

PLANTERS' BANNER.

"GIVE TO THE LABOR OF AMERICA THE MARKET OF AMERICA."—Chaate.

FRANKLIN, La., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1849.

WING CANDIDATES.

FOR GOVERNOR:

ALEXANDER DECLEUET.

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 CORNAV.

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.

For the Planters' Banner.

The Candidates' Song.

TUNE—"Gee Ho Dobbin"

Though lame, sick and sad, I must still help along.

And for our Whig Candidates get up a song—

So without a distinction between great and small,

My whig candidates—walk along all

So walk my whig candidates, walk my whig candidates,

Walk my whig candidates, walk along all.

Now to prove that with them I have no choice of friend.

Like the tale of poor Pat, I'll begin at the end,

So here's Sawyer and Tarkington, may they not fare ill,

And our open mouth'd champion Wilson Mckerall,

So walk my Whig candidates; &c.

The next as we run up our eyes that we see,

Are J. A. Dumartrait, and J. V. Fourmy,

Success to them too, though they balk'd at our call,

May the clerk sweep his pen, and the Judge roll his ball,

So walk my Whig candidates, &c.

Then come our friends Francis, and Octave, and Ethan,

If any can win, I am certain that they can,

For search ye the earth, from the church to the gallows,

And you never will stumble on honest fellows.

So walk my whig candidates, &c.

Our Senator's next, one whom we believe in,

For "come-cut-and-long-tail"—hurrah for Old Stephen!

Then there's Ogden with whom Morse can no'er get along,

And above our pet candidate—Louis Bordelon,

So walk my whig candidates, &c.

Duncan Kenner is next, though for Senator best,

His blood is so pure, that the sag must repeat,

He then gave severely his backers a shock,

But he'll show in this heat that he comes from the stock,

So arise! my whig Boys! and we don't care who hears,

Here's to Ogden, and Kenner, let's give them three cheers!

So walk my whig candidates,

Now before that we finish our candidates' song,

We must pity "Old Joe," for he can't walk along,

Though his name it be Walker, his stature be tall,

Oh! get away Joe! why you can't walk at all,

You're a fine good old fellow, you honestly own,

But a loco so dyed, that I think we must groan,

So walk my whig candidates,

And now for the last, when our first candidate,

Said that he couldn't go, from unfortunate fate,

The people, astonish'd, cried who then can do it?

When Duncan jump'd up and cried "Alec De-chouet."

So walk along Alec! so walk along Alec.

Walk along Alec, you'll out walk them all.

Then the Whigs they rejoic'd, and disavow'd all their fears,

And like so boys they cried "for Declouet nine cheers."

So give us nine cheers with our whole heart and soul,

For the gentleman, scholar and planter Creole.

So walk along Alec.

THE DEDICATION OF THE HALL.—Ample preparations are making for the Dedication of Odd Fellows Hall in this place on the 9th of this month. The Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance and Masons, both of this place and Pattersonville, will probably all appear in regalia.—We shall probably have a band of music from the city.

WHO SAYS DIVISION?—Remember, voters of St. Mary, that ALFRED C. WEEKS runs as the DIVISION candidate for the Legislature—that he is in favor of cutting off a portion of the upper end of the Parish, and adding it to St. Martins.

THE SCH. FRIENDS.—This Schooner has returned to Pattersonville, under the most unpleasant circumstances. The Captain and one of the hands died after they returned to the Bay from East Island, and the vessel being unable to put to sea under the circumstances has come up the river to remain until arrangements can be made for her to depart.

LOOK CAREFULLY AT YOUR VOTES!—An extensive system of fraud is intended at the coming election—numerous fraudulent tickets have already been printed in New Orleans and circulated in the country. EVERY VOTER should read EVERY NAME ON HIS TICKET. The first two or three may be right and all the rest wrong. All that we ask is for every voter, whig and democrat, to vote for the man of his choice.

THE DIFFERENCE.—He who votes for Ogden will vote for St. Mary—those who vote for Morse vote for Cuba. The island of Cuba could not send a better representative to Washington than ISAAC E. MORSE. The sugar planters have now no representatives in Congress—they have a chance to send one and should do it. If St. Mary does her duty in this election, Ogden's election is sure, and we shall have a man in Congress that will do all in his power for the sugar planters. What voter in this parish is not deeply interested in Ogden's election? and what one will refuse to vote for him?

