

THE PLANTERS' BANNER.

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DANIEL DENNETT.

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The Devil and the Potatoes.

AN IRISH BALLAD.

Air—"The Devil came fiddin' through the town."

The soil swarmed thick with toads
And reptiles holding revel,
But good St. Patrick drove them out,
And sore surprised the Devil.
Ha! ha! quoth he, "St. Patrick dear,
You think you're wondrous clever;
But I will send you plagues far worse than these
And bother you forever."

The ripe grain grew in Irish fields
As thus they held their parley—
Each plain and river bank was fair
With corn, and rye, and barley;
St. Patrick thought no harm could come
To land thus favored highly,
But the Devil knew more tricks than he,
And took his measures slyly.

He taught the people to distil
The corn to burning liquor;
It fired their eyes—it baked their brains—
It made their blood run thicker.
"Ha! ha!" said he, "St. Patrick dear,
You've cleared the land of vermin;
But if my plagues not worse than yours,
I leave you to determine."

St. Patrick wept for very shame
To see that frantic nation;
They drank, they swore, they fought, they slew
For fun or desperation;
Their vices ripened into crimes—
The Devil laughed at that trick,
And clapped his hands in furious joy,
And suggested at St. Patrick.

At last the Saint plucked up his heart,
And sought a man to aid him,
Found Father Matthew in his church
And labored to persuade him:
"Go forth," said he, "over all the land—
We'll catch the Devil winking—
And teach the people, for my sake,
The wickedness of drinking."

The Father did as he was bid—
The mission prospered rarely,
And all the world confess'd with joy
He beat the Devil fairly.
But Satan laughed, and laughed outright—
"No doubt you're mighty clever,
But, faith, I know a better trick
To give you work forever."

"I've failed," thought he, "in way of drink,
The games not worth repeating—
The next shall be a surer move;
I'll curse them in their eating.
To make a nation bold and strong,
Industrious, nothing fearing,
The best of food is corn and beef—
I'll banish them from Erin."

"For food to please the idle taste—
For lazy loons to feed on—
To keep existence warm enough
For slattern wives to breed on—
To fill the land with puleless swarms
At most prolific rate, oh—
I want no aid of beef or corn—
I'll do with the Potato."

He thought 't he did: the evil spread,
The root found favor daily,
Where corn grew ripe, where mutton fed,
Its green stalks flourished gaily,
The peasant led a lazy life,
And each man with his neighbor
Went fighting feuds, and smoking pipes,
And bating sturdy labor.

The Devil laughed, as well he might,
To know his plot succeeding,
And poor St. Patrick wept and groaned,
And struck his bosom bleeding,
Let's hope he'll find the means ere long
To teach all Macs and great O's,
To cheat the Devil once for all,
And do without Potatoes.

Pork—Use of Charcoal.—The Richmond Whig has the following: "We alluded the other day to the very general loss of pork sustained by the people in every part of the State in consequence of the weather. We would suggest to such persons, as this paper may reach in time, that the use of charcoal upon meat is a very successful mode in many instances."

WED LIQUORS.—In recording the death of Richard Burke, at Brattleboro, from drunkenness, the St. Johnsbury Chronicle takes occasion to expose the drugging of liquors, which is now carried on to an alarming extent. There can be no doubt at this day of the poisonous nature of a large share of the mixtures palmed off upon people as spirit; they are cheap, and a man can die for half price, compared with their price a few years ago.

FEMALE DOCTORS.—A new society has been organized in Boston, having for its object the education of females for the practice of midwifery, for the treatment of the diseases of women, and for nursing the sick. To aid accomplishing this object, the Society will establish in Boston, as soon as practicable, a Female Medical Institute, and in connection with it, a Maternity Hospital. Any person may become a member of the Society by subscribing (or directing his name to be affixed) to the constitution, and paying the treasurer the sum of one dollar. This is a queer move, but on the whole, a good one.

Officers, so far as appointed—Enoch C. Rolfe, M. D., President; Samuel Gregory, A. M., Secretary; Bela Marsh, Treasurer.

