PLANTERS' BANNER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,
BY THOMAS F. JOHNSON,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:—This paper will be furnished to subscribers at $3 per annum, *in advance;* $4 if paid at the expiration of six months, or $5 at the expiration of the year.

Advertisements inserted at the usual price, viz: Per square of twelve lines, first time, $1; and at half that rate for every subsequent insertion.

For announcing candidates for office, $10, *to be paid in advance.*

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All notices, etc., of the various Orders will be inserted at half the usual rates, *when by the year.*

Marriage and Obituary Notices will be charged half the usual advertising rates; but for the simple announcement of a death no charge will be made.

For President:
MILLARD FILLMORE,
If the choice of the National Convention.

FRANKLIN, SATURDAY, JAN. 17.

THE LADIES' FAIR.—We would remind our readers that the Fair for the benefit of the Catholic Church—to aid in the erection of a suitable building for worship in this town—will take place on Monday evening next, the 19th instant, at 6 o'clock, in the ball-room under the Odd-Fellows' Hall, when a large attendance is expected.

FRANKLIN FEMALE SEMINARY.—Mrs. Jones, the principal of this institution, having partly obtained possession of the house lately rented by her, is now prepared to take day scholars, and in a few days will have all her arrangements completed for the comfortable accommodation of boarders. In the academic department she is assisted by her daughters, the Misses Clark, young ladies in every respects qualified for the undertaking. Arrangements are also in process of completion to secure the services of a professor of French and Music, the acquisition of which we hope will act as a further inducement for parents to patronize liberally this institution. From the high recommendations awarded to Mrs. Jones and her daughters, in every particular, we cherish the belief that this seminary will fully answer the expectations of all. Her terms, which are very liberal, can be seen by reference to our advertising columns. The severity of the weather for the past week has considerably retarded operations, but a few days, it is expected, will perfect the arrangements throughout.

☞ The Baton Rouge Gazette, an excellent journal, has again changed hands, and will hereafter be conducted by Mr. Philip Winfree. The Gazette will be published daily during the Legislative session.

☞ At Louisville, on the 10th, there was nine feet water in the canal, and snow was falling fast. On the 13th, the river was full of ice, and falling.

At Pittsburg, on the 13th, there was 4 feet 8 inches water in the channel, the river was closed above the bridge, and navigation was suspended.

KOSSUTH.—A telegraphic despatch, dated on the evening of January 13th, says that the Legislature of Maryland passed a resolution welcoming Kossuth, but repudiating his intervention doctrines. Kossuth was received at both Houses on that day. He arrived from Annapolis on the same evening, and was to leave for Harrisburg, the Pennsylvanian seat of government, on the following day.

THE PROMETHEUS AFFAIR.—There is every reason to believe that the Prometheus affair will lead to a better understanding, and that no British force will hereafter be stationed at San Juan de Nicaragua. Mr. Webster's despatch on the subject is highly spoken of. It shows a high spirit and bears a lofty tone.

EXTREMELY SMART.—Some folks at the North are amusing themselves by sending worthless drafts for large amounts to Kossuth, purporting to be payable to his order.

☞ The dome of the Burnette House Cincinnati, caught fire on the 10th inst., but the flames were prevented from extending farther.

☞ William C. Carrington, Esq. editor of the Richmond Times, died in in that city on the 30th ult., from an attack of pneumonia.

☞ In the election by the Kentucky Legislature to fill the seat in the Senate vacated by the resignation of Mr. Clay, the vote stood on the seventh ballot:—Archibald Dixon, (elected) 71; Guthrie, 48; scattering, 5.

☞ A letter from Constantinople states that the Governor of the Dardanelles having caused the bastinado to be administered to a dragoman of the Austrian Consulate, all the Consuls immediately struck their flags.

☞ George J. Dicks is elected Mayor of Natchez by a majority of fourteen over Pendleton.

☞ The amount of U. S. Treasury notes outstanding on the 1st instant, according to an official statement, was $131,811 64.

The Weather in Franklin.

