

THE PLANTERS' BANNER.

DREADFUL SCENE AT AN EXECUTION.—A Rockingham (N. C.) correspondent of the Fayetteville Observer gives the following scene at the execution of a man named Robert Hildreth, at that place, on the 2d inst.:

"The axe glitters, the trap door falls, and Hildreth swings by the neck. For half a minute he remains motionless. Is he dead? Can his own weight, without falling one inch, have broken his neck? No! Poor fellow, he expected one pang, and that his last. But the fatality which often leads sheriffs to gross negligence in executing the law, must cost him now a world of woe. With a convulsive effort, he reaches the platform, and stands again on earth alive. The cap has fallen from his face. The blood was fast rushing upwards, but his large and muscular neck prevented the rope from tightening. Even then his meekness did not leave him. He spoke, without complaint, in a clear voice, that was heard with awe by every ear. 'Come here and fix the rope! it won't choke me to death!'

"The Sheriff did go to him. First with an axe, then with a piece of scantling, he endeavored to knock away the boards. At last, he pushed Hildreth's feet from the scaffold, and hung him inefficiently a second time. The poor fellow made no further effort to recover himself. Finding that he was hung in a way which produced the most severe pain, because gradual suffocation—with the blood slowly collecting in his brain through a circulation only partially impeded—the unfortunate man, compelled by the pangs which momentarily grew greater, drew up his legs as high as possible, then with all his force threw them down to tighten the cord. Three several times at intervals of a minute, he did the same again. Then his struggles ceased—his own executioner he becomes unconscious of pain.

"The scene of Rockingham, or something equally shocking, disgusting, and abominable, is of frequent occurrence."

PROGRESS OF IMPROVEMENT.—"Mother," asked a six foot gawky, after two hours of brown study, "what did you and dad used to do, when he come courtin' you?" "Good airth and seas! what do you mean Jedediah?" "Why, I went a courtin' last Sunday night; I went to Deacon Doolittle's to see Peggy, and she told me I didn't know how to court. I ax her to show me how, and says she, 'ax your narm.' So now I want to know what you and father did." "La sur! Why, Jed, we used to sit by the fire and eat roast turkey and mince pie, and drink cider, and watch the crickets runnin' round the hearth." "Good gracious! times ain't as they used to was, mother, that's sartin, I was all slicked up to kill, and looked tarin' saraphus, and the only thing Peg gin me was a wimpy pickle."

INDIGO—CULTURE.—The Indigo plant was a native of South Carolina. It grew spontaneously among its woods and woods. More than one hundred years ago the planters there commenced its cultivation. In the year 1748, South Carolina exported to Great Britain 200,000 pounds, and the Parliament granted a bounty of 12 cents per pound to induce its greater cultivation. In 1787, when that ordinance passed, Indigo was one of the staples of South Carolina and we believe of Georgia also. Now in 1849, not a single pound of Indigo is raised in South Carolina, or, as far as we know, in all the South! A plant which is indigenous to that region, and which in its early cultivation, was exceedingly profitable, has been driven from existence by the cheap labor of India. Great Britain now pays seven millions of dollars a year for Indigo raised in India.—Ex.

IMPROVED CORN PLANTER.—Mr. John P. Grosvenor, of Yonkers near New York, has invented an improved Corn Planter, for which he has made application for a patent. It is a most admirable machine, to be drawn by one horse, as it is held and is like a plow, with the corn or seed box just above and a little behind the shoe, which makes the furrow, behind which again, between the stiles or handles, there is a wheel which revolves on the ground, and by a cam on its sides, opens and closes the perforated bottom of the said box, at regular intervals, to deposit the corn, or seed. There is a coverer on each side, which can be set at any height behind the seed box, to cover the corn or seed with a greater or less quantity of soil. This is a good idea.—Exchange.

