

# THE PLANTERS' BANNER.

VOL. XIV.

FRANKLIN, ST. MARY'S PARISH, LOUISIANA, DECEMBER 13, 1849.

No. 50.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY DANIEL DENNETT.

### TERMS:

Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance Five Dollars, at the expiration of the year. 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.

### READERS VS. SUBSCRIBERS.

The persons who subscribe and pay for our paper, comprise indeed but a very small portion of the community, yet we venture to say that nine out of every ten reading men in our town and neighborhood, read it either regularly or occasionally. To those non-paying patrons we have a few words to say.

Have you never thought that while you are reading the paper at the expense of others, you are not acting altogether honorably? If you never have, just lay down this borrowed paper which you are reading, and reflect a little now. You know that it is an advantage to your town and neighborhood (and of course to you), to have a newspaper published in it. You know this, we say; or if you don't, you ought to, and a little reflection will enable you to perceive it. If you see or hear of anything in another paper which you think would benefit yourself, your party, your friends, or your town, you are anxious that it should appear in the paper at home; or if any public matter comes up, which you may deem of importance to the place or yourself, you expect to find the paper strongly pushing it forward; and if it does not, you are perhaps the first to complain, although you have always been sponging the reading of some neighbor's paper, and have never given a cent to sustain what you expect to advance your interests. Now, just think a little—is this right? Priests cannot afford to "work for nothing and keep themselves," and yet you are practically asking them to do it. If you had no paper in your place, you would be the first to feel the want of it, for you are enjoying the benefits resulting from it, without allowing your pocket to suffer in the least thereby.

You may answer, "You needn't talk so saucy about it, for if you don't publish a paper here, some one else will." True enough we admit; but that don't better your conduct in the least. The paper is now going on, and you are now sponging, that which others more thoughtful, or perhaps more honorable, are paying for.

"But I don't like the political course of your paper," you may say. No matter for that; you read it whether you like it or not, and it is your duty to support your local paper, even if it be not a perfect mirror, reflecting precisely your own political views. It is worth more than the subscription price, for the other matter which it contains.

"But I can't afford it—I'm too poor. Are you sure of that? Just think, now; have you not over and over again, paid more than our subscription price for articles of much less value to you than a newspaper? We feel confident that you have, but if you have not, as soon as we get all to subscribe who should do so, we will send you a copy for nothing.

"But I am getting a city paper, and can't afford to take another." We suppose you reason in this way—"There's no use in my paying for The Apalachian. Some of my neighbor's take it, and I can borrow it from them, or pick it up in their stores or shops, and read it for nothing. It don't do any harm to read it after they have got it; so, I'll send for a city paper, and then get the reading of two, while I pay for one. It's almost throwing money away, to pay for The Apalachian, for I can read it anyhow." This will all do very well for men who are determined to get all they can without regard to right—to reap where they have not sown—but for honorable men (and we do not wish to say, that you are not such, although the circumstances are strongly against you,) it is certainly very strange talk, and if you think a little on the subject, you will agree with us. We maintain that you should support a paper at home, first, and afterwards take as many more as you may see proper.

We wish you to understand, however, that when we ask you to "support" or "sustain" us, we do not ask it as a gift of charity, for we consider the paper worth all that is asked for it. If we didn't, we wouldn't ask you to take it.

We have talked long enough to you, for the present, and hope you will reflect upon the subject, and come to the wise conclusion that you will no longer be dependent upon others for that which you should have yourself. Don't think that we are hinting of some person; it is in general we are speaking to—yes, who are now reading this paper which somebody else has paid for. If you have a family, pay for the paper, and let them read it; if you have not, take the paper at once, for you can't expect any high minded girl will have you, if she knows that you are depending upon others to pay for your reading.

There is the first lesson. We have taken rather much space for this subject, but so many of our subscribers are much annoyed by this class of readers, we trust they will not object to our holding a "talk" with them occasionally.—Apalachian.

**SOUTH CAROLINA SHIRAZ.**—Shiraz is a wine manufactured by the Grandville Company, in South Carolina, under the supervision of Mr. Gregg, were exhibited in this city at the Fair, and we must say, that they are of a superior quality. The quantity which they are now producing, we think, is the largest ever made in the South.

### POITRAIT OF A HARD CASE.

BY DOW JR.

