

# THE PLANTERS' BANNER.

VOL. XIV.

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No. 4.

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### Gold.

A mighty pain to love it is, And 'tis a pain that pain to miss; But of all the pain the greatest pain it is to love, but love in vain. Virtue now nor noble blood, Nor wit, by love is understood. Gold alone does passion move; Gold monopolizes love! A curse on her and on the man Who this traffic first began! A curse on him who found the ore! A curse on him who digg'd the store! A curse on him who did refine it! A curse on him who did first coin it! A curse all curses else above On him who us'd it first in love! Gold begets in brethren hate; Gold, in families, debate; Gold does friendship separate; Gold does civil wars create. These the smallest harms of it; Gold, alas! does love beget.

### I've Loved thee too Wildly!

BY MRS. R. S. NICHOLS. I've lov'd thee too wildly! this thraldom shall cease, My heart shall know slumber, my soul shall have peace; The chains which enslaved me—the bonds which I wore Shall be riven and worthless—I'll love thee no more! I'll wrest from my bosom each thought that was thine, And a star shall arise as thine own will decline, To beacon me onward, through darkness and gloom, Re-lighting the spirit that worshipp'd in vain. I've lov'd thee too fondly! the dream shall pass by— The cistern is broke, the fountain is dry; And the angel that bent o'er the brink of the wave, Now weeps in the starlight of love's early grave! Thy folly, my madness, this heart shall forget! Though visions of rapture are haunting it yet— Though when the winds rustle the sleet in the pine, I hear, 'mid their music, low voices like thine. I've lov'd thee too dearly!—too deep was the spell! Too crushing the weight of that sorrow which fell On a bosom, but blind in devotion to thee, Yet discerning the weakness resolves to be free! I know that another engrosses thy thought, How bitter the knowledge—how painfully taught; I know that her smiles are far brighter than mine; May her love prove less wayward—less change-fled than thine.

### REMEDY FOR THE CHOLERA.—The following paper, describing an alleged infallible remedy against the cholera, was communicated to the Board of Health of Liverpool by an officer of rank long resident in India:

Ingredients for an adult: asafoetida, opium black pepper, (pulverized,) of each two grains, made into a pill. Should two grains of opium be thought too large a dose, (which, if pure opium be used, it may be,) one grain and a half may be tried. These pills may be made up and kept for use in a phial, the mouth of it being well closed. When used, the pills to be broken down and bruised, and taken in a tablespoonful of brandy and water, and washed down with a small quantity of the same. (It would be better still to chew the pill and swallow it, washed down in the same manner.) But the pills should not be swallowed whole, as they would not act so promptly, and might be brought up by vomiting. The dose should be repeated every half hour, according to the urgency of the case, until the symptoms be subdued. Two or three doses are generally sufficient, but five or more have been given before the disease has been arrested, giving half or quarter doses at short intervals; and in cases of great prostration and protracted disease I have, as an additional stimulant, substituted red pepper for the black pepper occasionally. Friction, with hot and stimulating liniments over the stomach and abdomen should be used to make her case known to the medical authorities. This is only one of the many cases that are daily occurring in our city. Let the sick be visited some of the houses at the corner of the street, and he will see sights that will excite his exclamation, "Can such things as this exist in the midst of this great city!" These are only a few of the miseries of New York.—[N. Y. Star.

O.K.—The editor of the Bardstow Visitor has discovered that the letters which this paragraph mean "Off for California!" DEATH OF A WEALTHY MAN.—Peter C. Brock, the wealthiest land-holder in New England, died at Boston, on 1st Inst. His fortune is estimated at between seven and eight millions of dollars.

### POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT

Maine,	1848,	Taylor,	Cass,	V. Buren
		35,273	40,195	12,157
		Clay,	Polk,	Birney.
N. Hampshire	'48	14,781	45,719	4,836
"	'44	17,866	27,763	4,161
Massachusetts	'48	61,300	35,393	38,363
"	'44	67,009	53,039	10,830
Vermont	'48	23,122	10,948	13,847
"	'44	26,770	18,041	3,954
Rhode Island	'48	6,766	3,640	730
"	'44	7,322	4,867	5
Connecticut	'48	30,314	27,046	5,005
"	'44	32,832	29,841	1,943
New York	'48	216,603	114,318	120,510
"	'44	232,482	237,598	14,812
New Jersey	'48	40,015	36,901	819
"	'44	38,818	37,495	131
Pennsylvania	'48	186,513	171,176	11,263
"	'44	161,203	167,535	3,139
Ohio	'48	133,360	154,775	35,354
"	'44	155,057	149,117	8,060
Indiana,	'48	69,907	74,745	8,100
"	'44	67,867	70,181	2,106
Illinois,	'48	53,215	56,629	15,804
"	'44	45,528	57,920	3,570
Michigan,	'48	23,940	30,687	10,389
"	'44	24,337	27,759	3,632
Delaware,	'48	6,421	5,898	80
"	'44	6,258	5,971	1,943
Maryland,	'48	37,702	34,528	125
"	'44	35,984	32,676	125
Virginia,	'48	45,124	46,586	61
"	'44	43,677	49,570	85
North Carolina	'48	43,519	34,869	85
"	'44	43,232	39,267	85
South Carolina	[By the Legislature.]			
Georgia,	'48	47,544	44,802	44,147
"	'44	42,100	44,147	44,147
Kentucky,	'48	67,141	49,720	51,938
"	'44	61,255	51,938	51,938
Tennessee,	'48	64,705	58,419	59,917
"	'44	60,030	59,917	59,917
Louisiana,	'48	18,217	15,370	13,782
"	'44	13,083	13,782	13,782
Missouri,	'48	32,671	40,077	41,369
"	'44	31,251	41,369	41,369
Alabama,	'48	30,515	31,315	37,740
"	'44	26,084	37,740	37,740
Arkansas,	'48	7,588	9,300	9,546
"	'44	5,694	9,546	9,546
Mississippi,	'48	25,922	26,538	25,126
"	'44	19,206	25,126	25,126
Florida,*	'48	4,546	3,243	1,126
Iowa,*	'48	10,557	1,205	1,126
Wisconsin,*	'48	13,096	14,440	10,185
Texas,*	'48	3,770	8,795	3
Total vote in 1844.			Total vote in 1848.	
Clay,	1,284,633	Taylor,	1,356,097	
Polk,	1,327,381	Cass,	1,209,225	
Birney,	62,298	V. Buren,	291,467	
		Seating,	5,139	
Total,	2,674,277	Total,	2,861,928	

\*New States.

A CRUEL CASE OF MISERY, POVERTY, AND RUM.—Last night about nine o'clock while crossing the park, we were accosted by a little girl about nine years old, who asked for a sixpence to buy a loaf of bread to take home to her mother. We paused for an instant, for having often been met with the same kind of application, doubted! at first, whether this child was speaking the truth; but, upon looking closely at her, we were convinced, from her pale and haggard look, and sunken eye, that she really was suffering from hunger. We inquired where she resided, and was informed that she lived with her mother, in the rear of No. 57 Cross street. We accordingly accompanied the child and after going through a dark passage, found herself in the second story of a miserable shanty. The girl opened the door, and a sight which we trust we may never again see, appeared. Seated on an old chair, we saw a female whose countenance still bore the marks of beauty, with a child at her breast; on a miserable kind of bunk lay two small children, and in one corner of the room, upon a straw bed, lay the father and husband, in a beastly state of intoxication. Upon making inquiries of the woman, she told us that she was without food, or means of procuring it, that her husband was in the habit of staying away for days at a time, and when he did return, it was always as he was now. Her children were crying for bread, and she had none to give them. The room bore marks of the most abject poverty, and while we turned in disgust from the brutal wretch whom we saw before us, we could not but pity the innocents who were suffering from the father's intemperance. We gave the poor creature some temporary relief, and promised to make her case known to the medical authorities. This is only one of the many cases that are daily occurring in our city. Let the sick be visited some of the houses at the corner of the street, and he will see sights that will excite his exclamation, "Can such things as this exist in the midst of this great city!" These are only a few of the miseries of New York.—[N. Y. Star.

SPLENDID COLD WATER TEMPLE The sons of Temperance of Baltimore, have nearly completed their magnificent edifice on North Gray street, which has been in the course of erection for the last year. Omitting the description of the very beautiful arrangements in the interior, we extract the following from the Star. By means of a force pump in the cellar, water is forced up into a reservoir above the ceiling of the fourth story, and conveyed thence to the various rooms affording a supply of water flowing from jets placed in marble basins, of the finest workmanship. The whole front of the building is sustained by cast iron columns, and has been adorned with cornices of a rich and classic finish supporting six pilasters, terminating with Ionic caps of free stone, and with a cornice between the third and fourth stories. Upon these are six additional pilasters, each terminating with two scrolls, which in turn support a cornice at the top 3 feet 6 inches deep. Five triangles, each bordering a six pointed star, emblem of the society, also embellish the front.

