

PLANTERS' BANNER.

FRANKLIN, La., THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 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.

SUGAR MILLS—NEW ARRANGEMENTS.—Mr. G. Gilbert has shown us a new plan for putting up and arranging sugar mills, requiring considerable alteration in the construction of the cylinders. It appears to be a plan which combines strength and convenience, and by doing away with much of the friction of the old mills it will require less power.

Mr. Gilbert is a thorough mechanic, and is the patentee of the stove machine in operation at Messrs. Gates & Bernard's Saw-mill in this place. We think it very probable that he will succeed in making improvements in sugar mills that will prove very advantageous to the planters.

We have a fine sugar cane in our office from the plantation of Mr. J. I. Garrett on Bayou Sale, measuring 6 1/2 feet to the upper joint. Whose July plant can beat that?

Answer.—We have one from Messrs. Lyman & Todd's plantation, measuring 7 feet and "nothing shorter"—and as "the tallest pole takes the palm," they belong to Bayou Teche, of course.

BESTOWING CHARITY WITHOUT EXPENSE.—Many people are not aware how much good can be done to persons who are very poor and unfortunate, in the form of patronage. For instance, a poor woman is struggling hard at the wash tub, or with her needle, to support herself and her children—how easy it is for those who need sewing or washing done to enquire out those who are most needy, and patronize them in preference to those who are less needy. By this means many an aching heart could easily be relieved at no expense. And when paying such persons for their labor one should be liberal—a few dimes to them are of great importance.

We have frequent opportunities in this place of bestowing charities in this way. We will mention as an instance Mr. Samuel Burnet, who has a family to support, whose wife uses great efforts to aid him, and struggles more severely than people are generally apprised of. He is a hard working but unfortunate man. He has been supplied with a horse and dray, and if our citizens will patronize him liberally they will confer a great favor on him and his family without injury to themselves.

LIFE INSURANCE.—We have received a circular from the "Mutual Benefit Life and Fire Insurance Company," lately set on foot in New Orleans. These institutions, so far as a limited opportunity of so doing has enabled us to judge, are of great utility, particularly to the mechanic, the professional man, and all others whose capital is their lives, their health, their skill, and their knowledge. By this means the husband may provide for the loss his wife may sustain by his death, the wife for her loss in the death of her husband and vice versa; the parent for his child's, the child for the parent's, and the debtor for his creditor's loss in his death.

We believe this institution will bear the test of investigation, which we invite our readers to make. We understand that an agency will shortly be established at this place.

THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE.—A new paper succeeding the Harbinger and Universolum, and devoted to the advocacy of the doctrines of the associationists, sometimes styled Fourierites has just been established in New York. Its typography is in excellent taste, and its spirit far better than that of its predecessors. Its editor is Mr. Wm. H. Channing, and it is published by Messrs Fowler & Wells, weekly, at two dollars per year. Persons of a philosophical turn of mind will find it interesting and instructive, at this period when France is attempting to carry the associative principle into action.

DAILY STANDARD.—We have just received a new Democratic Journal bearing the above name, published at New Orleans by Messrs. Wyndham Robertson, Jr. & Co. It is a neat sheet, and promises valuable aid to the powerful party whose cause it espouses. The weekly is published at three dollars per annum, with liberal discount in favor of clubs. It is permanently established, as we are informed. Can we not receive it regularly?

AFFLICTIONS OF AN EDITOR.—If there is any thing in this world that an editor hates worse than other things—it there is anything that will make him feel strong symptoms of hydrophobia, blue-devils, spasms and fits, it is, on looking over his paper after the last one has been struck off, to find errors, mistakes, blunders, additions and omissions in every column. We feel sensibly the force of this reflection at this time on account of a slight examination which we have just given our last paper, in which we find errors that make us feel as broken as goods at auction, or bills on a cheap bank.

In the article headed "A Word about Critics," instead of saying "there is no impropriety," we were made to say "there is no propriety." In the article in regard to Gen. DeClouet and the elective judiciary, "democrat gentleman," instead of "democratic gentleman," occurs; "though still believed in it," instead of "though he still believes in it"—"pointed by his political opponents" instead of "pointed to" &c.—"would stand secondly," instead of "would stand second." This article appears to have been worse botched than all the other articles, and the only reason that we know of why this should be so is, that our proof was corrected by a democrat who didn't like the dish we had served up for our friends, and therefore turned from it with loathing as an Israelite would turn from swine's flesh leaving it in the same condition in which he found it. Whenever we cook another such a dish we will give it our personal attention, and see whether it is properly seasoned. We have come to the conclusion that it is neither safe nor prudent to put proof containing whig articles into the hands of a democrat for correction.

