians, above all other classes, should be more dishonest. One would argue *a priori* to the contrary; from the very nature of our calling, being so frequently in the presence of suffering humanity, our active sympathies being so constantly engaged one would presume that our moral being would yearly and daily be increased and elevated. Can it be for *lucra* only that we labor? Attend for a moment to the language of our venerable Stevens of New York: "Medicine a money-making profession! Why one-third or more of the whole practice of medical men in the city of New York is done without remuneration. The hospital, the almshouse, the dispensaries, the medical and surgical clinics, the eye-infirmary, the orphan and lying-in-asylums, the institutions of the blind; in fine, all institutions of a charitable kind, so far as I know, are attended gratuitously; and many of them by some of the oldest and most eminent medical men. Nor are the out-door poor neglected—when they appeal to physicians, not for advice only, but even for services which keep us from our beds, they rarely ask in vain. A money-making profession! Why the number of destitute widows and orphans of medical men become so great that a few years since an association was formed, and now in successful operation, with a fund raised by their own contributions in New York, to secure from destitution after their death, their wives and children."

What the venerable teacher states of the charitable practice in New York, can be said with the same truth of all the cities of our Union; and to the whole interior of the country the remark is equally applicable. We would appeal to the honest yeomanry of the country—and we do it not to boast, but merely in defence of our position—and ask if there is a class of citizens that does more charity in the way of gratuitous labor of mind and body than physicians? In attending to the calls of the poor as well as rich, do they regard the state of the atmosphere, whether hot or cold, rain or shine—or do they hesitate to go at the midnight hour? Can a single physician be pointed out, who inquires, on being requested to visit a patient, whether he or she is able to pay; or does one refuse to attend to the poor, knowing them to be such? We will, unhesitatingly, answer these questions in the name of the planters, in the negative; else, if one has acted in the above mentioned manner, he did not long remain respected in the neighborhood. Besides services rendered professionally, we claim our due share of aims bestowed in common with other citizens in the various calls of charity.

Now let us, for a moment, examine into the cost of the professions, and see if we, as a class, should be peculiarly subject to the public demands. Do our professions cost us nothing? Or is the expense in the acquisition of medical knowledge so insignificant as to warrant us in throwing away our services? And after becoming professional men do we not require food and raiment, and that of our families like other citizens; and, lastly, does not the very

practice call upon us for expenditures, in the way of medicines, horses, servants, &c., which are not so very inconsiderable? These are practical questions and the answer to which will be readily suggested to every mind. The planter who had a son at college pursuing his studies, one in a mercantile establishment, and say another at home learning the planting operations, will draw a pretty heavy sigh when he compares the cost of the other two. And yet when the professional son returns home, the father would be much more grieved and would think hard of it indeed, to find that the people, whilst they readily gave a *quid pro quo* for the goods of the two last, and demanded of them no more than ordinary alms, required of the first son to give his physical and mental labor (which is his capital) night and day without remuneration. This is no fancy sketch Mr. Planter,—it is a plain, unvarnished statement of facts—the scenes occur with us every day, and have been observed and commented on by many.

Some years ago there was a curious statistic made by some gentleman of the North, showing the comparative longevity of men in the different employments of life, and their comparative failures and successes in business. In this it was shown that physicians were the shortest lived men. This fact may be accounted for by the great irregularity and exposures consequent upon the practice; exposures to all conditions of weather, and irregularities in their eating and sleeping, in their mental and bodily exercises; violating thereby, one of the primary laws of animal life, that of uniformity of habit. In this statistic it was also stated, that comparatively speaking, fewer fortunes were made by physicians than in any other occupations; and that the number of destitute widows and orphans of physicians would be immense were it not for the fact that many of them had other resources to recur to, other than that of medicine. If these statistics be true, and there is every reason to believe them, we would ask, is our profession properly appreciated and is it properly rewarded.