On Saturday last the weather was warm, and seemed to indicate the approach of rain; but the wind veering, on Sunday it was cool and seasonable. On Sunday night the wind blew fresh from the north, and considerable cold was experienced, which continued to increase, and the following morning ushered in one of the rawest and most disagreeable days ever witnessed in the South. The sun hid his cheerful face all day, the atmosphere exhibited a murky appearance very unusual in this latitude, and the whole face of Nature portended that something more than common was about to transpire. Early in the afternoon it commenced snowing, and the flakes continuing to fall thick and fast throughout the afternoon and night, exhibited to the waking eyes of our citizens on the following morning, a sight that would have done credit to the North—snow to the depth of several inches covered every spot of ground and every roof! Even the "oldest inhabitant" looked on the scene with astonishment, and for a time appeared unwilling to admit even the evidence of his visual organs that such a body of snow could possibly have fallen in Louisiana. At length he exclaimed: "Well, this beats all! Snow in Louisiana—and such snow! It is all owing to their new-fangled notions—their telegraph wires and their railroad schemes! It is no wonder that we have such weather, when we've got so close to the North as to speak to them as quick as lightning! Well, they won't get any aid from me in their infernal schemes! Why, after a while we'll have our Mississippi and our bayous so frozen over that our summer heat won't thaw them before they're frozen again! and we'll have to go to South America or some other out-of-the-way place to make our sugar. Oh, these cursed abolitionists are at the bottom of it all!—they are determined to render our slaves so useless here that we will be compelled either to liberate them or take them out of the Union! I see through their schemes, the infernal scouudrels!—they'd like to make us fall down and kiss the earth at their command!"—No sooner was this exclamation uttered, than—whack!—there goes a snowball, and off goes the old gentleman's hat!—whiz-z-z!—another, and he kisses—not mother Earth, but her virgin daughter, the snow!—These assaults proceeded from some young men who were enjoying the novelty of the occasion, and who, to increase their sport, had transformed themselves into various pieces of flying artillery, ready to wage war against any hapless wight who might perchance stray that way. It was a glorious time for the "b'hoys!" Business was mostly suspended, and little was done save the purchasing of great coats, boots, and the like, which was rather brisk. "But," as the old woman said when she threw herself out of the window, "youth must have its *fling!*"—and as all here disclaim to be old on such occasions of merriment, our youths had their *fling* of snowballs, which was kept up "hot and heavy" throughout the day. Some, with a view of displaying their notions of northern refinement, knocked up sleighs, and drove them through the town, to the merry jingle of bells; but no sooner did they enter Main street than they encountered the heavy volleys of the flying artillery, whose balls whizzing about their ears made them retreat in double quick time.

But all sublunary pleasure is brief, and so proved that of ours—it vanished with the cause that gave it birth, ceasing with the first melting of the snow, and leaving "not a wreck behind." It had its day, however, and fulfilled in part the prophetic language of a distinguished Senator and statesman, that "as the North gees, so goes the South," and we doubt not that in time, with the aid of science, "they will both go together." On the whole we may safely assert that Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday last were southern days with northern principles.

HEALTH OF MR. CLAY.—The Republic of Saturday, the 3d, says: "We learn from the medical attendants upon this distinguished statesman, that his condition still remains such as to require his being kept quiet, and the result of his affliction is very uncertain, though ardent hopes are entertained for his recovery."

FIRE.—A fire broke out at Vicksburg on the morning of the 11th instant, at the corner of Washington and Crawford streets, and notwithstanding the exertions of the firemen, the flames quickly communicated with the theatre, which they consumed. This is the third time the theatre has been burnt down within three years. There is no doubt that the fire originated with an incendiary, as the ropes of nearly all the engines were cut so as to render them useless. The bell ropes of the churches had also been cut, and much delay consequently occurred in giving the alarm.

☞ Rev. Dr. Thompson, of Buffalo, said in a late speech there, the audience applauding, that he was in for the fight which Kossuth wanted, which was to fight for peace and for the doctrine of non-intervention as laid down by Kossuth.

NEW BOOKS.—We have received from Mr. J. C. Morgan, of the New Orleans Literary Depot, several valuable and interesting publications, among which are the following:

"*Harper's New Monthly Magazine*" for December—a work too well known to require an extended notice. Suffice it to say that it is one of the best and cheapest publications of the day beautifully printed and illustrated, and replete with instructive and entetaining articles. It is in every respect neatly got up, printed on fine paper, and offered at twenty-five cents a number. The present number contains a sketch of the life of Kossuth, which wil at this time command earnest attention; also, a narrative of the American Actic Expedition, fitted out by Mr. Henry Grinnel, of New York.