If as many errors of the description we have named appear in future in this paper called the Sheet, or the Planters' Banner, as have appeared in it heretofore, we intend to sell out and go to Texas or California. Our patience is used up and we will stand it no longer—"by Jupiter."

Going to Church.

St. Mary appears to be making fine advances in a moral point of view, but in some respects she is vastly behind the times. How do the people of this parish spend the Sabbath day? What proofs do we give that we have any faith in Christianity? The true answers to these questions should make us blush with shame. We have but five churches in this parish, while we have seven grog-shops and gambling houses, every grog shop being to all intents a gambling house. Are our churches or our grog shops more resorted to on the Sabbath day? To our shame be answer—the latter! Our Ministers starve while the proprietors of our grog shops grow rich. And let it be remembered that it is the men that keep up these customs—the ladies have no part in the matter. They abhor the whole practice, not only of resorting to grog-shops, but of avoiding our churches. These practices are a double affliction to them. Many of them now have to spend their Sabbaths alone, while their husbands are mingling with a noisy, crowd at a neighboring grog-shop, exposed to temptations, and hearing and seeing what it is an advantage to no man to hear and see.

Were they all to attend church their wives could accompany them, and the Sabbath, instead of an unprofitable one to the men, would be the most pleasant day in the week. Though we may hear a discourse, a part of which we do not believe in, there is no harm done. This will often prove a source of profitable entertainment by opening a field for agreeable discussion and research after our return home.

Besides, attending meeting makes neighbors more social, and society more agreeable. Any one can testify to this fact who has ever lived in a place where people attend religious meetings regularly. It also makes people more public spirited, and more disposed to unite in promoting the interests of whatever is for the public good. Our Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance and Free Masons are doing an immense amount of good in the parish—they will still do a vast deal more good if they will unite with all others among us who are friendly to the cause of religion and aid in promoting its interests. Let no one be so intolerant in his feelings as to prohibit him from hearing those preach who are not of his own faith, and when worthy ministers of any denomination preach to us let us at least be willing to assist them in paying their necessary expenses.

Smart Boys and Ill-Manners.

There is in every country village a set of what are called "smart boys," whose smartness is frequently shown in a manner much to their discredit, and to the discredit of their parents or guardians who have the management of them. We have frequently seen a whole congregation annoyed by these rising geniuses, and have regretted that some measures could not be adopted to remedy this evil. When at a religious meeting they amuse themselves by kicking the seat, opening and shutting the pew doors, whispering, laughing, going out of the house before services are over, and various other manoeuvres annoying to the preacher and the congregation. When at balls we have seen these youthful gentlemen parade themselves first on the floor, and leave many persons much older than themselves to wait until the forward youngsters were accommodated, and then came in last if there happened to be room for them. We have also seen the same smart boys obtain the first seats at the table, leaving older persons to wait until their youthful superiors get through before they could obtain a seat.

If sweetmeats, candies, refreshments or knick-knacks of any kind are passed to the ladies, these little gentlemen frequently intercept the tempting cargoes, and the havoc they make reminds one of hogs in a corn crib. Such want of common decency as we have sometimes witnessed in such things is an outrage which should make the parents or guardians of these fellows blush with shame and confusion. If boys cannot be taught to behave with some degree of decency they should be kept at home and not suffered to go out of sight of their father's yard. When the impudence of these fellows lead them to become public nuisances, to be pointed at by older persons as a disgrace to their parents and a source of annoyance to every one, it is high time that such notorious ill-breeding should be corrected.

Truth is in morals, what steam is in mechanics—nothing can resist it.

Speech of Gen. Downs to the People of Monroe.

In the "Natchitoches Chronicle" of the 21st inst, we find the speech of Gen. Downs to the people of Monroe. The editor of the Chronicle considers it a "searching and pungent speech," and trusts that it will be eagerly read by every one.

We have read this speech attentively, but we must acknowledge that we are utterly unable to find any pepper and gun powder ingredients in it, or any thing that should reflect much credit upon Mr. Downs, or discredit upon Mr. DeClouet. The speech appears to be a mere attack upon Gen. DeClouet and Gen. Taylor, and the conclusion would seem natural that he intends that Mr. Walker shall be elected, not upon his own merits, but upon the faults of Mr. DeClouet and Gen. Taylor. He harps a long tune upon Mr. DeClouet's former position upon the elective judiciary and the elective franchise, and that appears to be the sum and substance of his objections to him. Mr. Downs resorts to that truly despicable custom of appealing to the prejudices of the poor and uninformed—a custom so degrading that a Garrisonite, or the leader of a mob should feel above it. Mr. Downs says: "I wonder how many poor, but honest and worthy men, enfranchised by the new constitution, will vote for Alexander DeClouet? Not many I should think."