NEW COTTON FACTORY IN MOBILE.—A new factory is about to be erected at Mobile, the foundations of which are already laid—and will make a noble structure.—The main building is to be 180 feet long, 54 wide, and three stories high; the boiler and engine house, 71 feet long, 54 wide and two stories high—all to be made of the best Mobile brick. All the machinery has been contracted at the "Mattenwan Works," Mr. Leonard's not far from New York. It is calculated for 5000 spindles, and 186 looms, to be propelled by two engines of fifty horse power each. The goods manufactured will be principally four-quarter cotton fabrics though a portion of the machinery will be allotted to three-quarter, oamburges, stripes, &c. The Mattenwan machinery has a most excellent character.

YANKEE SAILORS EXHIBITED.—A Yankee vessel called the Alert, being lately off the Tar river coast, sent a boat's crew ashore for wood but as they did not return, the captain sent a second, and a third boat, neither of which came back.

While the vessel was cruising about in the vicinity some two weeks later, the boats returned, and the sailors reported that on going ashore they had been seized by the natives and exhibited through the country for curiosities, until their exhibitors were tired, when they were set free and returned. They were treated with the utmost kindness.

AMERICAN SHAWLS.—Some beautiful shawls of American manufacture, are now to be seen for sale in this city, and are coming into general favor. They are manufactured by the Bay State Mills, Mass., and are made in the Scotch style, very cheap in the patterns, and nearly rivaling the foreign shawls.

SUGAR, Leaf, Crushed and Filtered, for sale by **N. WALKER & CO.**

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.

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 as low prices 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, FRONTS, 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 & HINE,

at Centreville. The Stock is varied, and larger and more complete than the previous assortment. Their friends on Bayou Salé 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 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, offers great inducements to purchasers.

Franklin, Oct. 11th, 1849.

New Goods.

The Schooner Lanier has arrived and CHARLES B. BAYLES

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 of the following: London, French and American prints, Ginghams, Rich Dress Camelot, Figured Mohair and Vionness Lustras, De Laines, Swiss and Jaconet Edgings and Insertings, Embroidered Laces, 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 Spermac. 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.

New Goods

Just received—A new stock of, Clothes, Domestic Goods, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Trunking Trunks, Leather, and other Coach Trappings 100 Ells Camel Cottons, low priced.

Anisette in Boxes, Assorted Cordials, Empty Bottles and Corks, Hard Ware, Fire Ware &c.

T. EVANS

Franklin Sept. 6,—1y.

Encourage Home Manufacture

The undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a

TIN, SHEET IRON, and COPPER WARE MANUFACTORY,

on Main street, nearly opposite the Odd Fellows' Hall.

He will endeavor to keep on hand a constant supply of thoroughly made Ware, so as to supply all demands with good articles, at wholesale or retail.

He has employed a superior workman, and will be enabled to furnish work at short notice, fair prices, and in a manner which, for workmanship, cannot be surpassed in the country.

Sugar house fixtures in his line repaired or furnished, and Tin Roofing, Copper or Tin Gutters, Conductors, Bathing apparatus, Zink and Lead work made to order.

CHARLES E. CAMPBELL.

Franklin, August 23, 1849.

To SUGAR PLANTERS AND OTHERS INTERESTED

BAGASSE

Converted into excellent Fuel the moment it is Discharged from the Cane Rollers.

Sugar Planters and others who may be interested, are respectfully informed that I have invented a machine or apparatus for drying Bagasse and converting it into most excellent fuel as fast as any cane rollers can produce it, by means of the heat (as managed by my apparatus) after it has done its duty in boiling the juice in the kettles, thereby requiring no extra heat whatever, using only that heat for the purpose which usually escapes up the chimney out into the atmosphere.

The apparatus or machine is extremely simple and of easy application to practical use, and in order that gentlemen may see its principle and practical result or effect, I have constructed one in the yard of the new Capitol, and will have it in operation at 12 o'clock, at noon, on Thursdays and Saturdays of each week, for some months to come, at which times if gentlemen will call on me they will not fail to find the principle correct and the practical result satisfactory to the utmost extent desired.