We will look more immediately at home and see the condition of the medical, as compared with the other vocations in life. Is medicine a money-making profession in Attakapas? Let each planter look around him and point out those of us who have made and are making fortunes. He will find precious few; nay, he will find but few who are making, by their profession, a decent support for their families. Whilst among the other occupations he will discover large fortunes accumulating annually. The profession of law is lucrative, the money-lender is flourishing, the merchants, and the various traders and mechanics make a large interest on their capital, and the planters (lords *par excellence*) add to their possessions from year to year. Then are we, above all others, in a situation peculiarly favorable to give? We do not contend that medical men are by constitution of mind and body more disposed to charity than other men; but we do affirm that they are, from the very nature of their calling, brought in contact with more charitable objects and they do exercise that virtue more than others in the way of professional services. How often do we see physicians riding day and night, regardless of weather, attending to the poor, giving them advice and furnishing them medicines, whilst those very poor on application to the merchants for the vilest trifle in their stores will be met at the threshold with a demand for the *argent*, and if they are wanting of that, they will be very coolly refused. The merchant is not censured by the community for this refusal, on the contrary, the poor man is denounced as *impudent* for making the demand! How different would it be with the Doctor and the good people, were he to refuse a visit under such circumstances; what would not be the denunciations he would receive; oh, cruel! oh infamous! oh, hard-hearted man! would be the cry. Now we would modestly ask our good friends, are not the physician's talents—his medical opinion, not to mention the medicine he gives, the fatigue of ride, &c., more valuable than the few paltry goods of a merchant? And yet the act of the first is looked upon as most mean, whilst that of the latter is passed unnoticed and uncared for.

This is no exaggerated picture, and we hope the planters and the public generally will consider it seriously; they will soon perceive that they do us a manifest injustice, and in the natural goodness of their hearts they will extend towards us a more charitable feeling.

MEDICINE.

CLEANLINESS.—We notice that strenuous efforts are being made to cleanse the streets of Savannah and Charleston. The latter city, it is said, indeed is already quite clean. This, of course, is designed as a preventive against cholera. The city of Louisville, which is reported quite healthy, is said to be at present the cleanest city in the United States.

The streets of New Orleans, that are not inundated, are in a wretchedly filthy condition; but it does no good to mention this fact.—*Ex.*

THE OLDEST MAN IN AMERICA.—The Bible Society Record for May says that George Burkhart, living in Harlan county, Ky., is one of the most extraordinary men of the age, and is, perhaps, the oldest man now known to be living. He is one hundred and fourteen years old, was born in Germantown, Pa., and has lived several years in a hollow yucca tree, of such large dimensions as to contain his family, consisting of a wife and five or six children, bed and bedding, cooking utensils, &c. The exploring agent of the American Bible Society, in his travels in Kentucky, recently, found him, and also saw several respectable gentlemen who had spent one or more nights with him in this singular home. He professes to hold the Lutheran faith, being of a German family, and received the Bible with peculiar manifestations of gratitude. What a life for one man to spend! What a long train of events has marked this century, through which he has passed.

WHAT I LOVES.

I loves to talk of laughing girls
I loves the smiles of widows,
I loves the croaking of green frogs
Among the marshy meadows.
But O! I loves them critters best
Divided in the middle—
When their hind parts are nicely cooked
In butter on the griddle.
Well I does.

I loves the lily and the rose,
The laurel and the myrtle;
But O! I better loves by far
A whopping big mud turtle.
I loves 'em when I notions take
To live on fancy wittles;
O, how I'd love one big enough
To fill a dozen kittles.
Well I would.

WISCONSIN ON RUMSELLING.—We have already stated that a very stringent bill in regard to intoxicating liquors was passed by the Wisconsin Legislature at its recent session. The bill consists of ten sections, and requires all persons who would vend or retail 'spiruous liquors' to give bond to the town authorities, with three sureties in \$2,000, "conditioned to pay all damage the community or individuals may sustain by reason of such a traffic: to support all paupers, widows, orphans; pay the expenses of all civil and criminal prosecutions made, growing out of, or justly attributable to such a traffic." And it is made the duty of the officer holding the bond to deliver it to "any person who may claim to be injured by such traffic." We quote the remaining provisions entire:

Sec. 4. It shall be lawful for any married woman to institute, in her own name, a suit on any such bond, for all damages sustained by herself or children on account of such traffic; and the money when collected shall be paid over to her, for the use of herself and children.