Mr. Downs says this when he knows that Mr. DeClouet has as true an American heart as ever beat on American soil. If Mr. DeClouet did oppose the great change in the elective franchise which was proposed, and afterwards carried, it was because as he frankly remarked, that he was fearful that we were not quite prepared for it. He wished not to see hasty measures adopted which might produce evil results. Could he have been convinced that these results would be as favorable as he has since found them to be, they would have obtained his most cordial support. And he had numerous democrats with him in these opinions, and some of those same democrats are now denouncing him for having formerly occupied the same ground with them.

And with what a horrible ill-grace does this same Mr. Downs oppose Mr. DeClouet on account of his former opposition to the elective judiciary! Mr. Downs acknowledges that he himself voted against the measure in the convention; "but," he says, "I was not opposed to it in principle, but as a question of expediency and time." Why then does this conscientious democrat oppose Mr. DeClouet for objecting to it for precisely the same reason? For our part it seems that Mr. Downs in his "pungent and searching" speech has succeeded in showing himself in rather a bad light instead of Mr. DeClouet—his speech was like foul water thrown against the wind—it came back and soiled his own garment.

Mr. DeClouet is a man of honor, and of a high order of honor. He has always taken independent positions, and he has invariably maintained them, not with that calculating, vote-seeking honesty which Mr. Downs and many of his friends appear so well skilled in, but with a frank and fearless honesty which regards principle alone. Enquire of his neighbors, his oldest acquaintances—ask any honest man in Attakapas who has known him from his childhood up, who Alexander Downs is, and you will find that he is a more correct, noble-hearted, patriotic and honest man than can be found in this country, and that his superior in these respects is rarely found in any.

Revolutions and Changes.

For several years the civilized world appears to have been in a wonderful state of fermentation. There appears to be everywhere a republican movement among the people—they are everywhere struggling for more freedom, and tyrants are at the same time struggling to retain their fading titles and departing power.

Ireland struck for liberty but was subdued and crushed by the strong arm of England—France dethroned her king, and established a republic on a turbulent and bloody foundation—Spain has been agitated by violent internal commotions—the whole of the German states have been convulsed in revolutionary struggles which have made monarchs fear and their thrones tremble, and Russia has stretched forth her arm of iron, but that arm was palsied and broken by an arm of steel presented by the brave Hungarians. And while the hall of revolution is still in motion Italy dethrones her Pope, and a republic is established in the place of a spiritual and temporal monarchy.

Strange to relate, while France refuses a king, and glories in her republican institutions, she sends forth a powerful army to crush the brave Italians in their struggle for liberty, and for the sake of reinstating the pope, and making him the political as well as spiritual monarch of Italy, the blood of two opposing republican armies is made to flow on Italian soil. And whilst the blood and treasure of republican France are freely poured out in such a cause, large sums of money are constantly being raised by the Roman Catholics of the United States, and sent across the Atlantic to aid the pope in gaining his lost power, and in extinguishing the torch of liberty which has been lighted by his former subjects.

Thus the cause of tyrants is drawing succor from two of the most powerful republics in the world, and Italian freemen are suffering by a powerful opposition from quarters to which they might reasonably look for sympathy and succor. It appears that "wars and rumors of wars" are not confined to Europe alone. British arms have been dealing destruction to the people of Southern Asia, several of the South American governments have been engaged in war, Yucatan has been the scene of many fierce battles, and the Island of St. Domingo has been engaged in a bloody revolution.

Nor have the United States remained upon the list of nations at peace. Mexico has been invaded by our arms, thousands have fallen victims to the fierce strife between the contending armies. No sooner is this war brought to a close than Canada protests against remaining subject to Great Britain, and another conflict appears to threaten as a natural consequence. Partaking of the restless feeling which in these times appears to pervade nearly every nation under heaven, our own country nourishes sectional strife—free soil and abolitionism are the apple of discord which arrays the North against the South, and threatens consequences of the most serious character to the whole Union.

Thus a glance at the whole world shows that

these are remarkable times which fore-shadow the coming of great events, the effect of which upon the future condition of governments and nations must be tremendous either for good or for evil.

From Jeremy Stick-in-the-mud to the D. D. G. M. of the A. S. M. (Anti-Stick-in-the-mud) Society, of St. Mary.

"Confound your Franklin," said a planter to one of our citizens the other day, "you cost the parish more than you are all worth; judges, clerks, constables, doctors, lawyers, storekeepers, jews, swindlers, mantua makers, preachers, societies and all the rest of the infernal gang of you."