"*The International Magazine.*"—This is a work in every respect like the preceding, of equal claims to merit, and of the same artistic excellence. It is mostly a compilation of the choicest articles of the leading periodicals of the day, and is an excellent family magazine. It is published by Stringer & Townsend, New York.

"*Fernley Manor; or, Edith the Inconstant.*"—A very interesting tale, by Mrs. Mackenzie Daniel, a writer of much merit, and one of the most successful caterers of the day in the way of light literature. Price 25 cents.

"*Cecilia Howard, or the Young Lady who had Finished her Education.*"—An excellent work, and one that should be placed in the hands of every young lady. It is written by T. S. Arthur, Esq., the very announcement of whose name must recommend it to the reading community as a work of merit, for he never writes anything from which a good moral cannot be drawn. His writings tend more to show in the proper light the many absurdities and frivolities of the age than that of any other extant.

"*The Coin Chart Manual.*"—This is a very useful work, not only to the commercial man but to the traveller.—It contains 1125 fac-similes of the various gold and silver coins found in circulation, to which is prefixed the value of each in the federal currency. The while is compiled and arranged by J. Thompson, banker and broker, Wall street, New York, and published by J. C. Morgan, Exchange Place, New Orleans.

All the above works, together with a large collection of standard, law and miscellaneous publications are offered for sale at the lowest cash prices by J. C. Morgan, proprietor of the Literary Depot, Exchange Place, New Orleans, by whom orders for any publication will be promptly executed at the lowest cash prices. He is constantly receiving the latest publications, and our country friends needing anything in the line of books, stationary, &c., cannot do better than give him a call.

ARTHUR'S HOME GAZETTE.—Many of our readers are doubtless aware of the intrinsic value of this publication as a family organ, for it has a wide circulation in the domestic circles, to which it rightfully belongs; but as all may not have had an opportunity of acquainting themselves with its character, it may not be out of place to state some facts in respect to it. It does not profess to keep its readers advised of the current news of the day, but has a holier office to fulfil—to inculcate morality as the ground-work of our lives, and by means of examples of good and evil, intervoven in entertaining tales of fiction, for the amusement of youth, to set forth the pleasures and advantages of virtuous actions as contrasted with those of an opposite course, which sooner or later bring their own punishment. Its editor, Mr. T. S. Arthur, under whose sole control and management the Gazette is published, is a gentleman of great literary acquirements, and his tales command a high interest from all who read them, both young and old. Their effect in the youthful mind is to excite emulation to good deeds, and to eschew those of a contrary tendency. His first number for the new year commences an excellent tale, written by himself, entitled "Riches without Wings," the title of which sufficiently indicates the important lesson the author proposes to teach. In order to give this paper the highest degree of interest, the best writers in the country are engaged as regular contributors to its columns; and this at a cost for original literary matter of nearly $3000 annually. In short, this weekly is a valuable acquisition to the family circle, in which it may be the means of doing much good. It is placed within the means of every one, being but $2 per annum; or, if taken in connection with "Godey's Lady's Book," with which Mr. Arthur is interested, both can be had for $4 per annum, and it would be a difficult matter to lay out that sum to better advantage. Our postmaster is agent for both publications, to whom remittances can be made, as well as to the publishers, No. 107 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

A Determined Sympathizer.—It is stated that Lieut Massingberd, at whose house Kossuth lodged when in London, has resigned his commission in the British army and come to this country to see Kossuth, and put himself at his disposal as a volunteer for the war of independence.

Public Schools.—In Iowa there are 581 public schools, taught by about the same number of teacher, of whom nearly half are females. In each township of the State one quarter mile of land has been set apart, to remain forever devoted to the support of public schools. The number of acres thus reserved, in the whole State, is about one million, which, with other lands devoted to the same purpose, are now worth $2,500,000, increasing in value at the rate of at least ten per. cent. every year.

A committee from the Legislature of the State of Indiana in a report lately made on the subject of Common Schools, strongly recommended the organization of Normal Schools.