Now you that was cut out for a man, but was so villainously spoiled in making up, I'll attend to your case. For what end did you burst open the world's door, and rush in uncalled, like a man chased by a mad bull? What good do you expect to bestow upon your fellow men! Some useful invention, some heroic act, some great discovery, or even one solitary remark? No! Those that look for anything good from you, will be just as badly fooled as the man who caught a skunk and thought it was a kitten; or the man who made greens of the gun powder tea. You know where the neatest, tightest pants, with the strongest straps can be got "on tick," but you don't know where the most useful lecture will be delivered. You know the colors of a vest, but never studied the gorgeous hues of the rainbow, unless it was to wish for a piece to make a cravat of; you know how a tool feels in full dress, but you don't know how a man feels when he eats the bread earned by the sweat of his brow; you know how a monkey looks, for you see one every day twenty times in your landlady's looking-glass; but you don't know how a man feels after doing a good action; you don't go where that sight is to be seen. O! you wasp-waisted, catfish-mouthed, baboon-shouldered, calliper-legged, goose-eyed, sheep-faced, be-whiskered-drone in the world's bee-hive! What are you good for? Nothing but to heat your tailor, neatly to lip by note a line from some milk and cider poetaster, sentimentally talk love, eat oysters and act the fool shamefully. You are no more use in this world than a time piece in a beaver dam, or a mattress in a hog pen. You fill no larger space in this world's eye than the toe-nail of a misquito used in a red ket house, or a stump-tailed dog in all out doors; you are as little thought of as the fellow who knocked his grandmothers last tooth down his throat; and as for your brains, ten thousand such could be preserved in a bottle of brandy, and have as much sea-room as a tadpole in Lake Superior.

As for your ideas, you have but one (and that is stamped on your leaden skull an inch deep), that tailors and females were made to be gulled by you, and that you think decent people envy your appearance. Poor useless tobacco-worm! You are decidedly a hard case!

The South, we see, is taking a remarkable bound forward in manufacturing and other enterprises. Delaware has already a greater number of manufacturing establishments, in proportion to her population, than any other States of the Union. Maryland has invested over \$45,000,000 in manufactures, canals and railroads, and is still enlarging her interests. Virginia has over forty cotton factories, and about \$60,000,000 invested in railroads, canals and manufactures. South Carolina has about forty-five cotton factories in course of construction, or in successful operation. Florida has invested over \$4,000,000 in railroads and manufactures.—Georgia has more than seventy cotton factories, Alabama over twenty, and Missouri money invested in mines, factories, &c. Kentucky, Tennessee, and other Southern States, which we have not enumerated, are likewise proceeding with spirit in the great work of internal improvement. The increase of domestic competition in all the departments of industry has produced a radical change in the interests of manufacturers.—N. Y. Express.

**WEBSTER ON UNIVERSAL EDUCATION.**—At the New Hampshire festival in Boston on the 7th inst., Mr. Webster made the following beautiful allusion to the influence and glory of education, provided and fostered by the State. Speaking of his native State, New-Hampshire, he said: "Nor need we be ashamed of her literary, her religious, her social institutions. I have seen, and others of my age have seen, the church and the school house, in the very midst of the forest, and stand and be visited in the midst of winter snows. And where these things lie at the foundation and commencement of society—where the worship of God, the observance of morals, and the culture of the human mind take hold of the organic forest to subdue it by strong arms and strong muscles, depend upon it, no such people ever fail."

Everywhere, everywhere, on her hills and rivers, are the school-houses. The school house—who shall speak of that all over New England as it ought to be spoken of? Who shall speak of her ought to be spoken of, of the wisdom, and foresight, and benevolence, and generosity of our forefathers, for establishing, as a great public policy for the benefit of the whole—a business in which all are interested—the great system of public instruction? The world had previously seen nothing like it. But the world in some parts has since copied from it. But where, when you talk of fostering governments—of protecting governments—of governments which render to subjects that protection which the allegiance of subjects demands—where is it, I ask, that as here with us, it has come to be a great and fundamental proposition, existing before constitutions, that it is the duty, the bounden duty, of governments composed by the representatives of all, to lay the foundation of the happiness and respectability of society in universal education.

**THE LAKE TRADE.**—Some idea of the character and value of the Lake trade may be formed from a paragraph in the Buffalo Commercial of November 6th, which states that on the evening previous, 15 steamers 2 propellers, 2 brig and 21 schooners had arrived in that port, bringing 100,000 barrels of flour, 49,000 bushels of wheat, 800 live hogs, 3500 boxes of cheese, and large quantities of other produce. The steamer Illinois was on her way down, with 4445 barrels of flour, and 2114 bushels of wheat, equal to 600 tons of merchandise; and the steamer Empire State was on her way down, with 700 bbls flour, and to be the largest cargo ever brought by one vessel.