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 table-spoonful 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 substances over the stomach and abdomen should also be used. The limbs also should be well rubbed in the same way, and if the patient has complained of more than usual pain in the stomach, I have sometimes given ten grains of calomel—although I cannot say that I have observed much benefit from it, unless where there has been congestion of the liver, or indeed from any thing taken internally except this medicine. If there be much thirst, as generally there is, a few spoonfuls of brandy and water may be given. In cases of collapse, the same course must be pursued and continued, the medicine being repeated at intervals of longer or shorter duration according to the state of the patient. And as Dr. Wise has recommended the application of the tourniquet to the arms and legs, in order to husband, as it were, the vital power, by limiting the extent of circulation, this may be tried by applying a ligature or tape or other substance to the upper arm and thigh, if the tourniquet be not available.

THE USE OF LIME.—We call the attention of the public authorities, and of our citizens generally, to the following communication, from a most respectable and enlightened source, and at the same time, we would remind our readers that in many of our cities in this country, during the last visit of the cholera to our shores, the use of lime in gutters, yards, and wherever there was stagnant water, was generally recommended and adopted;

In the summer of 1833, when the cholera spread all over Middle Tennessee, its course from Nashville (where it first made its appearance,) was south—the authorities of Columbia, a town forty-two miles south of Nashville, and containing about two thousand inhabitants—caused fresh lime to be placed at the door of every house, and the citizens were requested to spread it freely on their premises, in the gutters, and in all open lots where there was any stagnant water. It soon reached Franklin, nineteen miles south of Nashville, then Pulaski, thirty miles south of Columbia, where it was terrific; thence to Shelbyville, east of Columbia forty five miles, where it was worse than at any other place in Tennessee; two miles north of Columbia, in the country it was very bad—nearly half of the negroes and whites died on some plantations. In fact, it was all over the surrounding country. Not a case originated in town. The system of liming continued throughout the summer and fall, and it was found that the usual fall levers were very light, so much so that the custom of liming has been strictly a hered to annually, ever since, and from a sickly town, it is now one of the healthiest.

THE SOUTHERN PLATFORM.—The Washington Correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin gives the following as the substance of certain Resolutions said to be agreed to by the meeting of Southern Members of Congress, on Friday evening last:

Resolved, That the South, having an equal interest in the Territories of New Mexico and California, is willing, as a principle of equity, to accept the terms of the Compromise Act of 30. 30.

Resolved, That the South is willing the said territories shall be admitted into the Union as States, upon the presentation of Constitutions, in which the subject of Slavery is referred, upon appeal, to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, such questions to be decided in said Constitution, and the decision, as aforesaid, is awarded.

Resolved, That the South will accept of a bill, for Territorial government, upon the principle of the one last Session, introduced by Senator John M. Clayton.

Resolved, That the South will accept of the act introduced the present Session by Senator Douglas with certain modifications relative to appeals, as in the second resolution.

Resolved, That the South prefers a separation of the Union, to that of accepting the Wilmot Proviso, and the faith of each State is pledged to protect her interests, in said Territories at the point of the bayonet.

Resolved, That this is the unanimous sense of this meeting, representing the South.

The "JOURNAL OF COMMERCE" is chiefly occupied with foreign correspondence. A letter from London, in its leading column, says: "At no time since the arrests and trials of the Chartists in England, and the suppression of the late insurrection in Ireland, has there been less political agitation in the British Islands than is now witnessed throughout their whole extent. In England there is a gradual improvement in trade and commerce, and the accounts from Ireland respecting both, are somewhat more favorable than was expected, but the mass of misery still existing in the latter country is absolutely dreadful to contemplate."

SILVER MINES OF CALIFORNIA.—We have heard a great deal of the gold in California; but we hear a story about silver there, which if true, is much more attractive than that of gold. For the benefit of those who are about to seek their fortunes there we give it as it is. The St. Louis Republican says: "A gentleman, who has spent some years of his life in Mexico, has sent us a communication, the substance of which is, that in 1845 he was in the city of Mexico. While there he heard much of the existence of gold mines in that country. In 1840, while Mr. Bustamante was looking over the ancient records preserved within the palace, he found a memorial from Upper California to the head of government signed by one of the missionaries in that region, in which he gave a narrative of the discovery of an immense vein of native silver. Great masses of this ore were found on the surface of the earth, some of which were equal in weight to twenty quintals (20,000) and there were many indications of a permanent vein of this ore. In reply to this communication, the record goes on to state that the government instructed the missionary to have the mine of silver covered up, and that its existence should be kept a profound secret, under penalty of death. The government gave as reason for this injunction, that if the existence of such immense mineral wealth in California should become known to the people of the city of Mexico, such would be the tendency of emigration to that quarter that the safety of the city might be greatly endangered." This is the substance of the communication. The materials for a discovery of the whereabouts of this precious deposit of silver are very scanty, nor do the records supply any clue to them; but as California is soon to be overrun with adventurers, in search of sudden and easily-acquired wealth, perhaps it would be well enough for them to take this matter into the account of possible discoveries.—*Cincinnati Atlas.*

