

# THE PLANTERS' BANNER.

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PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY DANIEL DENNETT.

### TERMS:

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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.

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.

### DRAINING OF FARMS.

BALLSTON, December 3, 1843.

To JESSE BUEL, Esq., President of the New York State Agricultural Society:

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 27th ultimo, in which you ask me to state to you the result of my experience of the utility and expense of under-draining farm lands, I have to observe, that it is a subject to which I have devoted some attention for the few years during which I have had an interest in agricultural pursuits, and my opinion of its great utility is confirmed by every successive day's observation.

I have applied under-draining to twenty different fields, to the extent of more than two thousand rods, and compare the average cost at half a dollar per rod. The expense, however, is determined by the proximity of materials, and the economy with which the work is performed.

I am convinced the operative farmer, who performs his own labor, can effect similar improvements considerably less than I have stated.

In some instances, the state of my lands required an expenditure of at least \$20 per acre in draining. In such cases the production was coarse, unwholesome grasses, of little value, and tillage was quite out of the question. Twenty dollars per acre was the extent of the value of the land; whereas, after being effectually drained and cultivated, these lands have produced Indian corn, oats, wheat, and clover, in great luxuriance, paying an income of one hundred dollars the acre.

Every practical farmer is aware of the inconvenience and disadvantage attending the cultivation. Draining is the remedy for this.

As the improvement here treated of is of the most enduring nature, it would be unfair to charge the expense attending it upon the product of a single year. My belief is, that I have been fully remunerated by the increased products of three years in all cases; and further, in nearly every field I have, at the termination of the stone drains, durable supplies of water for animals, which, in my estimation, fully compensate the whole expense incurred.

Upon the whole, I know of no subject, connected with agricultural improvements, of more importance than draining; and if these facts I have detailed at your request, should lead a single individual to experiment on this subject, I shall deem the hour occupied in the detail, fully compensated. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, HENRY W. DELAVAN.

THE WASHINGTON REPUBLIC.—We rejoice to hear of the prosperity of this able and inflexible advocate of the present Whig Administration. A correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot writes as follows:

It may not be amiss for me to give you an item or two in regard to the popularity and increase of the new paper here, the Republic. Yesterday, for example, the Southern mail brought subscription money in advance, to the amount of \$180; the Western mail to the amount of \$55, and the Northern mail to the amount of \$60. Subscriptions to the amount of \$80 were received from Texas alone.

The Republic is but about four months old, and it has already received subscription money to an amount exceeding \$20,000.

Last week its issue was increased 1,000 copies, and already this week the demand exceeds the supply. Another increase is to be made.

Already its circulation exceeds 15,000 copies. It is known that the Republic gives its hearty support to Gen. Taylor, and that its independent and untrammelled editors are his friends. Ergo, is the rapid growth of the paper any evidence of Gen. Taylor's waning popularity.

### CEMENTS.—Cements for Stone Steps, &c.

—Take clear river sand, 20 parts; litharge 2 parts, and quick lime one part, and mix them with oil sufficient to form a thin paste. This composition has been used to coat brick walls. It becomes very hard.

Boiler Cement.—Iron filings, 50 parts, (pounded and sifted) and one part of salamoniac.—When it is to be used it should be mixed with as much water as will give it a pasty consistency.

Cement for Pipe Joints.—Mix with equal parts of white and red lead as much lard as will make it into a paste.

Cement for Mending Marble.—Mix the white of an egg with finely powdered quick lime.

### CHINESE IVORY CARVING.—The Ivory balls

so elaborately carved and the ingenuity with which they are constructed have long excited admiration and surprise at the artistic skill and means by which so many concentric balls can be carved one within the other. We know not whether any one else has made the discovery; but the truth is, that each ball is constructed of two pieces, the edges of which are so finely scraped down, that the edge of one hemisphere is made to overlap its counterpart with the greatest nicety. Thus one ball is easily enclosed within another. The joinings then united by a peculiar strong cement aided by the employment of steam and pressure. Any one who wishes to make the expensive trial, will soon ascertain the fact by applying a very powerful heat to one of these; which will open at the joints in due time.