To give the reader an idea of the principle of my invention, I will first state in general terms that it consists in bringing the wet or green bagasse in direct contact with all the heat that escapes from the furnace and flue under the kettles, into the chimney, by means of the bagasse and this heat both passing through a revolving or rotary inclined cylindrical flue of about 20 or 25 feet in length, at the same time: from which cause the bagasse becomes perfectly dry and fit for fuel the moment it shoots out from the lower end of said flue.

I will now specify particulars in such a manner that the reader cannot fail to understand the construction and operation of my apparatus and the practical effect of the same. At the point where the flue from the kettles usually goes into and up the chimney commence this revolving inclined cylindrical flue, running it in any convenient direction to the distance of 20 or 25 feet, discharging it as it recedes at an angle of from 5 to 10 degrees below a horizontal plane. The diameter of this flue should be about 6 feet. The flue is made of thick sheet iron somewhat like the smoke-pipes of a large class steamboat. On the inner end around the surface of this flue, I fix a number of strips of iron from 8 to 10 inches in width running the whole length of the flue. These strips project edgewise towards the axis of the flue. The upper end of the flue runs over an iron neck and its lower one into a similar neck. There is no shaft through the flue for its rotation at either end, but the flue revolves on the upper neck and within the lower neck, running upon friction rollers underneath, so placed as to just keep the sides of the cylinder clear of those of the necks. These necks are built into the brick work which is at each end. The chimney is at the lower end of the flue, and built as usual.

The rotary motion of the flue is given to the flue by means of proper attachments to the machinery of the mill or engine, &c. The bagasse is caused to shut into the upper end of the flue by an iron chute, leaving sufficient space between the sides of the chute and that of the flue for the requisite draft, &c. The rotary motion and inclination of this flue causes the bagasse to go forward in proportion to the revolving speed and inclination of the flue, which may be more or less, as circumstances may require. The strips running along the inner surface of the flue, cause the bagasse to be carried up its sides to near its upper surface, when it falls again to the lower surface or bottom, and so on continually the length of the flue, when it falls on to a chute and slides through and out near the bottom of the chimney. The bagasse in its passage through this flue is kept in great agitation, and at the same time the heat or flame from the kettle furnace and its fire is speeding through it, coming in contact with, and surrounding every particle of bagasse and drying it perfectly by the time it has passed the length of the rotary flue, as has been found, by the practical experiments which I have lately made with the apparatus mentioned above. I have used bagasse within one hour after it came from the cane rollers, and have then caused bagasse to be made as wet as though it had lain in a violent shower, and have never failed in producing the most desirable and satisfactory result. I have not yet had time to ascertain the cost of constructing my apparatus upon a proper scale for real use, but exclusive of the cost of such change of location, as might be necessary for the chimney, &c., I should suppose that the sum of \$400 or \$500 would be ample. The apparatus can easily be applied where the chimney is already erected with very little trouble or expense for a few alterations.

I have spoken in this document with confidence, because I know and have learned by practical tests, and I feel assured that if any man will call on me and see for himself, he will find that I am perfectly justified in what I have said. Respectfully, JAS. H. DAKIN.

DR. C. N. SMITH

Respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Franklin and its vicinity.—Office at Gordy's Hotel.

Franklin, August 9th, 1849.—1y.

THIBODAUX FEMALE INSTITUTE.

MR. S. TENNEY, Principal.

The Sixth Session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in October, 1849, under the following instructors:

MR. S. TENNEY, Teacher of Mathematics, Natural and Moral Philosophy.

Miss L. C. LIGON, Principal Assistant and Superintendent of the Study Department.

Miss C. LIGON, Assistant in Eng. Department.

Miss L. L. LIGON, Teacher in Embroidery and Fancy-work.

Mrs. J. ROUVERT, French Teacher.

