

Planters' Barrow.

FRANKLIN, PARISH OF ST. MARY, (ATTAKAPAS,) LOUISIANA..... JULY 25, 1850.

NUMBER 29

VOLUME IV.

POETS' CORNER.

THE MURDERESS.

Along the still cold plain of earth,
In pale embattled crowns
The stars their tents of glory spread,
And camped among the clouds.
Clustering with shadows, like a wreath,
Night moaned along the sea:
Like the blue hungry eye of Death,
Shone the perfidious sea.
The moon was wizen to the wane,
The winds were wild and high,
And a pale meteor's golden mane
Streamed from the northern sky.
Hush! did a shiver of pale fear
Along the grey air rise?
Mach I misgives me, else a sneer
Some murderous work is done.
This way, I heard a smothered call,
If that mine ear be true—
Mother of God, protect us all!
What vision meets my view?
Across the black and barren moor,
Her dainty bosom bare,
And white lips sobbing evermore,
Rides Madela, the fair.
So hath the pining seaman plained
For love of mortal life,
Riding the billows, silver-reined,
Hard by disastrous ships.
Why covers she her mournful eyes?
Why do her pulses cease,
As if she saw before her rise
The ghost of murdered peace?
Soaken cheeks still keep the wave
Of tears long and bright,
As the dim hollow of the grave
Cradles the stary light.
From out her path the ground-bird darts
With wildly started calls,
The moonlight snaked its white fold lifts
From where her shadow falls.
Ah me! that lily-hand of hers
Now trembling like a reed,
Like to the ancient mariner's
Hath done a heathen deed.
And fall of mercy was the frown
Which might the power impart
To press the eternal darkness down
Against her bleeding heart.
O Innocent! above thy fall
Flow waves of agony,
From mortals, to the utmost wall
Of dim immensity.
Over thy dust the poet's fire
Lies brightly and wan,
The golden chord of all his lyre
Is dumb when thou art gone.

VENGEANCE OF AN ACTRESS.

"This crown is quite fresh, Marina," said Count Sposi, pointing to a wreath of flowers, which lay upon the table, almost buried under a heap that were already faded.
"This remark was addressed to Marina, at that time the Mol of Venice, the principal cantatrice of the Theatre di Farnice, who lay extended upon a couch, surrounded by a party of about ten of the Sicilian nobility, in her own boudoir."
"When was it bestowed?" continued the Count Sposi.
"It was bestowed upon the stage last night after the opera of Semiramide."
"And this one, gentle Alonzo?"
"I received it three evenings since, after the performance of the *Cenerentola*."
"And has it faded already?" replied the Abbe Farnetti, who was an Impresario, "faded like its predecessors; faded as one of last night will be to-morrow."
"And what consequence will that be?" cried Sposi; "has not Marina one that will never fade—does not all Venice worship her?"
"Marina thanked the Count with a demure smile. "Venice," said she, "wishes to love me, but that is all; three months ago she idolized me; if my name appeared in the bills of the day, it filled the city with joy; and when evening came, and I appeared upon the stage, thousands of applause shook the houses. I commenced singing, and all would be hushed to a death-like silence; oh! that kindness penetrated to my inmost soul."
"And all this is still the same," said the Marquis Boffi, who was appointed the handsome man in Italy.
"You think so, Marquis," replied Marina; "alas! it rises no longer from enthusiasm, but from habit."
"It is true," said Count Sposi, "that Marina is very beautiful, and sings most divinely."
"You find it so, Count," interrupted the Marquis, "with much reason; why then are you not at the theatre this evening, to behold this divine performance?"
"I am sorry to say, Marquis, that I have just received a summons from my father, and I must go."
"I have heard the theatre filled with applause on her performance, dark thoughts have been in my brain; thoughts of vengeance have been in my mind; I am resolved to see Marina is my enemy."
"Why do you say so, Marina? Why do you say so?"
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"Why do you say so, Marina? Why do you say so?"

The Broken Heart.