FATTENING ANIMALS.—At this season, says the *Maine Farmer*, the attention of the farmers is often directed to the fattening of those animals which are intended for the butcher; and it is important for him to know how he may turn such articles of food to the best account. Several articles, such as pumpkins and apples, will not keep long, and are to be used in their season, if at all. The least nutritious articles so far as it can be done conveniently should be fed out first; afterwards those that are more nutritive. Fattening animals should be kept quiet, and suffered to take no more exercise than is necessary for their health. All exercise more than this calls for an expenditure of food which does not avail anything in the process of fattening. They should be fed regularly with suitable food and that properly prepared; and so much should be given them as they are able to convert into flesh and fat, without waste. "In the animal economy the accumulation of fat and extra flesh is only a deposit of superfluous nutriment, which not being required by the system at one time, is laid by for future emergencies; and it must be obvious that the larger the quantity of food which a fattening animal can be made to consume daily with a good appetite, or digest thoroughly the greater will be the amount of flesh and fat gained in proportion to the whole quantity of food consumed."

Animals will not thrive with any amount of food where they are uneasy and discontented, even if they are so closely confined that they cannot wear off their flesh by exercise; it is therefore important that they be fed regularly and that there should be nothing to disturb them, or excite fear or discontent.

Of the root crops for nutritive properties, potatoes stand first; then carrots, ruta-bagas, mangel-wurtzels, which are all nearly as valuable as potatoes; while the English turnip is the least valuable and nutritious. Of grain wheat stands first; then peas, Indian corn, barley, and last, oats. Much Indian corn is used in fattening animals—especially swine. For these, there is a great gain in having it both ground and cooked. It is said that where swine are fed on mush or hasty-pudding, they are much more quiet and consequently gain flesh much faster than where the same ingredients are fed to them uncooked.

The following hints on the subject, from that valuable agricultural journal, the *Albany Cultivator*, will be found of interest:

"Substances in which the nutriment is much concentrated, should be fed with care. There is danger, especially when the animal is first put to feed, that more may be eaten at once than the digestive organs can manage. Meal of Indian corn is highly nutritive, and when properly fed causes animals to fatten faster than almost any other food. They will not, however, bear to be exclusively kept on this article for any length of time. Meal made from the heaviest varieties of corn, especially that grown in the northern and eastern States, is quite two strong food for cattle, sheep, or horses to be fed upon. Hence one of the advantages of having the cob ground with the corn, by which the nutriment is diffused through a greater bulk, lays lighter on the stomach, and is more thoroughly digested. The effect of pure corn meal on animals, we suppose to be similar to that sometimes produced on our own species by the use of fine wheat flour—the subject becomes dyspeptic, and is forced to use bread which has the bran mixed with the flour. The mixture of the cob with the corn, answers the purpose of bran—the health of the animal is preserved, and the process of digestion goes on uninterrupted. In fact, the advantages of grinding the cob and corn together for feeding cattle may be said to be well established. For hogs, the benefit of the cob is not, we think, so evident, those animals appearing to be better adapted to taking their nourishment in a concentrated form, than those which ruminate or chew their cud. Yet food sufficiently bulky to effect the distention of the bowels is necessary for hogs.

"Hay or straw cut into lengths so short as to be readily mixed with meal, answers a good purpose in rendering the meal easy of digestion, and in enabling the animal to extract all the nutriment from it.

"The conclusion arrived at from the result of a series of experiments instituted by the Highland Society of Scotland, a few years ago, was, that the superiority of cooked over uncooked food for cattle is but trifling, and not sufficient to balance the cost; but for hogs, the extra cost of preparation was repaid.

"The appetite and health of the animals are promoted by giving a variety of food. This fact has led to the preparations for fattening stock. For fattening hogs, we have used with advantage the following mixtures: 1. Two parts potatoes and two parts pumpkins; boil together until they are easily mashed fine—then add one part meal, stirring and mixing intimately together. The heat of the potatoes and pumpkins will scald or cook the meal, and when cold the mixture will be a stiff pudding. 2. Two parts potatoes, and two of ripe palatable apples, (either sweet or sour); boil till they can be mashed fine—then add one part meal, (either from corn, barley, or oats and peas, allowing the same weights,) and mix together while the potatoes and apples are hot.

"Hogs are more fond of food when it is slightly fermented, (not becoming pungently sour,) and they appear to fatten faster if it is given to them in this state. We have never seen hogs thrive faster than when fed on these mixtures, with occasionally a little dairy slop, and we have always found the pork solid and of good quality.

MUTUAL HELP.—The race of mankind would perish, did they cease to aid each other. From the time that the mother binds the child's head until the moment that some kind assistant wipes the death lamp from the brow of the dying, we cannot exist without mutual help. All therefore that need aid, have a right to ask it of their fellow mortals; no one who holds the power of granting can refuse it without guilt.