"CROW! CHAPMAN, CROW!"—We have noticed from the very beginning of the campaign that many of the democrats have been constantly bragging about what they would do on the 5th of November. We have heard so much of this stuff that it seems that bragging has become a part of the system of electioneering among our opponents. If such things are resorted to on the principle that the boy going through the graveyard "whistles to keep his courage up," it is all very well; but if they follow it for amusement we should think that such amusements would become stale. We did not crow last fall in regard to Taylor, and we consider the whole of this blustering and bragging the quintessence of nonsense. Let the elections returns do the crowing.

Scratch it Off.

We know from personal observation—from what we have seen and heard—that there are many democrats in this parish who would be glad to leave their party and join the whigs were it not that they dare not face the little tyrants that assume to be their political masters. There are many that begin to feel and know that the policy of the democrats is a complete breaking down system—that it crushes labor and enterprise wherever it becomes predominant. To such democrats we would respectfully say—throw off your chains! denounce the tyranny of your leaders, and join the party that favor enterprise, progress and reform. Join the party that boldly defend their principles, and do not lash their stray voters into the traces. But if you insist upon voting for some of your candidates, for Heaven's sake scratch from your tickets the names of ISAAC E. MORSE, and place in its stead the friend of the sugar interest, O. N. OGDEN, the man who will stand by Old Zack and republican principles. Scratch it off, and vote for OGDEN and ST. MARY, against MORSE and the WEST INDIA!!

Ogden and Morse.

These two gentlemen have addressed a meeting in this place, and the contrast between them is much greater than we anticipated. Ogden was logical, direct and clear in his arguments, and took strong grounds which he maintained with distinguished ability—Morse talked loud and large about his strength and prospects, and made great efforts to excite party spleen. Ogden argued like a man who felt the importance of the measures he advocated—Morse like one who felt the importance of retaining the Democratic vote, and had no hopes or expectation of getting whig votes.

Ogden argued as though he had the good of Louisiana at heart—Morse argued as though he was particularly interested for himself, Great Britain and the West India. Ogden made no effort to produce an effect by other means than those furnished him by truth and justice—Morse, by his forced efforts, distorted countenance and bullying manner, attempted to gain his object by storm.

Ogden showed the bearing of a man of intellect and a finished gentleman—Morse showed himself well acquainted with the strong holds of demagogues, and appeared to have no scruples against occupying those positions.

While Morse was speaking Ogden maintained a respectful silence—while Ogden was speaking, Morse sat distorted his countenance, nodding, looking blank, rolling up his eyes and grinning, and giving a happy imitation of a sick monkey taking physic.

Infamous and Libellous!

Last Saturday we posted up a notice at Evans corner, in this village, that the Hon. O. N. Ogden would address a meeting in Franklin on Tuesday, in Centreville on Wednesday, and in Pattersonville on Thursday following. No sooner was it posted up than a letter written by Mr. McINTIRE of Opelousas, to A. B. SPLANE of Franklin was posted up by its side.

Mr. Ogden in his speech in Franklin denounced that letter as a most infamous libel, and its author as a base calumniator, and referred with cutting severity to those who would resort to such means to injure his popularity, as to post that libel up at the corner of the street, and call public attention to it as though it were truth.—He felt that such an attack was an outrage of the most scandalous character.

Petty Tyrants.

Talk not of free voters, and the freedom of elections. Some of our voters are slaves! object, trembling slaves, that dare not let their hands throw votes as conscience and patriotism direct. Yes, we repeat, they dare not take conscience as their guide.

We know that there are many who do not realize that the party discipline of the democrats is tyrannical, and in utter violation of the freedom of elections; but it is nevertheless the case. What freedom has that man, who, when he chooses to vote against his party subjects himself to the scorn, derision and jeers of that party—and makes him liable to have the charge of party treason, rascality or weakness flung at him as a penalty for his party heresy? A man in that party who merely assumes to be a leader, though he may have but a moderate amount of talent, may yet exercise a most terrific power over his party by using sneers and threats on those who have become dissatisfied with the party. These impudent tyrants will stand by the ballot box, watch every vote and voter, and mark the man who dares step from the party traces. These hawk eyed spies are on the alert at every election, and men who are even their superiors in talent dare not bolt from the party in their presence. We claim that it is not thus with the whigs. They vote where they please and have no masters either to consult or fear. Their very independence has frequently caused their defeat when coming in contact with democrats who dare not bolt. This democratic tyranny is an outrage, and ought to be treated with scorn by every man who claims to be a free man.

"And Nathan said unto David—THOU ART THE MAN!"