About forty years since, a young man in the neighborhood of Drogheda, Ireland, paid his addresses to a young woman, a farmer's daughter; and although his attentions were not approved of by her friends, yet she encouraged him to hope, and eventually promised to marry him. His circumstances not being the best, and believing he might trust to her fidelity, he was inclined to defer the ceremony until he could get a competence or sufficient to make her comfortable—but Mary, being sought after by many, pressed by her parents to decide, and believing his delay arose from indifference, at length became dissatisfied, and told him she would wait no longer, but would marry the first man who would ask her. He, thinking her declaration arose from a sudden caprice, carelessly told her to do so, and parted in anger. The miller of Mellifont was quite a slovenly middle-aged bachelor, boorish in his appearance, and sordid in his manners; but withal having the name of money, and a comfortable situation in the mill, he was far from being an object of indifference to the parents of unmarried females. Having long regarded Mary with a wishful eye, and been often proposed for her acceptance by her friends, she now, while warm with indignation against James for what she considered his falsehood, consented to marry him; and, requesting that it might be done as soon as possible, no time was lost—everything was prepared for the wedding, and before the expiration of twenty-four hours she was his wife.
Among the guests invited, James was not forgotten; perhaps she wished to enjoy a sort of triumph over him, and prove she could marry without him. He attended, but was downcast and sorrowful, taking no part in the boisterous merriment so general at country weddings, and appearing to pay no attention to what was passing around him. After the bride had retired, her husband, the miller, having indulged rather freely, was carried up in a state of insensibility, and laid beside her, and the lights being removed, she had full leisure to reflect on her hasty conduct and rash treatment of James, who she now found possessed her heart, although her hand was another's.
Ever long she perceived a figure seated near the bed's foot, and eagerly asking, "Who's there?" was answered by James: "It is me, Mary, don't be alarmed!" "Why, James," said she, "this is very improper conduct; I am the wife of another, and if my husband awakes, or any person should see you here, it will destroy me; you must leave or I will call the people in."
"I can't, Mary, for my heart is breaking!"
"She still insisted he should leave her, but still received no other answer than—"Mary, I can't, my heart is breaking!"
At length he sank exhausted on the bed. Mary, greatly alarmed, called aloud, and the company coming in found him dead at the bed's foot, his heart having really broken. All was now confusion. His body was conveyed to his residence, a few miles distant, and his friends having in vain tried to restore him, he was laid out to be "waked." The practice then was to put the body "under board," that is, on planks laid on the under frame of a large table, over which a sheet was placed, which falling down over the ends and sides, entirely concealed the corpse; on the table they placed candles, tobacco pipes, &c. He was waked for two days, and all the neighborhood made poor Mary the object of their reproach. She never left her apartment, but sat seemingly unconscious of everything, and bewildered with anguish.
However, on the second night she was missed; she had left her house unperceived, and had gone no one knew whither; and as she could not be found after the strictest search, was supposed to have drowned herself in the river.
In the morning, preparations were made for burying James, but in proceeding to put his body into the coffin, they found the unfortunate Mary dead beside him. She had stolen, unperceived, under the table, and having insinuated her arm under his head, and placed his arm around her neck, had, in that position, bid adieu to all her sorrows.
Little now remains to be told. They were buried in one grave, in Mellifont Abbey; and although in life they were separated, in death they were not divided.
"It will be a happy time for us all," said the Duke. Rulleman bowed his head, but did not reply.
The next evening the Theatre di Farnice was crowded to excess, for the news of the reconciliation of the two cantatrices had spread throughout the city. The partisans of Marina and Bellina had filled the theatre—not to oppose each other as formerly, but in common admiration. Marina had placed herself in a box immediately over the stage, and added, by her applause, to the success of Bellina. Among all the countenances which filled the theatre, that of M. Rulleman alone wore an expression of inquietude.
At the fall of the curtain, there was a cry for Bellina. When she appeared a shower of flowers covered the stage. Marina threw her crown in the midst. Suddenly a shower of rain descended upon the stage—Bellina lay upon the stage—Bellina's crown had struck upon the ground. It was of massive iron.
"Why do you say so, Marina? Why do you say so?"