[Correspondence of the Chronotype.]

CITY OF THE GREAT SALT LAKE,

July 13th, 1849.

DEAR CHRON.—It is three months to-day, since I left Boston for California, via. So. Pass of the Rocky Mountains. I arrived here on the 11th inst, having made the trip from St. Joseph to this place, 1100 miles in 56 days. Our train of 9 wagons drawn by mules attended by 25 men got along with no more difficulty than we expected, having for a leader Capt. Tooley of St. Louis a man of the right sort and somewhat experienced in Mexico. Like other companies we threw away some provisions on the road.—The quantity of such property left this season is enormous. Twenty thousand people are on the road, many of whom will not get through this season, but have to winter in the mountains or here.

We have had no sickness in our company worth speaking of, and my own health has been perfectly good and the trip to me a pleasant one. The scenery of the Rocky Mountains is grand and beautiful beyond description or imagination, and therefore I shall not attempt to describe it. Many of the high mountains are clad in snow like royal ermine. We have been in sight of their snowy summits for three weeks, and they are all around us here. The valley of the Great Salt Lake is between the Lake and the mountains on the east. In passing into it you cross these mountains at a height of 7000 feet above the sea and descend into the valley where the view suddenly bursts upon you is indescribably beautiful. In at the distance of 25 miles lies the great Lake, on the South a high range of mountains, and on the right and left towering snow clad peaks that stand guard around an Eden of quiet loveliness.

Five miles from the foot of the Mountains lies the "City of the Great Salt Lake," of nine months' growth. The 24th of the present month will be the second anniversary of the Mormon pioneers in this valley and will probably be celebrated with appropriate ceremonies as the day of their deliverance from persecution in the States. A few months later another band arrived who built a fort where they all remained till last October when the main body arriving they commenced the city. It is laid out in blocks, containing 10 acres each, and each block is subdivided into 8 lots. There are already 224 blocks being 16 in one direction and 14 in the other. The streets are eight rods wide. Nearly 1000 *abode* houses have been built and the whole city nearly two miles square has the appearance of a garden. A public building of stone, 50 feet square is going up to serve for a Council House, Church and other purposes. Any person wishing to live here, can take an unoccupied lot, without price, but can only sell the improvements. The city is governed by a President and Council, permanent, and a City Marshal elected annually.—Taxes are laid according to property. Tithes are voluntarily. Schools are kept all the year and are free to all.

A mile north of the city is a warm sulphur spring, which is much resorted to for its curative properties. An abundance of the purest water is supplied from the streams coming down from the mountains. During the warmest part of the season no rain falls, and the land requires irrigating, which is easily done. During the present year the farms have suffered from the drought, which will be obviated next year.—Where the land has been well watered the crops are very fine, especially the wheat which is now nearly ready for the sickle. The soil is well adapted to grazing, and cattle and horses look fat, and can graze the year round. The weather is delightful, a fresh breeze always blowing from the lake or the mountains, and the health of the population is remarkable. From present appearances, the valley will in five years count a population of 20,000.

Yours in haste, J. B. H.

P. S.—We dined at the Hotel to-day, and were honored by the presence of Mr. Brigham Young, the President, and other notables. Tomorrow evening there is to be a "Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert. Admission 50 cents."

ATLANTA, GA.—We have received from our friends in this thriving place, the report of a committee upon its manufacturing advantages, which seem not to be inferior to those possessed in any other place throughout the South. We would especially call the attention of capitalists, carpenters, machinists, mill-wrights, cabinet makers, and men of all the different mechanical branches, to some of the statements presented by the committee. The first one of these advantages is the central position that Atlanta occupies and the direct communication with the great emporiums of New York, St. Louis, New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah and Charleston, and all the intermediate towns and cities, it not being more than four days run to the farthest of them. A second advantage that Atlanta has as a site for manufactures, is that it is now the intersecting point of three railroads, and a fourth will soon be completed; and if only one-fourth of the capital was employed in manufactures that the place would authorize, a fifth (the Gainesville road) would soon be built, giving the unsurpassed advantage of five railroads, all centering at one point, for bringing in the raw material and sending out the manufactured article to every point of the compass and to all the leading markets of the Southern States.