☞ An affair of honor took place at Brooklyn on the 31st ult., between two officers of Gov. Kosuth's suite, at present residing in New York. The quarrel is said to have originated in a dispute relative to the course pursued by the Magyar since his liberation from Kutayhia. One of the belligerents, Kossuth's defender, was, after a few passes, placed *hors de combat*, and thus the affair ended.

A Cold and Fatal Passage.—A party of seventeen gentlemen started during a snow-storm from Buffalo to Cincinnati and intermediate points. Before reaching Erie it was discovered that one of the passengers was about closing his eyes in the sleep of death. He was taken into a tavern on the road, and by proper restorative brought to consciousness. On inviting the driver of the sleigh into the house he made no reply, and upon examination, he was found to be stone dead, having been frozen by the extreme cold.

Old Knick.—The editor of the Knickerbocker ludicrously illustrates the necessity of a reform in medical nomenclature. Very much confounded, he says, was Dr. Doane a few years since, by a remark of one of his patients.—The day previous, the doctor had prescribed that safe and palatable remedy, the syrup of buckthorn, and left his prescription duly written in the usual cabalistic characters—"Syr. Rham. Cath." On inquiring if the patient had taken the medicine, a thunder-cloud darkened her face, lightning darted from her eye, as she roared out: "No! I can read your doctor writing, and ain't a going to take the *Syrup of Ram Cats* for any body under heaven!"

Aspiring.—A correspondent of a Boston paper, writing from Janiero, Nov. 4th, says:

An incident occured here last Friday which has occasioned considerable talk. An American dentist here, formerly of New York, with his wife and a child two years old, on that day climbed to the top of the world-renowned "Sugar-Loaf"—he scrambling up a little way at a time and pulling them up by ropes—and there planted the stars and stripes. Mrs. Burdell has the honor of being the only woman who has ever been to the top of the above rock. The party remained upon the top of the rock over night, and as soon as it was dark set fire to the brush and herbage which covers a portion of the mountain. Its height above the level of the sea is about 1960 feet.

Queer Affair.—The last Kentucky Legislature passed a law providing that the Governor shall have a salary of $2500, the Judges of the Court of Appeals $1500, Judges of the Circuit Court $1400, Registers of the Land Office $1250, &c., which sums shall be paid quarterly.

Nothing in the bill refers to a "per annum," and the law is so constructed by eminent legal talent as to oblige the treasury to pay the Governor his $10,000 annually and the others in the same proportion, if those officers insist upon it. The Legislature cannot stop them, because the constitution provides that no officer's salary shall be reduced during his term of office.

☞ The Legislature of Vermont, at its recent session, enacted a law forbidding the employment of conductors, engineers, brakemen or switchmen, "who shall make use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage." The employment of such a person, with the knowledge of the President, Superintendent, or any of the Directors, exposes the company to prosecution, and a fine of $300 to $3,000, besides being liable for all damages that may result.

The Diplomatic Corps in Paris.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Commercial contradicts the statement which appeared in the French semi-official papers, to the effect that "all the diplomatic corps appeared at the President's levee on Monday night, after the *coup d'etat*, and congratulated him on his success," and says "This is incorrect, so far as the representative of the United States is concerned, as he was not at that levee, nor has he yet formally recognised the present Government."

The appearance of Lord Normanby, the English Minister, at this levee is regarded as significant of the intention of the British Cabinet to recognise the rule of Louis Napoleon, inasmuch as it is not likely he would have presented himself on such an occasion without the positive instructions of his Government, which he has the power of hourly consulting by means of the submarine telegraph.

Germany.—The Frankfort Diet, at the instigation of Austria, have resolved on addressing a diplomatic note to the English Government, requesting the surrender of all the political refugees residing in England.

☞ During the recent cold weather, the ponds at Concordia, in this State, were frozen over, so as to permit skating. They remained so all day.

"Landlord," said an exquisite, "can you enable me to realize from your culinary stores the pleasure of a few dulcet murphies rendered inoxious by igneous martyrdom?"

He asked for a sweet potato baked! Highfalutin that, wasn't it?