COURTESY IN THE FAMILY.—If any one doubts whether the family circle is a frequent witness of a want of due courtesy, even among its well disposed members, let him apply one test which to us seems perfectly safe, that is which never unjustly casts censure, tho' often too liberal in its acquittals viz: Would you speak thus to husband, wife, sister, brother, child, &c., if a stranger was present?

We of course do not refer to the thousand instances in which a parent unbends himself to engage in the sports or frolics of his child, nor to language uttered in the way of judicious discipline, but to ordinary intercourse as among companions and associates.

Not only will this test condemn all rudeness on the part of equals in age and condition, but of parents in their intercourse with children, and of teachers with pupils. The 'I will,' and 'I won't,' so obnoxious on the part of children, no one defends, though our ears do, even now, hear sometimes, from those almost or quite at years "freedom," language equally impertinent, addressed even to the aged. But such gross instances of impropriety are too universally censurable, to need comment. Not only is it wrong for children to use such language to parents, or pupils to teachers, but it is equally wrong for parents and teachers thus to address children and scholars. It is unbecoming, and they have no right to set such an example before the young. A parent or teacher has no more right to trample upon the rules of good breeding and kindness than any body else. In some respects such an example from them is fraught with the greatest possible evil.

The language of refinement only should be tolerated in a family or in a school room, and the heads of those institutions should be the last to violate this rule.

Our public tables, the coach car, and steamboat, would not exhibit so much of the ludicrous nor of the offensive, if this rule was strictly observed in the family circle, and in the school room.

If parents would always exhibit courtesy in their intercourse with their children, in most cases, children would be courteous to each other and to their associates and acquaintances.—Reflector.

SCIENTIFIC PROPHECY.—About nineteen years ago Mr. Hait, of Wilton Conn., then a remarkably good student in his collegiate course was suddenly deprived of his reason and memory. In those circumstances, his father, Rev. Mr. Hait, sent him to Hartford; but finding no relief, he sent him to Dr. Chalm, of Cambridge, Mass. The Dr. said there was no relief for him at that time,—but at the age of thirty six or seven, there would be a change; and that the brain was too much expanded for the cranium, and there would at that age be a contraction, which would enable it to act healthfully.

His anxious father and family saw their hopes pre-emptorily deferred for nineteen years. That time has recently expired, and to their great joy the prophecy is fulfilled. The man began to inquire for his books, as if he had just laid them down, and resumed his mathematical studies where he left them.

There was no trace on his mind of this long blank in his life, or of anything which has occurred in it, and he did not know that he was almost forty years of age.

The circumstance of greatest interest is, that whereas he went into this state of derangement in deep religious anxiety, he came out of it with a bright christian hope, which had been obtained without the knowledge of his friends a short time before.

POETICAL.—In a city well known to every body, (if they can find out the name), a poetical genius was hauled up before a magistrate for kissing a girl and kicking up a dust, and the following dialogue ensued.

Magistrate—Is your name John Jay? Prisoner—Yes, your honor, so the people say. Mag—Was it you that kissed the girl and raised the alarm? Pris—Yes, your honor, but I thought it was no harm. Mag—You rascal! did you come here to make rhymes? Pris—No, your honor, but it will happen sometimes. Mag—Be off, you scamp; get out of my sight. Pris—Thank'e, your honor, then I'll bid you good night.—N. Y. Union.

A RAY OF MONKEY.—A singular and amusing touching drama was lately observed by the crew of a French sloop-of-war, recently returned from a voyage to the seas of India. A dozen monkeys had been put on board and tied on deck, where they had delighted the old tars from morning till night with their frolics and gambols. Some, however, discontented with the short space allotted to them, broke their chains, invaded the captain's cabin, jumped over chairs and tables, spilt the ink on official documents, and behaved in such an inconsiderate manner that their death was resolved upon and the warrant issued on the spot. The order to throw these poor innocent victims overboard was received with general sadness on the forward deck. The sailors, after a consultation decided that a raft should be built upon which the poor creatures might at least find one chance of salvation. All hands were soon at work and the raft completed as small mast made fast to it a sail hoisted in the direction of the current, a good supply of biscuit and crackers and a cask of water were put on board, and the twelve unfortunate outlaws were abandoned to their unhappy fate. We have been told, and willingly believe, that the old sailors were moved even to tears, and waving their hats, remained on deck watching with anxious solicitude the frail embarkation until it was out of sight and disappeared towards the land, where they hoped it might go on shore on some neighboring coast.—Boston Transcript.