We understand that many of the Democrats of this parish say that if they can be satisfied that Morse voted to censure Gen. Taylor they will vote against him in the approaching election. Let us see what the Congressional Globe says on this subject? On page 295 of the Congressional Globe of 1847, will be found the following:

"The speaker announced the unfinished business to be the motion of the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Cocke) pending at the time of adjournment yesterday, to suspend the rules for the purpose of enabling him to offer the following joint resolutions:

"Resolved unanimously by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby presented, to Major General Zachary Taylor, and through him to the brave officers and soldiers both of the regular army and of the volunteers under his command, for their courage, skill, fortitude and good conduct in storming the city of Monterey, defended as it was by a force more than double their number, and protected by the strongest fortifications, which resulted in a most brilliant victory to our army, and reflected imperishable honor upon our arms."

"Resolved that the president cause to be struck a gold medal, &c."

No less than One hundred and thirty-six members voted in favor of suspending the rules, and permitting these resolutions to be offered, and Morse, Harmanson and La Sere with Twenty five others, voted against it, showing that they positively opposed the resolutions.

Mr. Jacob Thompson's amendment was then read at the clerk's table, as follows:

"Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed into an approbation of the capitulation of Monterey."

"Mr. Cocke desired to know if it was in order for the members of this house to vote for this resolution as amended—thus trifling and sporting with our brave and gallant officers and soldiers and rendering the House perfectly ridiculous in the eyes of the country."

"Mr. Leake inquired of the chair if, by general consent, the proviso to Mr. Farran's amendment could not be amended by inserting after the word "approbation," the word "or disapprobation."

"The speaker decided it could not be done."

The vote on the amendment was then taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the affirmative, MORSE, HARMANSON and LA SERE voting for the amendment.

"Mr. Graham stated that he was in favor of the original resolutions; but now, as they stood amended, he considered the last part of the last amendment as containing a direct censure upon Gen. Taylor. He was opposed to censuring him, and therefore he moved to lay the resolutions as now amended, on the table."

"Ashmun resumed. He said that this resolution was part and parcel of a course of proceedings commenced by the department and its friends in that house against Gen. Taylor. The policy seemed to be to suppress all discussion; to get a partial, one-sided statement of facts; to let the organ in the mean while go on with its insinuations, and instantly to put the gag on one side of the house. In this way Gen. Taylor was to be put down."

Thus did our representative, COL. MORSE, pile laurels upon Gen. Taylor's head with one hand, and basely tear them from his brow with the other. Did he raise his voice, or say one word in favor of our gallant old hero, the pride of Louisiana and the glory of the whole country, when his enemies wished to censure him in regard to the capitulation of Monterey? No! to his shame, and the mortification of the whole State it must be said that MORSE, HARMANSON, and LA SERE, three democratic representatives from Louisiana refused to vote that permission be given to introduce resolutions complimentary to our venerable old Hero; and when a majority decided that they should be introduced, they voted in favor of an amendment which was a direct censure on this brave man! Yes, these men sat in Congress at their ease, each with a fat income from government of not less than Three Thousand Dollars for six months service, and indignantly voted to CENSURE the BRAVE SON OF LOUISIANA who was sacrificing every comfort of life, and facing death itself upon the friends of Mexico, and serving his country with a fidelity and patriotism that have gained the admiration of the world! Let the indignant citizens of Louisiana place the dark seal of their condemnation upon these, her recreant sons!

They who are moderate in their expectations meet with few disappointments: the eager and presumptuous are continually disappointed.

Ogden and Morse.

Last Tuesday these gentlemen met at the Baptist meeting-house in this place, to discuss matters bearing upon the coming election.

Mr. Ogden spoke first. He defined his position on the tariff, and showed that his political enemies have been guilty of gross falsehoods in regard to his avowed opinion. He read an extract from the New Orleans Crescent which showed conclusively fraudulent intentions on the part of his opponents. He stated that at the time his opponents were busy in circulating in the lower part of the district that he opposed the tariff on sugar, he himself was in the upper part of the district among the cotton planters defending that tariff, and endeavoring to prove to the planters what he honestly believed that the tariff of 2 1/2 cents on sugar would produce the most beneficial results to the cotton planters of the country generally. He stated that the over production in cotton has resulted from the vacillating system of protection adopted by the democrats, by which the manufacturing interests were based on so uncertain a foundation that but little inducements were offered to our citizens to engage in the business. He stated that 600,000 bales of cotton are used annually by the cotton manufactories of the U. States, and that if these interests were uniformly fostered by government as they should be, the demand by home manufactories would be increased immensely. The west and the south should enlist with the north in this interest, and home industry should be encouraged and fostered with great care.