A BAD BREAKING OUT.

David, a man of meek and kindly spirit, had long suffered from the clatter-patter, never ending tongue of his better half. One day an herb doctor greeted David at his work with—
"Well, master David, how be you?"
"Oh I be very well, thanks to ye, but my wife is not so very nicely."
"Indeed," said the gatherer of simples, with a quick air for an ailment: "what may be the matter wi' she, master David?"
"Well," said David, in his usual quiet way, "she has a bad breaking out about her mouth every now and then that troubles me and her very sore, I assure ye, master doctor."
"Well," said the latter, "I could make a grand cure for her, I'll warrant. I have a salve 'at I makes of the juice of the juniper tree, and by billin' up a vast lot of different kind o' things it cures it in no time."
"Indeed," said David: "an' what might your charge be, now, for a box of that 'intment, 'at would cure her?"
"Oa!" said the herbalist, looking anxiously up in David's face, "only a matter of a shilling."
"Well, that's dirt cheap," said David: "If you cure her, I'll give eighteen pence: there now."
With this offer the doctor set off home to prepare his nostrum, and straightway hid the very next day to David's house, box in hand. There he found Mrs. Price, and went at once to business.
"Well, Mrs. Price, your husband told me that ye had botimes a breaking out about the mouth, and I've brought a box o' fine 'intment 'at will cure ye."
With this announcement Mrs. Price, rising up at once, seeing her husband's jest, raised the brush with which she was sweeping the floor, and pummelled the doctor to her heart's content, even following to beat him a field from her house, whilst she screamed all the while—
"Oh, Missus Price, be ye gone mad!"
From that day Mrs. Price has been wholly cured of her scolding habits—David has only to look up in her face and say, "I'll get a box of 'intment," and there's an end to the matter—David honorably paid the doctor his 18s., and also treated him to make him forget the pummelling. The whole of these circumstances are strictly true.

WHY EPIDEMICS RAGE AT NIGHT.

It was in one night that 4,000 perishes of the plague in London, in 1665. It was at night that the army of Sennacherib was destroyed. Both in England and on the continent a large proportion of the cholera cases, in its several forms, have been observed to have occurred between one and two o'clock in the morning. The "dancer of exposure to night air," has been a theme of physicians from time immemorial; but is remarkable that they have never yet called in the aid of chemistry to account for the fact.
It is at night that the stamum of air nearest the ground must always be the most charged with the particles of animalized matter given out from the skin, and deleterious gases, such as carbonic acid gas, the product of respiration, and sulphuretted hydrogen, the product of the sewers. In the day, gases and vaporous substances of all kinds rise in the air by the rarefaction of heat; at night, when this rarefaction leaves them, they fall by an increase of gravity, if imperfectly mixed with the atmosphere, while the gases evolved during the night, instead of ascending, remain at nearly the same level. It is known that carbonic acid gas at a low temperature partakes so nearly of the nature of a fluid, that it may be poured out of one vessel into another; it rises at the temperature at which it is exhaled from the lungs, but its tendency is towards the floor, or the bed of the sleeper, in cold and unventilated rooms.
At Hamburg the alarm of cholera at night in some parts of the city was so great, that on some occasions many refused to go to bed, lest they should be attacked unawares in their sleep. Sitting up they probably kept their stores or open fires burning for the sake of warmth, and that warmth giving the expansion to any deleterious gases present, which would best promote their dilution in the atmosphere, the means of safety were thus unconsciously assured. At Sierra Leone, the natives have a practice in the sickly season of keeping fires constantly burning in their huts at night, availing to which, in their ignorance, they attribute fever and ague. Latterly, Europeans have begun to adopt the same practice; and those who have tried it assert that they have now entire immunity from the tropical fevers to which they were formerly subject.
In the epidemics of the middle ages, fires used to be lighted in the streets for the purification of the air; and in the plague of London, in 1665, fires in the streets were at one time kept burning incessantly, till extinguished by a violent storm or rain. Latterly, trains of gunpowder have been fired, and cannon discharged for the same object; but it is obvious that these measures, although sound in principle, must necessarily, out of doors, be on too small a scale, as measured against an ocean of atmospheric air, to produce any sensible effect. Within doors, however, the case is different. It is quite possible to heat a room sufficiently to produce a rarefaction and consequent dilution of any malignant gases it may contain; and it is of course the air of the room, and that alone at night, which comes into immediate contact with the lungs of the person sleeping.
The least objectionable soup for cannibals is the "broth of a boy!"