Sec. 5. No suits for liquor bills shall be entertained by any of the Courts of this State, and whenever it shall be made to appear before any Court before which a suit may be pending on a promissory note, that such note was given in whole or in part for liquor bills, such Court shall immediately dismiss such suit at the costs of the plaintiff.

Sec. 6. On the trial of any suit under the provisions of this act, the cause or foundation of which shall be the act of an individual under the influence of liquor, it shall only be necessary, in order to sustain the action, to prove that the principal in the bond sold or gave liquor to the person (so intoxicated or in liquor) whose acts are complained of, on any day previous to the commission of the same offence.

Sec. 7. Whenever a person shall become a county, city or village charge, by reason of intemperance, a suit may be instituted by the proper authorities, on the bond of any person who may have been in the habit of selling or giving liquor to such person or pauper so becoming a public charge.

Sec. 8. Any person against whom a judgment may be obtained, under the provisions of this act, shall be entitled to maintain a suit to compel a contribution towards paying the judgment against him, against all persons engaged in such traffic in such county, city, town or village, who may have sold or given liquor to such person committing an offence, or becoming a public charge.

Sec. 9. Any person who shall vend or retail, or for the purpose of avoiding the provisions of this act, give away spirituous liquors, without first giving the bond required by the first section of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum of not less than fifty, nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in the county jail not less than ten days nor more than six months and shall be liable in all respects to the public, and to individuals, the same as he would have been had he given the bond required in the first section of this act.

This remarkable expression of public opinion in Wisconsin on the subject of "spiruous liquors," passed the Senate by a vote of 10 to 3, and the Assembly 26 to 21. It goes some steps beyond any legislation on the subject in the country.—*Exchange.*

AUTHOR OF THE NEW YORK RIOT.—Mike Walsh has published a statement, in which he says:

The disgraceful riot in the Astor Place Opera House on the Monday night preceding the massacre, was got up by a vile set of miscreants who were paid for it. Not a solitary individual participated in the dastardly outrage, save those who were employed for the express purpose, by a notorious wretch, whose only three traits of character are—impudence, cowardice, and depravity. He had money, and plenty of it too, which, after secretly deducting (as has ever been his invariable custom in such cases) the lion's share for himself, he used during a whole week or ten days in purchasing hirelings for that night's outrage. It may perhaps be a pretty difficult thing to prove positively and directly the source from which he obtained that money. To guess it is the easiest thing imaginable, though it is not very likely the guilty party, or parties, would be more ready in confessing their guilt, than more artless and less culpable criminals. Neither he nor the hireling ruffians whom the miserable male procurer purchased for the evening, care a straw, or ever did, about the private griefs or interests of any body, beyond the mere dollars and cents which they can realize out of the matter.

The Island of Newfoundland is reported to be entirely surrounded by ice, and that the steamer Canada, was unable to land her passengers, the Bishop of the Province among them. Some of them took to the ice, and after travelling on it for fifty miles, four of them reached the shore in safety.—*Charleston Mercury.*

For the Planters' Banner.

Statement of Thermometer and Weather observed at Apothecary's Hall, Franklin, commencing June 6th, 1849.

THERMOMETER.		WEATHER.				
June.	morning	noon	evening	morning	noon	evening
6th	78	85	81	cr.	fr.	cl.
7th	78	85	82	cl.	fr.	fr.
8th	78	85	81	fr.	fr.	fr.
9th	78	84	83	cl.	fr.	cr.
10th	78	85	76	cr.	fr.	fr.
11th	78	85	82	fr.	fr.	fr.
12th	78	85	82	fr.	fr.	cr.

From the Alabama Planter.