**REMARKABLE ROCK.**—One of the most remarkable rocks, of which we have any knowledge, has lately been discovered in the middle of the inland sea, Lake Superior. By a gentleman who has lately returned from Copper Harbor, we learn that a shaft of trap rock has very lately been discovered, rising in the lake, from 150 to 200 miles from land, and ascending above the surface of the water, a distance of not above four feet. What renders it more extraordinary is, that it stands alone, and all around it so far as examinations have been made, no bottom has been reached by any of the lead lines used on the lake; and the point of the rock itself does not exceed an area of more than six or seven feet square, and as far as observation of it has extended, it does not appear to enlarge in size as it descends. It has already he states, become a source of alarm to the mariners who navigate the lake, who take special care, in passing to give it as wide a berth as possible. It is too small—too remote and dangerous to admit of a light, and therefore its removal will doubtless, pertain, to the duty of government.—A single blast from a bore of sufficient depth, would probably do it; but the surface of the rock being so near that of the water, and the space so narrow as to forbid any regular lodgment for workmen they would have to be attended constantly by a vessel of sufficient size to resist any sudden storm on the lake; and would also, have to be kept constantly under way, as no harbor, or even bottom for an anchor, is within a day's sail. The discoverer relates, that the rock appears to be a piece of general resort for the salmon trout of those lakes, as they found them in almost incalculable numbers having during their short stay, caught several barrels, with no other instrument than a rod of iron, on one end of which they turned a hook. They tried with all their lines on board, for soundings, immediately around the rock, but without success. Such a vast column, could it be exposed to view, would laugh into ridicule Cleopatra's needle, Pompey's pillar, the Colossus of Rhodes, or any production of ancient or modern art.—Detroit Free Press.

**ENGLISH RAILWAYS.**—From an analysis of railroads in Great Britain and Ireland, it appears that the number of miles of railroad open for use, on the 30th of June last, was 5,447. The number of passengers conveyed during the preceding half year was 28,761,895. The number of persons killed on the railroads during that period was 86, and of persons injured 75. Of the persons killed, 12 were passengers, five were killed from causes beyond their own control, and seven in consequence of their own misconduct or want of caution. Of the other persons killed, 51 were persons in the employ of the railway companies or of contractors, and 21 were trespassers or persons in no way connected with the railroads who lost their lives in consequence of improperly crossing or standing on the tracks.

Queen Victoria and the royal family, on her return from her late visit in the highlands of Scotland for the first time made her return journey the whole way by railroad, it was proposed to make the journey from the seat of Earl Gray, in Northumberland, near the Scottish border, in the Isle of Wight, a distance of 450 miles in two days.—Scientific American.

**SUGAR BILINDO.**—We give below an extract of a letter, from a planter on the Lafourche, relative to a mode of setting kettles, the result of which is highly favorable, both as to time and consumption of fuel.

"NOVEMBER 10th, 1849. The train of kettles I put up last summer, on a new plan, of my own arrangement, have exceeded my expectations, although they were pretty large. I have just finished a run in which I have made in ten days and six hours, one hundred and one hogshead of Sugar—equal in weight to one hundred and fifteen thousand pounds—and have consumed in the evaporation of the juice one hundred and ninety-two cords of wood for one cord and sixty-seven hundredths of a cord per thousand pounds of sugar. The evaporation was so great that the juice was scummed and cleared perfectly, with but little labor—probably not half what was heretofore required—and the chauling, which is always the most laborious and exhausting work to be performed in making sugar, is, by this mode, rendered so light that there is considerable competition among my men for the privilege of feeding the furnace."

**A BALLOON FROZEN.**—Mr. Gypson and another gentleman ascended in a balloon yesterday week, from Bedford. When at an elevation of two miles, they got into a cloud of sleet and snow, and the balloon was quickly covered with ice. The gas soon began to expand; but in trying the valve above and below, it was found to be frozen. In this emergency, they applied a knife, and made an incision of twenty four inches in the silk. The gas issued forth in one continuous stream through a two foot opening; and, singular to relate, the gas that had been passed into the silken globe, an invisible vapor, rushed out as white as the steam from a steam-engine, such was the effect of the frosty air upon the gas. And thus the aeronauts were rescued from the jaws of destruction.—They descended safely.—Liverpool Journal.

**LARGE PAPER MILL.**—The largest paper mill in the world is said to be the great mill at Darwin, in Lancashire Eng. It cost \$750,000 was worked by five hundred horse power, of steam and water; had nine paper making machines, besides all others connected with the trade, and had a reservoir of filtering water, which cost \$100,000. Nine years ago this mill yielded a profit of from \$60,000 to \$85,000 per annum. At that time alterations were made in levying and collecting the duties, and during the nine subsequent years, the mill was worked at a loss of \$250,000 per year the owners became embarrassed, and finally failed, and over six hundred persons were thrown out of employment.