Mr. Ogden stated that when a change in the tariff of '42 was contemplated, our country was in a highly prosperous condition, and the country did not demand its repeal—that so far from that tariff being an unpopular measure it was so much in accordance with the wishes of the people that Mr. Polk, in his Kane letter, indicated his approval of it, and in his inaugural address used language which the whigs would in any part of our country be willing to adopt as sound whig doctrine. He said that the repeal of that tariff was a fraud upon the country, and was neither called for nor sanctioned by the people.

He spoke of the duty on sugar as being utterly insufficient, either on the score of revenue or protection, and that unless that duty is increased it will be impossible for our sugar planters to sustain themselves, and stand up against the tide of competition flowing in from the West India. He stated that the low price of negroes in Cuba, which little excelled the price of a pair of mules in this country, their climate and soil which are in the highest degree congenial to the growth and cultivation of cane, place the West India in a position which enables them to produce sugar at prices which would be the ruin of our planters, and would compel them to entirely abandon the cultivation of cane. The importation from Cuba alone last year amounted to 1,300,000 lbs, and that this year it will amount to 1,500,000 and that if this increase of sugar imported adds largely to the revenues of government, that increase is based on the ruin of our sugar planters.

Mr. Ogden took the ad valorem tariff system, and illustrated its mischievous effects on the general industry and prosperity of the country. He stated that its effect is to protect labor when it needs no protection, and withdraw almost all protection when it is most wanted. For instance, when sugar is 2 cents a pound in Cuba the protection is just three fifths of a cent, and when the foreign price of sugar is four cents the amount of protection is just double, when we could do better with no protection at all, than we could when sugar in Cuba is worth 2 cents and we have a high tariff. He spoke of the immense frauds practiced under the ad valorem system, and stated that double invoices of goods were extensively made out for the purpose of swindling government by evading the revenue laws to a very great extent. He stated that immense quantities of silks, wines, sugar and numerous other foreign articles are yearly smuggled through the custom house nearly free of duty, and that these frauds might be successfully prevented by substituting specific duties in their place.

Mr. Ogden stated that by protecting home industry we give vigor to home institutions, and that by enterprise and improvements they eventually need but a trifling protection—that many interests now require no protection at all to enable us to withstand foreign competition.

Reference was made to Mr. Morse's favorite position that we had better let the tariff alone, and asked why Mr. Morse did not himself let it alone when our planters were satisfied with it? why he opposed and aided in repealing the tariff of '42? He could see no force or propriety in Mr. Morse's argument on that score, and thought he involved himself in a plain contradiction by advancing such an idea.

He spoke of the opposition Mr. Morse had shown to internal improvements, and proved conclusively that his opposition was founded on the most illiberal party prejudices, and was highly pernicious to the interests of his constituents and the whole country.

Mr. Ogden, in the course of his remarks referred to the base effort which had been made by a citizen of Opelousas to injure him in the estimation of the citizens of this parish by sending a foul libel to a citizen of Franklin, which had been posted up at the corner of the street. He pronounced the statement an unprincipled and infamous falsehood, invented for party purposes, and he alluded with cutting severity to those who were instrumental in giving currency to this libel by posting it up to be perused by the public.

MR. MORSE'S REPLY.

Mr. Morse stated that on his return from the northern part of the district, he noticed posted up in Franklin placards in regard to one Isaac E. Morse and his iniquitous legislation, &c., and that he began to inquire who this Isaac E. Morse could be? He said by the account given of his Joe Miller jokes, and his character it would seem that grass and cane would hardly grow where he had trod.

He said he came to this country more than 40 years ago, and that he has a wife and children here, and that his little fortune was also here. He said that he should be elected by three times the majority that he had at his last election. He said he had been accused of voting for bad measures in Congress, but that he had never given a vote that he would not give again.

He told his audience that he wished they would give him particular attention, and he would show that he was right in what he had done—that he had hoped to obtain some reasons from his friend (Mr. Ogden) but that he had to

day listened in vain to hear arguments in favor of his position. He stated that duties paid on the comforts and necessities of life come out of the consumer, and gravely asked, should a Yankee pay \$4, for flour in New York, and take it to Cuba, and pay a duty of \$10, there, who pays the duty, the merchant who ships the flour or the poor devil in Cuba who consumes it? He made several other remarks on this head so flat and foreign to the true subject at issue as not to be entitled to notice, and then with a loud voice stated that he had demonstrated his position. He spoke of a piece of broad-cloth manufactured in England, and stated that it pays no higher duty than a slazy piece, and that some fashionable city swell gets the benefit of the specific tariff. A girl at a county village wants something to make an apron of—'tis so thin and slazy that you can see to read through it—still the tariff is one dollar per yard [spoken with a big tone]—a city lady wants something a great deal finer—the tariff on it is one dollar per yard [spoken loud and with a shrewd twang to it] I don't say this to flatter poor people, said Mr. Morse. He exclaimed that Mr. Ogden could not answer his arguments upon the tariff. He said he had listened to Mr. Webster, and Clay, and the ablest advocates of specific duties in the country, and if necessary he would have embraced that doctrine, but he thought his constituents interest did not require it. He spoke of John Jacob Astor—said he ate no more salt, sugar, &c., and wore no more clothes than others, and still that he was worth \$16,000,000, and that he would therefore pay but little towards the support of government.