SHERIFF'S SALES.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.
N.O. Canal & Banking Co. DISTRICT COURT No. 3045.
E. P. Forest, Parish of St. Mary.
By virtue of a writ of *quis fieri facias* issued out of the District Court in and for the Parish of St. Mary, and to me addressed and delivered, I will expose to public sale, for cash, at the Court House in the town of Franklin, on SATURDAY, the 31st of August next, 1850, the sale commencing at the hour of 11 o'clock, A.M., the following property, to-wit:
One undivided half of that certain lot or parcel of LAND situated in the town of Franklin, whereon Mrs. Hester Lees now resides, bounded on the east by a lot of D. Bennett and Second street, on the west by a lot belonging to L. R. Curtis, or Third street, on the north by a lot of Mrs. Theall or Jackson street, and C. Kurtz, and on the south by T. Taiffe and Mme. Braver; together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and the rights and appurtenances thereunto belonging.
Seized as the property of E. P. Forest, defendant in the above entitled case.
ETHAN ALLEN, Sheriff.
Parish of St. Mary, July 3, 1850.
ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE.
Canal & Banking Co. COUR DE DISTRICT, de la Nouvelle Orleans. No. 2445.
vs. E. P. Forest. Paroisse Ste. Marie.
En vertu d'un ordre de *quis fieri facias* lance par la Cour de Dist. et dans et pour la paroisse Ste. Marie, et a moi adresse, je sera offert en vente publique, au nord par le lot de Mme. Th'all sur le lot de C. Kurtz, et le lot de C. Kurtz, et sur les terrains de T. Taiffe et Mme. Braver; ensemble avec tous les edifices et ameliorations qui s'y trouvent, et tous les droits et accessoires y appartenant.
Saisi comme tant la propriete de E. P. Forest, defendeur dans les proces ci-dessus.
ETHAN ALLEN, Sheriff.
Paroisse Ste. Marie, Juillet 3, 1850.
ETAT DE LOUISIANE—Parish of St. Mary.
In pursuance of a written agreement entered into by the attorneys both of plaintiff and defendant, in the several suits brought by attachment against Thomas A. Dow, in the District Court of this parish, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House in the town of Franklin, on SATURDAY, the 31st of August, 1850, the sale commencing at 11 o'clock A.M., the following property, to-wit:
1. A negro male, aged about 25 years; 2. A negro female, aged about 16 years; and 3. A negro woman, aged about 25 years—attached as the property of Thomas A. Dow, defendant in the cases above referred to.
ETHAN ALLEN, Sheriff.
Franklin, July 3, 1850.
ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE—Paroisse Ste. Marie.
Conformement a un accord fait entre les avocats des deux parties, en ce qui concerne les poursuites par saisie de biens, contre Thomas A. Dow, defendeur dans les causes ci-dessus mentionnees.
Je sera offert en vente publique, a la maison de la Cour de Dist. de la paroisse Ste. Marie, j'offrira en vente publique, un negain d'ensuite occupé par Thomas A. Dow, dans la ville de Pattersonville, le LUNDI, 3eme jour d'Aout, 1850, a 10 heures du matin, la propriete suivante, savoir:
Un assortiment general de marchandises, &c., inclus un chalan. Le tout saisi dans les poursuites contre Thomas A. Dow.
Termes—All sums under \$20 cash, and all sums over that amount payable in all the months of March, 1851; the purchaser to give their own good security, to bear 8 per cent. interest from time due until paid—the notes to be made payable to the sheriff.
There will be a general assortment of goods offered for sale—such as will be useful for plantation and other purposes. Country merchants and planters would do well to attend, as there is no doubt good bargains to be had.
ETHAN ALLEN, Sheriff.
Franklin, July 3, 1850.
ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE—Paroisse Ste. Marie.
Conformement a un accord fait entre les avocats des deux parties, en ce qui concerne les poursuites par saisie de biens, contre Thomas A. Dow, defendeur dans les causes ci-dessus mentionnees.
Je sera offert en vente publique, a la maison de la Cour de Dist. de la paroisse Ste. Marie, j'offrira en vente publique, un negain d'ensuite occupé par Thomas A. Dow, dans la ville de Pattersonville, le LUNDI, 3eme jour d'Aout, 1850, a 10 heures du matin, la propriete suivante, savoir:
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ETHAN ALLEN, Sheriff.
Franklin, July 3, 1850.
REMOVAL.—BRETTE & TUCKER
Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law, have removed their office into the room in Odd-Fellow's Hall, over the store of the Messrs. Talbot. All professional business entrusted to their care will be faithfully and promptly attended to.
ALEX. BRETTE, A. L. TUCKER.
NOTICE.
The undersigned having taken the Livery Stable formerly occupied by James Linton, has added to his old stand new Carriage a Hagg, six Sulk, Harness and Horses, and, by strict attention, hopes to merit a share of public patronage.
J. H. HULLMAN.
Franklin, May 16, 1850.
TEXAS LAND FOR SALE.
1,000 ACRES of Texas Land, lying in the county of Belfrage, and on a branch of the Mission river, 15 miles from Victoria, Texas. For particulars in regard to the character of the land, title, &c., apply at this office. Jc—nd