MAINE LIQUOR LAW.—You, of course, have heard of the Liquor Law of Maine. Well, I was down there, I was, and perhaps was about as dusty in the glands as any one of the Barclay [let alone the Scarff] Guards was in all his life.—Still, as we used to say, needs must when the devil drives; we had to resort to a kind of legal illegality, and mopped up our own liquor—that is, steal it, by drinking it behind the door. Still some of the boys were about, and could raise a smile in the corner, in defiance of "Deal Trow" and Mr. Notnor, and was going on well until one day they called up a Grand Jury, and set them at work with a parcel of indictments, wherefore and because they had acted "contra secundum formans statui," or *quasi elausum frigit*, or some such term, and they got the whole party who had ever smiled in that locality called in to give testimony about the affair.

The first witness called was an Irishman, from Lisbon, and he was one of them, he was. He came into the witness box, and was formally interrogated as follows:

"Have you drank anything in Maine since the passage of the Liquor Law?"

"Yes."

"What?"

"The same."

"In what place did you drink?"

"The same."

"What was it?"

"The same."

"Do you mean to say you called for gin, rum, or brandy?"

"No."

"What did you call for then?"

"The same."

"Did you ever see any ardent spirits drank in that house?"

"Can't say."

"What was drank there in your presence?"

"The same."

"Well," who gave you what you drank, and to the others whom you saw there?"

"The same."

"Well," said the attorney, "it is my opinion that you are either a fool, or intentionally mean to enact the part of such before this Court. Now, sir, answer me directly and to point; what do you think about it?"

"The same."

The second witness was called, and was as full of the matter as a man could be.

He was asked if he ever drank in the store of A, or B, or C, in Fore street.

"Why," said he, "why do you ask me all these questions. May the devil fly away with me if I ever heard their names before in my life.

"But have you drank something today?"

"Yes."

"What?"

"Brandy, and be d—d to you."

"And where *did* you get it?"

"Out of my own pocket, and have got ten gallons more in my room, and if the honorable Judge and Jury would like to take a drink, you just come round, that's all."

A *nol. pros.* was entered at once.

Decline of Religion in New York.—The annual report of the city Tract Society, brings to light a strange state of things with regard to the decline of the church-going habits of our citizens. Seventy years ago there was a place of worship for every 1,353 persons, when our city contained only 23,000 inhabitants; but now with an increase of half a million to our population, we have not one for every 2,100 persons, and few of the churches we have are filled.—There are, says the report, two hundred thousand persons in the city of New York who do not habitually attend church. Nor is there church accommodation for this vast number, if they desired it. Of the reasons usually assigned for non-attendance, the report says:—"When asked to account for this neglect, some unblushingly avow their enmity to religion; some declare their preference for Sabbath amusements; some complain that our church arrangements are made for the rich and intellectual, rather than for the poor and unlearned, and others make other excuses."

☞ We have seen vexations instances of the developement of the bump of contradiction—but the following conversation is rather the best example we have fallen in with:

I have to inform you that I was married since I saw you. So much the better. Not so much the better for my wife proved an arrant shrew. So much the worse. Not so much the worse; for she brought me a fortune. So much the better. Not so much the better; for with the money I bought a great number of sheep, which died of the rot. So much the worse. Not so much the worse; for I sold the wool, and with the produce I built a house. So much the better. Not so much the better; for my house was burned. So much the worse. Not so much the worse; for my wife was in it.

☞ "Are sister Sal and Nancy resources, pa?"

"No, my son; why do you ask that question?"

"Because I heard uncle Josh say that if you would husband your resources you would get along a great deal better than you do—that's all, pa!"

Conundrums.—What kin is it which all Yankees love to recognise, and which has always sweet associations connected with it? *Ans.*—Why, a pumpkin, to be sure.

Why is a beef-steak like a locomotive engine? *Ans.*—Because it is little use without its tender.

☞ It is said that steps are being taken to lay a submarine telegraph between England and Ireland. It will require about sixty miles cable, three times the length of the wire from Dover to Calais.

☞ Several new metalic cables are making for the sub-marine telegraph, between Dover and Calais, which will be submerged in addition to the one already in operation, one conductor being already insufficient to convey the multitude of despatches now passing between London and the Continent.

The Latest Foreign News.

Notes complaining of the dangerous support given to political refugees in England have been presented to the Foreign office by the representatives of Russia, Austria, and other States of Germany. It is intimated that Englishmen will not be able to travel without inconvenience in the Austrian territories, so long as past complaints are unheeded by the English Government.