**THE POETRY OF RAILWAYS.**—Hon. James Gadsden, of Charleston, S. C., in a recent letter on the projected railway to the Pacific, calls it "the Iliad of the American Railway system." We quote a passage or two, which shows how he has been inspired by the poetry of the subject:—

Railroads are the perfection of highways. In security, rapidity, certainty of performance they have never been equalled. In speed there has yet been found no limit—sixty and seventy miles per hour have been accomplished, and one hundred is equally attainable; bringing Memphis within seven hours of Charleston. Among all the inventions of human ingenuity, however, so slow has been the progress of railroads, and so divided the merit of engineers to whom we owe them, that no individual has been bold enough to claim it for himself; while all unite in the tribute that it came, as it were, an inspiration from the head of Medusa, which may, in the progress of similar inspirations, be perfected, but can never be superseded.

**CAMOMILE.**—A few roots of this plant should have a place in every garden. Not only are its medical qualities highly valuable, but its presence among vegetables is supposed to be an Aegis of protection against many diseases to which they are subject. It should be transplanted into warm and rich soil, early in the spring, and be assisted, during its early development, by copious manuring and frequent pressure. When plants, late in the season, exhibit symptoms of decay or general debility, the planting of a root of camomile in their vicinity is frequently the most speedy and efficacious remedy that can be applied. The odor, or aroma, of this plant, is also known to be highly and for to many kinds of aligerous insects, and 10th once among those species of plants and, I will bles infested by such enemies, will priast and more effectually than almost any other day of known, and at comparatively small; in this Scientific American.

### IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

To ALL WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING.

Whereas, at a Sheriff's sale made by the Sheriff of the Parish of St. Mary on the 3d of November 1849, by virtue of a writ of sequestration issued at the suit of William P. Allen vs. William P. Roberts and wife about 20 Court, No 2432 and 3014 of the doc. 200 bbls. Mary became the purchaser, on two credit of a certain town lot situated in the Parish of Franklin, fronting on the West Public square eighty feet, more or less, back three hundred feet, more or less, street, immediately in front of the A. R. Spiane; together with all the improvements thereon situated, and the sum fifteen hundred & 60/100 dollars, the full and true amount of the purchase money, as required by law, which conditions were complied with by said purchaser.

And whereas the said William P. Allen has applied to the Honorable District Court of the State of Louisiana in and for the Parish of St. Mary for a writ of sequestration de par conformity to an act of the Legis-Cour de l'Etat entitled "an act for the furthered du 10 Decembre 1834, relatif au purchasement au judicial ex-proposal en March 10, 1834."

Therefore all persons who are entitled to the said property in consequence of the order, decree or judgment, in 10 heures Court under which the sale was made, and advertisements in time or in any other defect whatever, are hereby notified to show cause with quarter appears from the day this motion is first made in public Papers why the sale so made should be confirmed and homologated.

Witness the Hon. C. Voort [L.S.] said Court, this the 22nd day of November, eighteen hundred and forty-nine. J. V. Fournet, Clerk of the Court.

### AU NOM DE L'ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE.

A tous ceux que cela peut concerner, biliers, comp. Attendu qu'à une vente faite par la terre, à un, la Paroisse Ste. Marie, le 3 Nov du vente, les en vertu d'un writ de fieri facias, avec bonne jugement rendu dans le proces de Aimé Frijugement de la Paroisse. Hypothèque, jusde la Paroisse Ste. Marie, deve succession re-douze mois de credit, d'un certain E. FRILOT. 1849.

ouest du carré public, sur trois E. mière, immédiatement en face de d'Alex. R. Spiane, avec tous les autres, eliorations qui s'y trouvent, ce que he contin-ditions cent cinq piastres, sur les kins. Though ditons suivantes: Payable à every tooth in the credit, l'acquerer fournissant le fit every tooth acquerer par la loi; et le dit W. acquiesced with acquerer suadite, et tant confie believes he can tions suadites.

Et attendu que le dit William P. Allen a fait application à l'honorable cour de St. Mary, et pour le dit W. Hankins, conformément à l'acte de la Le Etat intitulé un "acte pour con des acquerers aux vente Judici to receive a pro. le 10 Mars, 1834. subscriber, in favor En consequence avis est don two hundred and sonnes qui pourraient avoir d'November last, il propriété en consequence d'unanimes which just-dans l'ordre, le décret ou le juge. en vertu duquel la vente a été CHARLSON. irrégularité ou illégalité dans l' ou le tems et le mode de la ve. autre cause quelconque, de faire of the best qual-jours, à dater de la publication ALKEE & CO.

quel la vente ainsi faite ne serait pas confirmée et homologuée.