He said the western country uses a great deal of sugar, and that it has with them become a necessary of life, and that they will before many years insist upon its being made duty free. He asked the audience if they knew what 30 per cent means, and then endeavored to explain its meaning to them. He said the tariff on sugar could not be effected if our entire delegation in Congress were whigs, but that Louisiana has never sent but one whig to Congress and never will. He compared the sugar planters to the dog that swam the river with the meat in his mouth, and by grabbing at a shadow he lost his meat. The meat of course meant 30 per cent ad valorem, and the shadow 2 1/2 cents.

Mr. Morse denied that he voted to censure Gen. Taylor, and then went on to attempt to prove that he (Gen. Taylor) ought to have been censured for the terms which he granted in the capitulation of Monterey. He said that to permit 9,000 men to march out of a city with their side arms was in his opinion wrong.

He complained that Gen. Taylor would not let the country know how he stands on the Wilmot Proviso, though the democrats have earnestly requested him to do so. He thought that the Proviso would pass, and Gen. Taylor will not veto it, and said that the country would be like the old woman when the bitching broke. He defended the veto power as a sacred and important provision in the constitution, and thought the country would be in danger without it.

Mr. Morse opposed appropriations by the general government because he thought great abuses of the appropriating power would be the result.

MR. OGDEN'S CLOSING ARGUMENT.

Mr. Ogden stated that it was no argument against internal improvements to assert that abuse and waste might result from such a practice. The same fact held good in regard to all the powers of the general government, and he considered such arguments utterly groundless.

Mr. Ogden spoke of the action of Mr. Morse and his party upon the French spoliation bill which proposed to award to numerous widows and orphans an amount due them for depredations committed upon the property of revolutionary soldiers with whom they were connected. He stated that the only reason which Polk had for vetoing that measure was that he had not time to examine into its merits.

Mr. Ogden stated that Mr. Morse's fears in regard to Gen. Taylor and the Wilmot Proviso seemed a little remarkable, since Polk and his party in the Oregon bill had sanctioned the Wilmot Proviso in its broadest sense, and they received a severe rebuke from John C. Calhoun on that account.

Mr. O. defended Gen. Taylor against the attacks of Mr. Morse touching the capitulation of Monterey, and showed conclusively that our gallant hero acted with a discretion and foresight which entitled him to the highest considerations of his countrymen. He stated that the attacks of Col. Morse and his party upon Gen. Taylor in regard to the capitulation of Monterey were part of a course of proceedings against the General which commenced from the time he was first spoken of for the Presidency, and that it was the same illiberal feeling in Mr. Polk and his party that took away from the Gen. his choice troops in Mexico, in order to cripple his operations and injure his popularity. He said that a few days since Col. Morse acknowledged that Gen. Taylor might have occupied a place by the side of Washington in the temple of fame had he not consented to be president. Mr. Ogden thought that Mr. M. and his party would be very glad to have glorified him on those conditions, but in his present position that he has fought too many battles to suit his unprincipled and unscrupulous enemies.

ALLEGED ANECDOTE.—Recently while attending a Court held in J—county where Judge S. presided a very plain question was presented for the decision of the Court. It was argued elaborately on the wrong side and when the opposite attorney (a real Paddy who had just waded through Blackstone and Chitty so as to obtain a license,) rose to reply he was stopped by his honor who informed him that his opinion was made up against him; that he would have no further argument. Paddy laid his hand slowly upon a volume of Blackstone, and opened where the leaf was carefully turned down and commenced reading the law directly in conflict with the opinion of the Court. "Stop air," cried the Judge, "I have decided the case, and my mind is no longer open to conviction, nor will I have any further argument in the case." "Oh," said the lawyer, "I did not intend to argue the point nor did I expect to convince your honor. I only wanted to show the Court what a blasted fool Blackstone was."

Such a shout of laughter as went up from every part of the Court-house was beyond the means of the Sheriff or the Court to control for some minutes when Paddy was fined a dollar for his slander of Blackstone.