### THE GOLD MINES NOT INEXHAUSTIBLE.

—The New London Star, of December 11, publishes a letter from Thomas Douglass, Esq., of that city, who dates at "Gold Diggins, on American River," as early as the 16th of July boasting of the wealth of the gold mines and the profits of his own digging and washing. Nevertheless, he mentions one or two facts which express a word of meaning, and are worthy of the attention of some of the sufferers from the California fever here at home, as showing that this wonderful gold mine resembles all other gold mines the world has yet known, in not being altogether inexhaustible. He describes the amount of gold taken out of the earth as being prodigious, there being "hundreds of persons," he says, "who daily obtained from half a pound to two pounds," etc. But he goes on to make the following observation:

"This cannot last long; very many of the rich deposits have already been thoroughly drained. The business is already precarious, depending very much upon luck in finding a rich place. Almost any one, however, with industry and sagacity," (and luck, as before in finding a rich place) "may average from 1 to 2 ozs. per day. Before, however, persons can arrive here from the States, it will, in all probability be much less lucrative."

Really, these "rich places" are getting worked out very soon; and it is a hard case it must have good luck, before being sure of not getting into a very precarious business. Suppose, however, one has the luck to "average from one to two ounces per day," what will be the profit, with gold at \$7 an ounce, (at which it was selling at San Francisco) and the cost of subsistence, and all the necessities of life seven times as great in California as here? It will not be difficult to prove, by arithmetical calculation, that the average profits of gold mining must prove about equal to the average proceeds of labor at home, or about one or two dollars a day, no such great matter after all; or scarcely sufficient, at least, to reward the risk of emigration and the cost of an expensive voyage and outfit.—North America.

### PLANK ROADS.—A correspondent of the New York Journal, writing from Onondago county, in that State, says:—

"A plank road is being constructed from Carillus to Marcellus, at a cost of \$1,500 per mile.—Plank three inches thick is used, and the road is graded eight feet each side of the planking. These new roads are so popular here, that by and by every farmer will be for having plank road from his house to his barn. They are making the farmers rich. The extensive use of plank roads has raised the price of lumber.

### UPPER RIVERS CLOSED WITH ICE.—CHOLERA AT CINCINNATI.—The steamer Peytona, arrived here yesterday, reports, that by a telegraph dispatch, dated Cincinnati, the 6th instant received at Louisville, it is stated that the Alleghany river was closed with ice; that at Pittsburgh, three were but four and a half feet water in the channel of the Ohio river, and falling fast.

It is also announced, that three cases of cholera occurred at Cincinnati, on the 6th inst.

### Old Bricks and Plaster as Fertilizers.—Bricks contain roasted alumina, and silicate of potash. The first produces one of the best of soils, and the second forms a portion of all grass, straw, grain and corn. Wheat contains more of it than any other grain.

A Chinese farmer will scrape the plaster off rooms, and re-plaster them at his own expense, for the sake of applying the old plaster to his land; yet in our highly intelligent country, we permit hundreds of tons annually to be thrown away rather than to take the trouble to collect it. Old plaster contains more or less of nitrate of lime, which is a most valuable manure.—Am. Agric

### Surveying, Levelling, AND MAPS OF PLANTATIONS,

BY J. M. CATLETT & G. B. SHEPHERD

Orders for surveying Lands, laying out Canals and furnishing profiles for the same where necessary excavations will be shown—or for Maps of Plantations, representing all improvements, in the areas of different portions of the field, the ditches, canals, roads, fences, and all information useful to planters for reference, will be promptly attended to. Communications addressed to them at Franklin, Louisiana. N. B. Patents for Lands procured. 6m-d7

### SPLANE & COOK, Attornies and Counsellors at Law,

Have associated themselves in the practice of their profession. Lega business of all kinds promptly attended to. Office on Main street, Franklin, Lou. Oct. 5th, 1848. A. R. SPLANE. H. C. COOK.