Atlanta is already the market for the agricultural products of a region of country extending into the borders of some of the adjoining States, and her trade is every year increasing. Here is a wide door already open for the sale of the fabrics of the factories of your city, and the greater variety of them, in the way of cotton, iron, wool, and leather, the greater the inducement to customers; for they will always go, in the greatest numbers, to the point where the greatest variety can be had.

The committee also represent the city of Atlanta as being preeminently healthy, with excellent water, and scarcely a swamp marsh or

pond for several miles around. They advocate the advantages of erecting steam mills as the fuel for generating steam is abundant and cheap for miles around, and can be easily transported over the different railroads, that concentrate at this place. We rejoice to see our Southern brethren awaking to the importance of stimulating manufacturing and mechanical enterprise to come among them. There is no good reason why the North should be so much in advance of the South, in the great manufacturing interests. The field is open for larger operations in every branch of the arts, and the interests of the South and West demand that their resources should be developed.—*Scientific American*.

UNKIND WORDS.—They come too often to our lips and we give them utterance, when we had better been silent. Do we think how many tender chords we rudely touch, (causing sorrow in hearts that are true to us,) by our selfish disregard of the feelings of others? I fear not, or we would be more careful.

I had a sister near my own age. She was early called to a better world. During her last illness once I spoke very unkindly to her; she forgave me; I repented but never forgave myself. My unkind words haunted me long; and often has the sad remembrance of them, checked the daunting expression in altar, and I would turn away and weep.

"Oh! ye who meeting sigh to part,  
Whose words are treasure to some heart,  
Deal gently; ere the dark days come  
When earth is but for one a Rome."

### Notice.

The undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership under the firm of W. S. Cary & Co.  
R. E. CAFFERY,  
W. S. CARY.  
Centreville, Oct. 1st, 1849.

### DRY GOODS.

WILLIAM F. A. FLETWOOD.  
No. 13 Chartres St.  
NEW ORLEANS.  
October 1st, 1849—3m

### UNION HALL STORE.

We have received at our new store in Odd Fellows' Hall, a large supply of Goods, selected with care in the Northern Markets, comprising the following, with many other articles not enumerated:

A large stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, a great variety of Dress Goods, Gentlemen's Clothing; Hats and Caps; Boots, Shoes and Leather; Trunks; Books and Stationery; China, Glass and Earthen Ware—Hardware and Cutlery, Tin and Hollow ware; Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Oils; Groceries; Carpets and India Matting; Paper Hangings and Window Shades; Saddlery, Hames and Collars; Tobacco and Segars; Mattresses; Willow and Wooden Ware, Powder and Shot, Window Glass.

We also keep in store at our Warehouse, Steel, Bar, Hoop and Band IRON; cut and wrought Nails, Horse Nails and Shoes; whale Sperm, Lard, Castor, Linseed and Neatsfoot OILS; Pitch and Rosin; Manila, Cotton and Tarred Rope, Packing Yarn; Soap and Candles; Choice Wines and Liquors; and all kinds of heavy PLANTATION GOODS.

We are expecting soon to receive a variety of Stoves and Parlor Grates, and Fenders; Hollow Ware, Ploughs, Stone Coal, Hay, Cabinet Furniture, &c., &c. Orders attended to from a distance, and great care taken in the selection of goods ordered.

J. W. & R. E. TALBOT.  
Franklin, Oct. 18, 1849.—4m.

### New Goods.

THOMAS A. DOW respectfully begs leave to inform the citizens of the Parish of St. Mary that he has just opened and now offers for sale at his

New Store House in Pattersonville, a very extensive and well assorted stock of USEFUL, FASHIONABLE AND FANCY GOODS adapted to the wants of this community. Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine the stock, as the prices will be made satisfactory to THEM.  
Pattersonville, Sept. 18, 1849.

### Instruction on the Guitar.

MRS. WHITEMORE would respectfully announce to the citizens of Franklin and vicinity that she is forming a class for instruction on the Guitar, and that those who may desire their children to obtain a good knowledge of music, and acquire a good execution upon this favorite instrument, an accomplishment rarely acquired can now have an opportunity to have their wishes, in these respects, gratified.

A practice of thirteen years upon that instrument alone, has secured to her a superior practical knowledge of it, and she feels confident that those who may join her class will make a proficiency that will prove highly satisfactory. Persons desiring further information in regard to terms, &c., can gain it by calling at the boarding house of Mrs. Peot, in Franklin.  
Franklin, Sept. 18, 1849.