'WINTER GRASS PASTURES FOR THE SOUTH.'
Mr. Editor:—Am "INQUIRER," in the last number of the CULTIVATOR, solicits information on the subject above named. I have an article of the kind with which I am so well pleased, that I think it is the very article after which inquiry is made.

It is a species of clover, different in kind from any grown in any part of the United States, (so far as I have been able to ascertain.) Mr. SOLON ROBINSON, in his present agricultural tour, has seen some of it, at the house of one of my neighbors, and pronounces it (I am told) different from any thing he has ever seen. We call it here the *Yellow Clover*, because it has a yellow spot in the centre of the leaf. I think it is the same as that described in GARDNER'S Farmers' Dictionary, under the name of French Clover, (*trifolium incarnatum*)

Its introduction into this neighborhood was in this wise: A gentleman brought from the city of New Orleans, some ten or fifteen years since a package, he threw some straw that was in it, into a back yard. A few bunches of this clover came up where the straw was thrown, and continued to grow and spread for two or three years without attracting special attention. At last it attracted the notice of the gentleman, and he commenced showing it to his neighbors, as they visited his house. It spread through the gentleman's orchard, which was back of his yard, and made a most luxuriant winter and spring pasture. From this beginning originated all that is now grown in this section of country. The vines grow from one to eight or ten feet long. At every leaf along the vine there is a small yellow blossom. The burr is perfectly round, about the size of a small rifle ball and put together in a spiral form like a snail's shell. It goes to seed about the first of June and dies out, and again comes up in August and September.

If "INQUIRER" will publish his name and post office address in the Cultivator, I will promise (*Deo volente*) to send him some seed in a letter, with particular directions how to manage it, soon after my present crop goes to seed. I had almost forgotten to mention, that it will not salivate a horse, and is most excellent for hogs, as well as cattle.

Amic co., April, 1849.

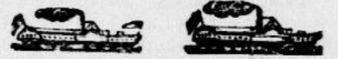
NEW MOTIVE POWER.

The London Mining Journal contains a communication from Adolph Count De Werginski, in which he describes a new motive power for the propulsion of carriages on rail and common roads without engines, steam, air, magnetism or animal power. The subject of the patent has the advantage of possessing greater expansive power than steam, and being at the same time more controllable and requiring less machinery. It is of the nature of gun cotton, and is used by dipping any kind of vegetable fibre for eleven or fifteen minutes into nitric acid, strengthened by an admixture of an equal quantity of sulphuric acid, then well washed with pure water, and dried about two hours. By this process the vegetable fibres become highly explosive. The gasses evolved consisting chiefly of carbonic acid and carbonic oxide, both permanently elastic, so that passing through cold air or water, they do not collapse, but will follow up the piston to the utmost limit of its work. In using this material neither fire nor water is required, and it creates neither smoke nor any offensive effluvia, and with the exception of a slight moisture or pure vapor, it leaves no residuum behind. Among these gasses there is none that will corrode metals.—*N. Y. Sun.*

MCHANIC.

NO GREATER mistake could possibly be made than is contained in the estimate too often set upon the intelligence of our mechanics, artizans, and working men generally. Few are so hardy as to deny this "bone and sinew" class great practical good sense, but many imagine that learning, and refinement of thought and feeling, can have little to do with men and women who earn their bread by the sweat of the brow. From experience and observation we have formed an entirely different opinion. Among our mechanics and artizans, are some of the most brilliant intellects in the world—men of humble pretensions, as all men of true genius or profound learning are—men who are versed in all science, literature and language, and whose power of appreciation of the beautiful and sublime is in nowise lessened because their hands are hardened by honest labor.