"Why, man," replied our citizen in amazement "how you do talk!"

"Why certainly," exclaimed the planter, "it is enough to make H. T. talk." Look at your court house, that is to cost the parish \$9000, and besides that outrageous road of yours from Franklin to the Bridge costs more money yearly than would pay for draining Mr. A's and Mr. C's plantations, notwithstanding they are the most difficult to drain in the whole parish."

"Oh! well," rejoined our citizen, "as for the Court house, I can't say much for the way that was managed—the undertaker, (or rather the over-taker) having been paid before a lick was struck on the work, a thing revolting to the feelings of our community; the universal custom being here to have the work first, and then not pay for it at all; or have a neat little lawsuit about it."

So, on reflection, I think that clumsy—but as for the roads, our long headed commissioner has managed that in altogether a different way; like a real financier as he is, he has managed it so as to have all settled by instalments.

JEREMY STICK-IN-THE-MUD.

For the Planters' Banner.

Mr. Editor.—Being decidedly opposed to "puffs," particularly through a public print, permit me to state, that the sugar cane mentioned in your last number, as coming from my plantation, was left in one of the stores at Franklin for the inspection of planters &c., as a specimen of the uncommonly large growth of canes for the season, produced in a certain spot of my field, but unfortunately, not as a specimen of my whole crop. This particular spot is situated in a piece of new wood land, where a large log heap had been burned in clearing the land.

It is a remarkable fact, that canes measuring almost seven feet in height might now be cut from this spot. This is, it appears to me, conclusive evidence, that ashes and charcoal combined, form the richest manure that can be found.

In connection with the above, I would state that my crop (which had a remarkably fine appearance a month or two ago) has been materially injured by the late almost incessant rains. My neighbors, I perceive, have equally suffered from the same cause. Respectfully, &c.

EUPHRASY CARLIN.

Parish of St. Mary, August 1st, 1849.

Though our correspondent is opposed to puffs, he appears to have turned ours to very good account, by making it instrumental in calling forth an idea which may be of considerable advantage to the public. Suppose some of our planters experiment a little, next season, with the mixture noticed by Mr. Carlin. Your furnaces furnish a large yearly supply of this article, and if it can be made to benefit your lands it will be highly important to use it.

We saw a piece of cane a few days since, on Bayou Sale, on a piece of very old land that was well strewed with ashes and charcoal, and the crop on it was uncommonly fine. Can any one give us any further information upon this subject? If any planter has any facts upon this subject obtained from his experience or observation he will do us a favor by handing them in with permission to lay them before the public.

The Eastport (Me.) Sentinel says that a letter has been received from a passenger on board the schooner Eudora, of Bangor, bound for California, stating that on the evening of the 4th of April, while off Cape San Augustine, (coast of Brazil,) weather being calm, a gang of [supposed] pirates in open boats, attempted to board the Eudora; but the foremost boat, as she neared the schooner, received the contents of twenty muskets, which induced the other boats to haul off as fast as possible. The boat fired upon was capsized, and her crew drowned. The Eudora went on her way, without further molestation.

FALL TURNIPS.—Mr. Peabody, the Agricultural and Horticultural Editor of the Muscogee Democrat says:

"Much difference of opinion exists in relation to the proper time for planting turnips. Those who would have early fall turnips must run some risk, nor despair if they loose one or two plantings. To have good early fall turnips, imported or Northern seed only should be sowed. Large Red Top, English Norfolk, Long Hanover and White Dutch may be planted from the 20th of July to the 20th of August. For later crops, seed of our own raising will answer every purpose. For a general crop, there is no turnip to compare with the English or Swedish Ruta Baga. They are richer in saccharine matter, more productive, and keep better than any other turnip in this climate. They produce a large smooth leaf, superior to the collard for greens. Hogs and stock of all kinds are extravagantly fond of the root, and most people prefer them for the table. It is no uncommon thing in Northern States to make 1000 bushels to the acre, and there is no good reason why they will not produce equally as abundantly here. They should be planted from the middle of July to the middle of August, in drills 2 1/2 feet apart, and when up, thinned out to 12 inches. In fresh new land they may be sowed broadcast, taking care to sow them very thin. It was an old maxim of my father's 'that to plant a square of the garden in turnips, you should take a thimble full of seed, stand in the square and throw the seed all over the fence.' Most crops are injured by too much seed."

The London Patent Journal contains an engraving of a guarded razor warranted not to cut the skin in the process of shaving. Mr. Whiteley, in the London Lancet, calls it a splendid invention, and affirms that it can be used by the operator with perfect security in almost any situation."