### New Goods

Just received—A new stock of, Clothes, Domestic Goods, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Travelling Trunks, Leather and other Coach Trimmings 100 Ells Creole Cottons, low priced. Assorted in Boxes, Assorted Cordials, Empty Bottles and Corks, Hard Ware, Fire Ware &c.  
T. EVINS.  
Franklin Sept. 6.—1 y.

Goods by Schrs Nimrod, Aurora Borealis, &c.

The undersigned will receive per sch. Nimrod, which has just arrived in the Bayou direct from New York,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PLANTATION AND FAMILY GOODS,

of every variety to suit the demand of my old customers. The balance of my goods will arrive in a few days in the *Aurora Borealis* and the *Friends*, the whole comprising a very large and well assorted stock. Old customers and friends are invited to call—prices will be moderate and satisfactory.

S. SMITH.

Franklin, Sept. 18, 1849.

### NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

THE SUBSCRIBERS will receive, in a few days, by schr. *Friends*, AN EXTENSIVE AND VARIED

Assortment of Goods, of every description which may be called for by our old customers and the public generally.—Our goods have been carefully selected in New York and Boston, and we shall be able to offer them at a low price as any in the market.—We have commenced moving into our new store on Main street, where we will be happy at all times to see our old friends and customers.  
HARE & BIRDSALL.  
Franklin, Sept. 18, 1849.

Mr. LEVY would respectfully inform the citizens of St. Mary, that he has just received, per schr. Lanier, a SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHING, CARPETING, BLANKETS, FRINTS, LADIES' DRESS GOODS, HATS, BOOTS & SHOES made to order; and also a superior article of CUTLERY, and a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Goods to suit the Season and Customers.

Persons wishing to purchase will please call and examine.  
Franklin, Sept. 18, 1849.

### GOODS FOR CENTREVILLE.

The Schr. Nimrod brings an Ample Stock of GOODS, for the new store of SMITH & BINE, at Centreville. The Stock is varied, and larger and more complete than the previous assortment. Their friends on Bayou Sale and elsewhere will please call and examine the new supply. Prices will be as reasonable as those of any store in Franklin.  
Centreville, Sept. 18, 1849.

### NEW GOODS.

The undersigned beg leave to direct the attention of their friends and the public to the Stock of Goods received by them per schr. *Aurora Borealis*, comprising a general assortment of plantation and Ladies and Gentlemen's FANCY and DRESS GOODS; also a large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES of every description.—Also, Saddlery, Harness, Groceries, &c.  
W. S. CARY & CO.  
Centreville, Oct. 1st, 1849.

### LATEST ARRIVAL YET!!

Call at BLOCH & GODCHAUX'S, and examine their fine stock of CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BLANKETS, CLOAKS, FANCY ARTICLES, PERFUMERY just received and for sale at low prices. Their stock of Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Fancy Goods, including a General Assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, offer great inducements to purchasers.  
Franklin, Oct. 11th, 1849.

### New Goods.

The Schooner Lanier has arrived and CHARLES B. BAYLIES Is now opening at his new store as rich and desirable a Stock of Goods (direct from New York and Boston) as has ever been offered in this market, to which he would invite the attention of his numerous customers and the trading community generally. His stock comprises the following: London, French and American prints, Gingham, Rich Dress Camelons, Figured Mohair and Vionnesse Lustras, De-Laines, Swiss and Jaconet Edgings and Insertings, Embroidered Lace, Capes, Black Silk, Velvet and Woolen goods of all kinds.

CLOTHING Of the most extensive and elegant styles ever before offered in Pattersonville.

BOOTS AND SHOES Of every description.

OILS, Winter and Summer strained bleached Sperm, do. do. super Whale.

ALSO Saddlery, Crockery, Tin and Hardware, Cordage, Groceries, &c.

GOLD WATCHES. Pattersonville, Sept. 20, 1849.—2m.

### MAYER'S NEW GOODS.

Just received from New Orleans, a fresh supply of FASHIONABLE FANCY GOODS,

SELECTED WITH CARE, and purchased on terms that will enable him to sell them on the most moderate terms. THE LADIES will please call and examine the Goods and Prices. Also, an assortment of Gentlemen's FINE CLOTHING, all of which are of SUPERIOR QUALITY. Gentlemen wishing fine Clothing at moderate prices will please call.  
MAYER MAYER.  
Franklin, Oct. 3, 1849.