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—We are glad to perceive that the cholera, whose devastating progress so seriously impeded almost every kind of business, has not been able to check the onward march of the Sons of Temperance. P. G. W. P. James Patterson recently visited Baton Rouge to attend a session of the Grand Division of this State held at that place on the 8th instant. On his return he stopped at Plaquemine, where, on the 11th, in the Wesleyan Church, he addressed a large assemblage upon the benefits and general utility attending the establishment of the order of Sons of Temperance. His efforts were attended with such good effects that on the following day he was enabled to organize a Division under the title of Nichol's Division No. 49. The officers installed were: W. E. Edwards, W. A. Samuel, W. A. E. Gallagher, W. A.; Samuel Manew, K. S. etc. The Nichol's Division meets every Sunday evening. But the success of Mr. Patterson did not end here. On the 17th he organized Centre Division No. 50, at Donaldsonville, being assisted by Charles E. Blake, of Fauntleroy Division No. 13, W. P., and Thos. Ruff, of Lane Division 9. Of this new Division L. D. Nichol is W. P., William Fauquier W. A., and Charles Wimer R. S. Centre Division meets every Tuesday. Applications from different parts of the State have been received for four new charters, which make the number of Divisions in Louisiana 54. We are glad to see the order thus prosperous. The good it has already achieved is almost incalculable; but the future we hope will produce much more.—*Crescent*

WHAT TO EAT.—In these times, when everybody feels naturally anxious about the cholera, and desirous of knowing how to escape it, it will perhaps be of some service to tell them what they can eat.

The following capital bill of fare or, "food in Cholera," we take from a London journal. How easy it will be for the poor of England, who will be most subject to the attacks of this disease, to follow these directions, and confine themselves to the simple bill of fare recommended to their attention.

Sir: Among the directions just issued by the General Board of Health, calculated to disarm the coming epidemic, are some general rules respecting articles of diet. The public are advised to avoid salt fish green vegetables, stone fruit, etc. There can be no doubt but that these things are liable to disorder the bowels, and thus predispose to attacks of the dreaded enemy. But sir, I respectfully submit that such directions are scarcely sufficiently explicit. Advice, to be practicable, should be confined within narrow limits. The public should be told not only what to avoid, but also what to consume. With the view of supplying this slight deficiency, I have drawn out the accompanying table, and trust that it may be useful, as it is suited to all classes:

Breakfast.—To eat: Bread, baked previous day; toasted bread; biscuit; rusk, with butter an egg, boiled 3 1/2 minutes; mutton chop; chicken. To drink: tea, coffee, milk, and water.

Dinner.—Mutton, boiled or roasted; roast beef; eggs, boiled or poached; boiled or roast fowl; tripe; rabbit; minced veal, sage, milk; arrow-root; semolina; rice; rice-milk; bread; biscuit; light puddings; mealy potatoes. To drink: toast and water; weak brandy and water; porter stout.

Tea.—Bread and butter; dry toast; rusk; plain seed cake; biscuit. To drink: coffee black tea.

If anything is required for luncheon or supper, it may consist of a few oysters or a small mutton chop, with bread. A few glasses of good wine, port sherry, or madeira, spiced net gas, warm brandy, or rum and water, may be taken, with discretion, during the day.

A careful selection should be made from the diet tables as to that which agrees best with the stomach. A light meal should be taken every fourth or fifth hour. Much fat should be avoided. Great care should be taken to properly masticate the food, and to rest a certain time after meals.

NAPOLEON'S PROPHECY.—Now in course of fulfillment.—"Before fifty years," said Napoleon to Las Cases one day at St. Helena, "Europe will be Republican or Cossack."

"Then, if my son is alive, he will be called to the throne amidst the acclamations of the people. He is no more, France will become a republic again; for no hand would dare to grasp a sceptre which it could not wield."