The resignation of Lord Palmerston is attributed to difficulties in the cabinet, with regard to the policy of the British government in the present condition of affairs on the continent of Europe.

Large sums of money are forwarded from London to Hungary, much of which has fallen into the hands of the Austrian Government.

The election continues to engross a large portion of the public attention.—Louis Napoleon has been triumphant everywhere. Many of the imprisoned deputies have been liberated.

The new law for the regulation of the press requires all publishers of journals to deposit a certain sum with the government, as security for good conduct.

The Count de Montelambert is spoken of as likely to become a member of the cabinet.

In Rome, the vote of the troops was largely in favor of Napoleon.

The Madrid Gazette gives publicity to an official communication from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in reply to Mr. Webster's note, in which he expresses satisfaction at its tone, and will accordingly liberate all American prisoners taken in the late Lopez Expedition.

The Queen of Spain was delivered of a princess on the 20th ult.

The Archduke Albert had entered Buda and Pesth, and assumed the reins of government.

Late advices from Morocco state that the Emperor refuses to sign the treaty with France, and he is actually marching upon Tangier with 40,000 troops.

A BLOOMING BLOOMER.—About two o'clock in the afternoon, a rosy-gilled, well-fed constable, puffing and blowing like a stranded grampus, entered the court, *magna comitante caterva*—in fact, half the parish were at his heels; he had his dexter arm firmly embracing the sinister fin of a youthful and pretty looking personage, whom at first we supposed to be a lad of tender years, but were, to our amazement, given to understand that the individual in question belonged to the gentler sex.

The allegation against her was that by her assumption of the male costume she had collected such a crowd in the New-road that all kinds of business, as well as cabs and 'busses, were brought to a stand still; and conceiving under these circumstances, that she might fairly be denominated "a nuisance," he (the constable) took her into custody.

Prisoner (with great warmth)—"Who do you call a nuisance, you muffin-faced blue bottle?"

She then said her name was Sophia Edwards, and that she was the wife of a cabinet-maker residing in Stingo-lane, New-road. That having heard and read so much about the new style of dress, she was determined to try how it would become her, and how she would feel in it and for that purpose she admitted she had taken her husband's clothes from the bed-side, and put them on. She walked for a considerable time up and down the New-road, and never felt half so comfortable in the whole course of her life.

"Ah, gentlemen, gentlemen!" said she, looking around, "how cosey you must feel in hose dear, delicious tights?" [Roars of laughter throughout the court.]

She continued to say that at length some envious neighbors, whose misshapen figures prevented them from putting on the 'continuations," and whose sterner qualities and duck-like waddle would besure to betray them—those creatures, she said, told her secret, and got a crowd of boys about her, who disturbed her in her peripatetics, and ultimately led to her being taken in custody.

"But," said she, in conclusion, and thumping the bar in front of her with a violence that kocked the powder out of old Franklin, the chief usher's wig, and made the keys fall from the tenacious grasp of Mr. Bell, the grim janitor of the court, 'if it had not been for the crowd obstructing my road, there's not a constable in all England could have overtaken me, as I hadn't them nasty petticoats on. Didn't I give you a run for it, old fellow?" (to the constable.)

Constable—"She covered the ground like a deer. I never seed a man 'go it' in finer style—that's a fact."

Mrs. Edwards was here told to go home, and wear the breeches there if she pleased.

Here a shrill voice exclaimed, "She has done that since the first day of our mariage!"

It was quickly ascertained that this mournful admison emanated from the lips of the prisoner's husband, who then came forward, and with some hesitation undertook to take his wife home, and prevent, if possible, a repetition of her vagaries. As the husband's influence, however, could not induce Mrs. Edwards to get into a cab. She stoutly insisted that for the time she should have *them* on she should sport them to the greatest advantage; and putting her best leg foremost, started away from the court at the rate of, at least, five miles an hour, with an escort of some half-dozen constables and as many hundreds of civians.

"And if she appears again,
May we be there to see."

[English paper.

☞ The total coinage at the United States Mint in Philadelphia for the year of 1851, amounted to $52,588,878. The coinage for the month of December alone amounted to $6,060,341.

☞ Advice is like snow,—the softer it fall, the longer it dwells upon and the deeper it sinks into the mind.