Miss C. REDFIELD, Teacher on Piano and Guitar.

Mr. JOHN THURER, Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music, and Lecturer on the Elementary Principles and Science of Music.

The Course of Study pursued in this Institution, is liberal and extensive, embracing all those branches of female education, both solid and ornamental, usually taught in Female Seminaries. The text books are of the most approved kind, such as most thoroughly inculcate a practical and finished education.

The SYSTEM of TEACHING is the result of fifteen years' experience. Great care is taken to avoid any thing like rote; also to adapt the studies to the capacity of the pupil. Each recitation is attended with analysis and demonstration, and in no case are pupils allowed to leave a text before evincing a thorough knowledge of its subject; to accomplish which, besides public examinations, the last day in each week is spent in reviewing the studies of the preceding days of the week.

Particular attention is given to moral and physical education. The manners of the pupils claim especial attention; to cultivate which, the pupils are daily instructed in deportment by one of the ladies.

THE GOVERNMENT is kind and business; no coercive measures are used, but every means to elicit the ambition of the pupil. A report of the standing and scholarship of each pupil will be sent monthly to parents or guardians.

YOUNG LADIES WHO BOARD IN THE INSTITUTION.

For Board and Tuition in any or all the English branches, per session of

Five Months, \$75.00

Washing, per month, 1.00

Furnishing Bed and Bedding, per month, 1.00

French, 2.00

Music on Piano, 7.00

Use of Piano for practicing, 1.00

Drawing and Painting, Embroidery, and Monochromatic Painting, each, 3.00

Catechetics and Sacred Music are taught without charge to all who wish to take lessons.

FIFTY YOUNG LADIES are accommodated with board in the Institution.

THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR will be divided into Two Sessions of five months each—commencing on the first Monday in October, and ending the last of July. Tuition payable half in advance. No pupil will be taken for a less time than one session—nor will any deductions be made for loss of time, except in case of protracted illness. Pupils can enter at any time during the session; each pupil's session ending five months from the day of entrance.

TO THE PUBLIC.

This Institution is pleasantly situated on the right bank of Bayou Lafourche, half a mile below the thriving village of THIBODAUX, sufficiently near to enjoy all its privileges and yet removed from the noise and bustle of the town. Little need be said with regard to health; for any one who is acquainted with this section of country, must acknowledge it to be one of the healthiest portions of Louisiana. Religious privileges are given four churches—Catholic, Episcopalian, Methodist, and Presbyterian—are within half a mile of the Institution, either of which, the pupils are permitted to attend, according to the wishes of their parents.

A large and convenient building having been added to the Institution, it is now capable of accommodating fifty young ladies as boarders. The principal study room is large, well ventilated, and conveniently arranged for one hundred pupils. The recitation rooms are pleasantly situated.

The present Teachers are well qualified for their respective departments, and should an increase in the school warrant a further increase of teachers, none will be employed but such as are well qualified. No pains will be spared by the Principal to make this Institution equal to any in the Southern country.

Thankful for the past patronage, he would again solicit the confidence of the public, pledging himself to devote his whole attention to the intellectual, moral, and physical education of those young ladies who are committed to his charge.

S. TENNEY, Principal.

DRY GOODS.

WILLIAM F. A. FLESTWOOD.

No. 13 CHARLES ST.

NEW ORLEANS.

October 1st, 1849—3m.

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.

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.

Sulphate of Quinine.

Select Ipecac, Jalap's Peruvian Bark etc newly received at my shop.

CHARLES RABE M. D.

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE AND FIRE INS. CO



Permanent Fund by Act of Incorporation, \$200,000.

Parent Office, No. 94 Gravier street. Between Camp and St. Charles sts.