Temoin l'Honorable C. Voorhies, Juge [L.S.] de la dite Cour, ce vingtième jour de Novembre, mille huit cent quarante neuf. J. V. FOURMY, Greffier de la Cour de District. Paroisse Ste Marie, 22 Novembre, 1849.

### BANNER OF ATTAKAPAS.

The Banner of Attakapas will commence running about the first of November as a regular packet between New Orleans and St. Martinsville, touching at all intermediate landings. She will make her trips by the sea route until the navigation through Bayou Plaquemine is open, after which she will make her trips by way of Plaquemine during the high water season.

The Banner is new, only eighteen months old, built in the most substantial manner, and is now undergoing thorough repairs, and is receiving those additions which are necessary to make her a good sea boat. She has been thoroughly recalced, bottom, sides and deck,—false sides have been added, giving her 35 feet breadth of beam, also an entire bottom outside of the present one, which will be thoroughly calked and fastened, rendering it almost impossible for her either to spring leak or be broken by snags. The undersigned feels a confidence that the Banner will be the lightest boat in the trade, carrying the most freight on the same water at any draft between two and five feet. The undersigned takes this occasion to return thanks

General patronage heretofore	
Emily	" 7 "
Queen	" 7 "
Riapy	" 40 "
Alfred	" 19 "
Harriet	" 19 "
Mauda	" 45 "
Ellen	" 23 "
Rachel	" 21 "
Jack	" 19 "
Bob	" 16 "
Betsy	" 18 "
Jim	" 14 "
Lina	" 13 "
Lloyd	" 10 "
and Sarah	" 30 "

### TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

One fifth of the amount of the purchase money payable on the 1st day of April, 1850, and the balance in 1, 2, 3, and 4 years' credit from the 1st day of April, 1850. Purchasers to furnish their notes with good and solvent security in solido, payable to Robert Cade or order, and bear eight per cent per annum from maturity until paid. Special mortgage will be retained on the property in order to secure the payment of interest which may accrue thereon. N. PERRY, Sheriff. Parish of Vermilion, Nov. 22, 1849.—3t

### Public Sale.

By Edward Eastin Auctioneer in and for the Parish of St. Martin. Of all the property belonging to the succession of the late David Bell, dec'd. 14th Judicial District Court, Parish of St. Martin.

By virtue of an order of the Hon. District Court of the Parish of St. Martin, there will be offered at Public Auction to the last and highest bidder, the following described property, on Thursday the 20th day of December 1849.

1st. The undivided half of a quarter section of Land fronting on the south side of the Bayou Chene, bounded below by lands belonging to Eleonore Matthews and above by lands—the same being a sugar plantation, together with all the improvements thereon erected.

2d. A NEGRO MAN, named Sidney, aged 30 years.

A NEGRO BOY, named John aged 6 years.

Another negro boy named Richard aged 6 years.

One negro girl named Mary aged 18 years. The rights and improvements to a quarter section of land situated on the South side of Bayou Chene proven up by the said David Bell:—

Lot of hay, 15 mules, one lot of cows, 3 work oxen, one Creole horse, one American horse, 7000 shingles, one plantation bell, one four wheel Barouche, one lot harness, one lot farmers utensils, saws, axes, grindstone, one lot Blacksmith tools, moveables, kitchen utensils &c.

The conditions of the sale are in conformity with the deliberations of a meeting of the creditors of said estate held on the 11th day of January 1849 and homologated on the 16th day of October of said year (1849) to wit, the slaves and plantation which R. Patterson and Co. claims a mortgage be sold for cash, reserving the rights of all other persons in and to the said plantation and slaves to be hereafter settled—the balance of the property of said estate be sold one third for cash and the balance at twelve months after the day of sale.

The purchasers on credit, will be required to furnish their notes with approved personal security in solido, to the satisfaction of Samuel R. Bell, administrator of said succession, said notes made to his order, and payable at his domicile, in St Martinsville, of the aforesaid parish, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum if not paid at maturity. St Martinsville this 17th day of November 1849.

By order of the administrator, V. A. FOURNET, Clerk.

The above sale will take place on Bayou Chene.

### Plough and Cart Wheels.

Trunk, Cross roll and Cary Ploughs assorted sizes for sale by S. SMITH Nov. 21st 1849.