Of the discoveries in science, and inventions in art, is this most wonderful of inventive ages, the majority of achievements are traceable to men of the class to whom this exception of high intelligence is made. In a country where education is open to all, where a sense of equality is inherent in every bosom, and where ambition to excel in intellectual accomplishments is more likely to be palled by wealth than dampened by toil, what can be more ridiculous than to suppose learning and refinement inimical to any condition of honest labor? It is a libel on the character of the vital life of our population. Franklin was a printer, Sherman a shoemaker, and Burritt a blacksmith; who has transcended them in triumph, in their peculiar pursuits as men of science and diversified learning?—*N. Y. Sun.*



Attakapas and New Orleans Regular Packet.
The New Light Draught, fast running Steamer

MONDIANA,

P. DELAHOUSAYE, Master.

Purchased expressly for the trade, will run as a regular packet throughout the entire season between New Orleans and St. Martinsville, landing freight or passengers at Pattersonville, Centreville, Franklin, Indian Bend, Provost's Landing, New Town, Fausse Point, and all intermediate landings on the route.

The Mondiana is of very light draught, and for speed and accommodations is unsurpassed by any boat in the trade. She is also supplied with fire pumps, and a Doctor, or extra Engine, for safety against explosion of the boilers.

Darby & Billocque and Darby & Fremoules, Agents in New Orleans.

Regular Packet between New Orleans and Attakapas.

The fine, new, fast running steamer

BANNER OF ATTAKAPAS.

Wm S. JOHNSON, Master.

Will run as a regular packet between St. Martinsville and New Orleans, via. Plaquemine, while that Bayou remains open, and during the low water season, by the Atchafalaya route. The BANNER was built expressly for the trade, in the most substantial manner, of the best materials, and after the most approved models, and owners rely upon the planters and merchants of Attakapas for patronage.

New Orleans and Attakapas Packet.

GREY EAGLE,

DAVID MUGGILL, Master.

Is now making regular trips between Attakapas and New Orleans, and will continue on the route, by way of Plaquemine, during the high water season. Capt. Muggill feels confident that the Grey Eagle is decidedly the most splendid boat ever placed on this route. Her cabin and state room are fitted up in fine order, and passengers cannot fail to be pleased with the accommodations which the boat affords.—Capt M. hopes to receive the favors of new patrons as well as the patronage of his former friends.

New Orleans and Attakapas Packet.

BERTRAND.

E. CASTILLO, Master.

Having commenced her regular trips between Attakapas and New Orleans, and being well adapted to this trade, will continue running on this route during the season. No pains will be spared to promote the comfort of passengers, and give satisfaction to all who may favor the boat with their patronage.

MORE NEW GOODS.

A Second Supply of Spring GOODS

Has just been received at my store, fresh from New Orleans, where I have lately purchased them. They will be sold at my usually LOW PRICES. The ladies in particular are respectfully invited to call and examine my New Goods. MAYER MAYER.

Franklin, May 10, 1849.

NEW AND FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS STORE.

The subscriber has just opened at his NEW STORE

on Main Street, next door to Dr. Cisno's, a Fine Assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS,

SHOES, &c., &c.,

which he offers at the Lowest Prices.

ISAAC LEVY.

Franklin, May 17, 1849.

Estimate.

The following was adopted as the Estimate of Expenditures for Parish purposes for the year 1850; viz:

For public buildings,	\$4,000
Per diem and mileage of members of Police Jury,	300
Per diem and mileage of Jurors at District Court,	900
Salary and commissions of Clerk, Printer, Assessor, Collector, Treasurer, and Parish Physician,	1,220
Expenses of Jail including repairs,	50
Sheriff for posting election notices,	50
Justice of the Peace, Constable and other fees in Criminal prosecutions,	300
Coroner's fees including post mortem examinations, burials, &c.,	200
Road from Franklin to Harding's including bridges,	300
Contingent expenses, including roads and bridges,	500
Total estimated expenditures,	\$7,720

R. N. McMILLAN,

Clerk Police Jury.

Rats and Roaches

Have disappeared in hundreds of places in this Parish, within the last few weeks, where my preparation has been used. It will kill Rats and roaches and "nothing else," for nothing else will eat it. References:—All who have used it.

Directions: Spread some of the paste on stiff paper or board, and throw it in your sawyers barns or sugar houses, etc., and it will be consumed—fatally to the consumer.

C. RADE.