LEGAL SALES.

Estate of Paul L. Clerc, deceased.
PROBATE SALE.—Will be sold at public auction on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., at the hotel of P. Prevost, at Jenerette, in this parish, by virtue of an order, issued by the honorable District Court, and to me directed, the personal property belonging to said estate, consisting of a horse, saddle, bridle, clothing, &c.
Termes—A credit of sixty days, the purchasers furnishing satisfactory notes, payable to the order of the curate.
N. L. PREVOST, Curator.
Parish of St. Mary, July 11, 1850.
Succession de Paul L. Clerc, decede.
En vertu d'un ordre de l'honorable Cour de District dans et pour la paroisse Ste. Marie, et a moi adresse, j'offrira en vente publique le SAMEDI, 27me courant, entre 10 heures du matin et 3 heures de l'après-midi, a l'hotel de P. Prevost, a Jenerette, dans cette paroisse, les proprietes personnelles appartenant a la sadite succession, savoir: un cheval, selle et bridle, et habillements.
Termes—A soixante jours de credit—les acquereurs fourniront leur billets a la satisfaction et payables a l'ordre du curé de la dite succession, N. L. PREVOST, Curateur.
Paroisse Ste. Marie, le 11 juillet, 1850.
Estate of A. B. Roberts, deceased.
PURSUANT to an order of the honorable the District Court in and for the parish of St. Mary, and to me directed, I will proceed to sell all the property of the succession of A. B. Roberts, deceased, late of the town of Pattersonville, consisting of a house and lot in said town, the household furniture, and other moveable property. The sale will take place on SATURDAY, July 27, 1850.
Termes—For the immovable property, one-half cash; the other half payable on the 1st of March, 1851. For the movable property, cash. The immovable property to remain a mortgaged until final payment, and the purchaser to give his note with good security.
LYMAN SANDERSON, Administrator.
Succession de A. B. Roberts, decede.
En vertu d'un ordre de l'honorable Cour de District dans et pour la paroisse Ste. Marie, et a moi adresse, j'offrira en vente publique toutes les proprietes de la succession de A. B. Roberts, d'c'de a Pattersonville, consistant en une maison et un lot de terre dans la dite ville, ensemble avec des meubles de menage et d'autres objets mobiliers. La vente aura lieu le SAMEDI, 27me jour de Juillet, 1850.
Termes et Conditions.—Les immeubles, une moitié comptant, et le balance payable le 1er Mars, 1851. Les effets mobiliers comptant. Les immeubles resteront hypothéqués en faveur de la dite succession jusqu'au paiement final, et les acquereurs d'anciens leurs billets avec bonne et solvable caution.
LYMAN SANDERSON, Administrateur.
NEW GROCERY STORE.
WILLIAM F. HUDSON has just moved to inform the citizens of St. Mary that he has opened a new Grocery Store, in the town of Franklin, in store No. 2, Carson's Row, in the doors above the Post Office, where he will keep a ways on hand a fresh assortment of Groceries, such as Flour, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, &c., which he will sell cheap for cash.
Please give me a call.