"The branch of Orleans, though agreeable is too weak, it clings too much to the other Bourbons, and it will have the same fate if it does not prefer living as simple citizens, whatever changes arrive."

"Once again France will be a republic, and the other countries will follow its example. Germans, Prussians, Poles, Italians, Danes, Swedes and Russians, will join her in a crusade in favor of liberty. They will arm against their sovereigns, who will hasten to make them concessions, in order to retain a part of their ancient authority; they will call themselves constitutional kings possessing limited powers. Thus the feudal system will receive its death blow; like the ocean mist, it will vanish before the first ray of the sun of liberty."

"But things will not rest there; the wheel of Revolution will not stop at that point; its impetuosity will increase five-fold, and its rapidity in proportion. When a people recovers part of its rights, it becomes enthusiastic from victory; and, having tasted the sweets of liberty, becomes more enterprising in order to obtain more. The State of Europe will be, perhaps, for some years, in a continual state of agitation, like the ground the moment before an earthquake; but at last the lava breaks, forth and the explosion ends all."

"The bankruptcy of England will be the lava which will shake the world, devour kings and aristocrats, but cement by its outbreak the interests of democracy. Believe me, Las Casas, as the vines planted in the ashes which cover the feet of Atna and Vesuvius, produce the most delicious wines so the tree of liberty will be immovable when it has its roots in the revolutionary lava, which will overflow all the monarchies. May it flourish for ages! These sentiments may, perhaps, appear strange to you in a month; they are mine, however."

"I was born a republican; but destiny and the opposition of Europe made me Emperor. I now await the future."

HONEST SIMPLICITY.—The Northampton Gazette says that one day last week an elderly lady with two huge bundles in her hands came into the depot at S. ringfield, and planted herself in a chair directly before the delivery box of the Connecticut River Railroad. A gentleman standing by, and inquiring of her what she was doing, she replied, "I shall get blowed up?"

"O no, madam," replied the latter, "you are safe there."

"Well, then," rejoined she, after a short pause "when shall we get to Northampton?"

On being informed that she must get into the cars to go to Northampton, she exclaimed, with astonishment:—

"Du tell if this'ere thing, (meaning the depot,) don't all go!"

HOW TO LIVE LONG.—A venerable minister, who had preached some 65 years in the same place, being asked what was the secret of long life, replied, "Rise early, live temperately, work hard and keep cheerful." Another person who lived to the age of 100 years, said, in reply to the inquiry how he lived so long, "I have always been kind and obliging; have never quarrelled with any one: have eaten and drank only to satisfy hunger and thirst, and have never been idle."

Above all things, avoid law suits; they prey upon the mind, they impair the health, and they dissipate your property.

LOUIS NAPOLEON.—A correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer says, Louis Bonaparte, President of France is forty-one years of age, five feet eight inches high, brown hair and heavy mustache; speaks with a strong German accent, has small pretensions to literature, a gentlemanly manner and a nice taste in dress.

Paper and Paper-Hanging.
We invite attention to a large and handsome supply of wall paper, bordering, screens, window blinds, &c., just received and for sale by
J. W. & R. E. TALBOT.

Notice.
I have appointed W. W. RICE, Esq., of this place, my general and special Agent and Attorney; and all persons having claims against me or being indebted to me, will please settle with him.
R. WILSON.
Franklin, Jan. 18, 1849.

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.

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 by the 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, Lou.
N. B. Patents for Lands procured. 6m-d7

SPLANE & COOK,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Have associated themselves in the practice of their profession. Legal 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.

Almanacs! Almanacs!
DR. D. JAYNE would hereby inform the public that he publishes annually for gratuitous distribution, by himself and all 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 Longitudes, 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 supplied 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 Almanacs 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 DR. RABE & CO.
Apothecary Hall, Franklin La.

Agents for the sale of Dr. Jayne's Celebrated Family Medicines.

Coopers' Tools.
A full assortment direct from the Cincinnati Manufactory, consisting of hhd. and bbl. Truss Hoops, jointers, crozes, levelling planes, adzes, axes, knives of every variety, vices, &c., which will be sold as low as they can be obtained from S. SMITH.

Herrings.
100 Boxes of Herrings for sale by
M. WALKER & CO