### W. W. RICE, Attorney at Law, Franklin, Lou.

JOHN B. LEA, Attorney at Law, Will attend to the practice of his profession in the several courts of the Fourteenth Judicial District. All collections which may be entrusted to him, promptly attended to. Office at the Franklin Exchange.

### DR. DEHART,

Respectfully tenders his services to the public in the practice of his profession. He may be found at all times at the Dehart plantation. Parish of St. Mary, Sept. 16, 1847.

### M. A. FRAZER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Will practice in the Courts composing the Fourteenth Judicial District. OFFICE AT THE FRANKLIN EXCHANGE.

### D. EDWARD CROSLAND, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Franklin, La.

All professional business confided to him will receive prompt attention. Office fronting the Court House and formerly occupied by R. W. Stewart, Esq. Nov. 27, 1848.

### HENRY C. WILSON, Attorney at Law,

Having located in Franklin, will attend to the practice of his profession, in the several Courts of the Fourteenth Judicial District. Professional business confided to his care will be promptly attended to. Office 2d door from the Reading Room.

### Notice. STATE OF LOUISIANA. District Court, Parish of St. Mary.

Estate of Prudence Goodwin, dec. Whereas JOHN B. LEA, of said parish, has filed in this court a petition praying that he may be appointed administrator of the said estate Notice is hereby given to all those whom it doth or may concern to show cause if any they have, within ten days from the date hereof, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted. J V FOURMY, Clerk. Parish of St. Mary, January 12 1849.

### AVIS. ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE. Cour de District, Paroisse Ste Marie.

Succession de feu Prudence Goodwin. Attendu que JOHN B. LEA a enregistré dans cette cour une petition, demandant que des lettres d'administration de la dite succession lui soient accordées AVIS est par le présent donné à tous ceux que cela peut concerner d'avoir à déduire dans les dix jours qui suivront la date du présent avis les raisons (si aucunes ils ont) pour lesquelles il ne serait pas fait droit à sa demande. J V FOURMY, Greffier. Bureau du Greffier, 12 Janvier, 1849.

### Almanacs! Almanacs!

DR. D. JAYNE would hereby inform the public that he publishes annually for gratuitous distribution, by himself and his agents, an Almanac, called Jayne's Medical Almanac, And Guide To Health.

The calculations for this Almanac are made with great care and accuracy and for five different Latitude and Longitude, so as to make them equally useful as a Calendar in every part of the United States and British North America. They are printed on good paper, and with handsome new type, and are neatly bound, and besides being the most accurate Calendar printed in the United States, they contain a large amount of valuable information, suited to the wants of all, and of that kind too, which cannot be found in books.

His Catalogue of Diseases, with remarks and directions for their removal is really invaluable, and make them welcome visitors in every house they enter. Every family should possess at least one of these Annuals. His Almanac for 1849 is now ready for distribution, of which he designs to publish at least Two Millions, and to order that every family in the United States and British America, may be furnished with a copy, he hereby invites Merchants, and Storekeepers to forward their orders to him as early as possible and they shall be applied gratuitously with as many copies as they may deem necessary to supply their various customers. They are also invited at the same time, to send a copy of their "Business Card", which will be printed and placed on the cover of the Almanac sent them, also without charge.

They are also requested to give all necessary directions how the Almanacs should be forwarded to them. By law they cannot be sent by mail unless the postage is first paid on them here. Orders (post paid,) directed to Dr. D Jayne, Philadelphia, will meet with prompt attention. Families can obtain these Almanacs Gratis of DR. RABE & CO, Apothecary Hall, Franklin La. Agents for the sale of Dr. Jayne's Celebrated Family Medicines.

### Fine Guns.

A few extra fine London Gun made to order and for sale by S. SMITH.

### Peach Trees for Sale.

The subscriber has about 200 young Peach Trees on hand which he offers for sale on reasonable terms. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to apply early, before the planting season closes. Apply at Mr. J. B. Murphy's plantation, in the rear of Franklin. LOUIS GORCE. St. Mary's parish, Jan. 4, 1849.

### Notice.

All persons are hereby notified not to trade or take in payment, a due bill signed by me and made payable to Mrs. Davidson, for \$60, as the considerations for which the same was given have not been complied with and I shall not pay the same. HORATIO STANSBURY. Dec. 28, 1848—2.