TRUSTEES:

John Hagan, Joseph Walker, John S. Allison, Peter Conroy Jr., Mansel White, Wm. E. Leverich, Robert J. Ward, Saml. Stewart, Edward Sparrow, Isaac Johnson, G. Strawbridge, Hny. S. Buckner, Peter Conroy, Jr., President Board of Trustees

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This Company is prepared to entertain applications for Life Insurance, and issue Policies, on all sound and healthy White persons and Negroes, at the Table of Rates established by the Board, which are less than the rates charged by New York and London offices, and without their restrictions as to residence in the South. By the charter, dividends of profits are declared annually, and the profits draw interest, and can be available at once to the extent of two-thirds of their amount, where the party has paid his premiums in full.

JOHN HAGAN, President of the Company, PRESTON W. FARRAR, Vice President.

A. J. WEDDERBURN M. D., Medical Board of THOMAS HUNT, M. D., Consultation, HARMAN DOANE, Secretary.

J. W. LYMAN, Medical Examiner, Franklin La.

California Permits are issued to Life Insurance Members at New York and London rates. Prospectus, table of rates, and all information as to Life Insurance, and all papers necessary to effect Insurance can be had at the office of the agent of the Company at Franklin, Louisiana.

In order to accommodate all classes of our citizens, young men and mechanics having families dependent upon them, the Company will allow all persons insuring for life, where the premium amounts to over \$50 per annum, to pay one-half in cash and one-half in satisfactory endorsed note at 12 months, bearing interest at 8 per cent per annum.

N. B. The business of this Company is confined to LIFE INSURANCE ONLY. By a resolution of the Board, no Fire, River or Marine Risks are taken.

R. N. McMILLAN, Agent, at the Custom-house, Franklin, La. Aug. 9, 1y.

Crescent Mutual Insurance Company.

TRUSTEES:

Samuel Bell, R. B. Sumner, Thomas A. Adams, J. W. Zacharie, Moses Greenwood, John E. Hyde, J. A. Barrell, John O. Woodruff, Wm. P. Converse, C. T. Buddecker, Cleady Burke, W. B. McCutcheon, David Hadden, Louis de Saulles, John D. Bell, C. A. Barriere, J. W. Stanton, D. P. Dabelstein, Nathan Jarvis, Puig y Puig, George Jonas, Z. Taylor, R. Simms, Wm. Burgess, J. F. C. Vies, D. L. Ranlett, John M. Bell, J. Riffard, H. M. Wright, C. R. Wright, E. J. Walsh, F. Y. Carlisle, James Kirkman.

MUTUAL INSURANCE,

The only domestic Insurance Company in this city doing Fire Marine and River Insurance upon the Mutual Principle.

The Crescent Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans,

With a subscribed and pledged capital of

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS,

Is now ready to receive applications and make insurances, at their office, on the northwest corner of Camp and Gravier streets, on

FIRE MARINE and RIVER RISKS at the tariff rates of premium.

This company is established upon the mutual principle of insurance and is emphatically a home institution: its earnings are to be invested and employed here, under the immediate control of the Trustees and not sent to other cities for investment.

Every person insuring with it becomes interested in its success and the profits instead of being divided among a few stockholders, belong to those who insure with the company.

The Trustees, aware of the vital necessity of a well secured and pledged fund reliable in case of loss, and ample under all ordinary calamity, assure the public that they have now a fund of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS subject to all the contingencies of capital, and liable for all the losses of the Company.

The Trustees believe this subscription offers full security to the assured, and that this Company presents unusual guarantees for prompt and liberal settlements in cases of loss as the funds of the institution are retained here, and its being purely a southern and domestic institution its acts are not controlled by foreign directors, and it will conform to southern habits in its mode of business.

The portfolio of the company is at all times open for the inspection of parties wishing to make insurances with it.

SAMUEL BELL, President THOS. A. ADAMS, Vice President: CHARLES J. MARSHON Secretary, 018-6m

Liquid Adhesive Plaster, Or Collodion, a new and elegant substitute for plaster cloth, sutures and bandages had at Apothecaries' Hall.