OSGOOD'S "INDIA CHOLAGOQUE"
never fails to cure Fever and Ague, Lassa, and all the symptoms of Malaria, or arising from malarial fevers in this parish may also be seen.
Franklin, May 9, 1850. C. RADE.
NOTICE.—The undersigned, having been duly commissioned and sworn, offers his services to the citizens of St. Mary, as NOTARY PUBLIC in and for said parish. All business entrusted to him will meet with every possible attention and dispatch. His office is open at all hours.
L. R. CURTIS, Notary.
Office No. 2, Carson's Row, in the town of Franklin.
NOTICE.—The undersigned being duly commissioned and sworn, respectfully tenders his services to the people of the parish of St. Mary, as NOTARY PUBLIC in and for the said parish. All business entrusted to him will receive his personal attention, as well as all possible dispatch.
Office open at all hours.
GEO. N. SEAGRAVE, Notary.
Office over the Odd-Fellow's Hall.
SASH BLINDS & LOOKS FOR SALE.
Manufactured Entirely of Cedar.
The subscriber having returned from Pennsylvania, has made arrangements with a manufactory there to furnish just now work of every description, such as sash doors, blinds, lath and plaster, mauling and plaster of every description; also, banners, squares or turned, executed in the neatest manner and furnished at the most reasonable prices.
All orders promptly attended to, and the work delivered within two weeks of the ordinary routine of work. Samples of work can be seen at Mr. Toot's warehouse.
N. B.—Hair, Lime and Laths for sale.
JOHN W. MINOR.
Franklin, June 27, 1850.
JEWELRY—JEWELRY!
Just received, an assortment of fine Jewelry, Watches, Parlor and Office Clocks, and Fancy Goods. Ladies and gentlemen will please call and examine the stock. Clocks repaired and Jewelry made to order or repaired in the neatest style.
A. F. McLAIN.
Franklin, May 9, 1850.
NOTICE.
The subscriber hereby gives notice to the planters and others that he has rented the Blacksmith Shop formerly owned by James Emmons, and expects to commence business on Monday, the 5th of May, and solicits a share of patronage from his former customers and others, pledging himself to endeavor to merit a continuance of the same.
ROBERT LASHLEY.
Franklin, May 2, 1850.
SUGAR LAND FOR SALE.
1,000 ACRES of elegant sugar land, in the parish of St. Mary, which lies above the levee of 1844 and 1845.
This land is situated on the Petit Prairie Bayou, in the parish of St. Landry, 3 miles from Green House, on Bayou Houff, and 100 rods high imp. wood; it contains a great quantity of building timber and fuel wood, lying within four miles of steamboat navigation, and will dispose of the above on the most liberal terms.
PETER MERRIDE.
The Opelousas Gazette will insert the above notice a month for twenty-two cents, and send account to the undersigned, at Big Camp, Bayou Rouge, France. Jc—lm by
NEW GOODS.
JUST RECEIVED, a large assortment of NEW GOODS, consisting of our own manufacture, and the goods of the most celebrated makers, such as Dress Goods, &c., which we will sell at the lowest prices.
HARE & BIRDSALL.
Franklin, June 27, 1850.