Communicated.

Lines to an Absent Sister.

Thou art far from me sister, away from our home,

In the far distant West, where the wild flowers bloom;

But kind hearted friends are near thee to cheer,

And exile is sweet, when friendship is near.

Thou art far from me sister, but do not forget

The brother who lingers behind with regret,

Oh! would he were near thee, thy pleasures to prove,

Whilst thou bask'st in the sunlight of friendship and love.

Thou art far from me sister, I should not deplore,

Your absence will cause you to love me the more—

Yet do not in pity your coming delay,

For life is all night, when thou art away.

The tree all tattered and torn by the blast,

The sheltering vine that clings to it fast,

Still round the rude branches all leafless and dead,

Its tendrils are clasped and its verdure is spread.

'Twas with my youth, when each scene of delight

Shut out from my gaze by the blackness of night,

Round my desolate heart thy love was entwined

And comfort and peace secured to my mind.

Thou'rt far from me sister, my spirit is there,

'Twould shield thee from peril when danger is near—

'Twould drive from thy presence that scourge of the East,

That glooms in its track the fair land of the West.

But ah! a spirit more potent above,

The God whom you serve, the God whom you love,

Will kindly preserve you mid dangers' alarms,

And bring you, dear sister, once more to my arms.

Jeanerret's, July 23, 1849.

FASTING.—A degree of abstemiousness is, by all reasonable persons, allowed to be favorable to mental effort; but an occasional feast is also found in certain constitutions, to invigorate both mind and body. It seems to give time for the functions to complete their work, and then to rest for a moderate period, diminishes the carbon in the blood, and thus prevents drowsiness, while promoting a free circulation of highly vitalized blood through the brain; and, as on this kind of supply the ready power of the mind depends, a clearness and rapidity of perception may reasonably be expected under such circumstances, provided the muscles are not much in demand.—Those who by mental habit can take advantage of this state may then attain the highest ecstasy of meditative abstraction. Probably the greater number of persons who think themselves morally and physically in health, would find how greatly they are mistaken if they could but be induced to bring their appetites more into subjection, and wait for something like an urgent demand for nourishment before they indulged in eating. Instead of submitting to custom, and regularly resorting to the table three or four times a day for the mere gratification of the palate, the wise plan would be sometimes completely to break through the habit, and enjoy the quickening power of a rational will triumphing over animal appetite. Thus health of body and mental fortitude, which together constitute the best assurance of intellectual power, may be equally promoted.

A FISH STORY.—In a lake in Grant county Indiana covering some three or four hundred acres, a singular looking fish, it is said, was recently caught, weighing 1,000 pounds, its head alone weighing 300. This piscatorial wonder has been seen occasionally for several years and was worshipped by the Indians as a god.

In one or two instances, his fish-ship had been known to have destroyed human beings, and now and then made a meal of a chance sheep or bullock going to the lake to drink.

Rather harsh to swallow that—the bullock, not the story, of course.

Columbus, in Georgia, has some twelve manufacturing establishments, with a capital of about \$400,000, and a flour mill is about going up with a capital of \$100,000. There are several cotton mills, an iron foundry, a cotton gin factory, manufacturing about 18 gins a week, a wool company, etc., and, as a usual consequence of all this, the town is one of the best in the State or country.

The New-York Tribune has despatched to California, Bayard Taylor, one of its editors, already well known as a European traveller and writer. He has sailed in the Falcon for Chagres, and will proceed in the Pacific mail steamer from Panama to San Francisco.—Thence he will traverse the territory in every direction, for the purpose of obtaining information. He will remain there several months, until his mission shall be thoroughly accomplished.—The results of his travels will be communicated to the Tribune.

BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.—The late eminent Judge Sir Allen Park once said at a public meeting in London:—"We live in the midst of blessings till we are utterly insensible of their greatness and of the source from whence they flow. We speak of our civilization, our arts, our freedom, our laws, and forget entirely how largely a share is due to Christianity. Blot Christianity out of man's history and what would his laws have been, what his civilization? Christianity is mixed up with our very being and our very life: there is not a familiar object around us which does not wear a different aspect because the light of Christian love is upon it; not a law which does not owe its truth and gentleness to Christianity; not a custom which cannot be traced in all its holy beautiful parts to the gospel."

New Temperance Bill.—Mr. Giles of Boston, has introduced into the Massachusetts Senate a bill of four lines, which will be pretty likely to find favor with the Legislature. It has the merit of brevity:

"Be it enacted, &c., That any dram shop, or tipping house, may be abated as a nuisance by the Board of Health of any town or city in the Commonwealth."