# The Planters' Banner.

VOLUME XXXIII. "PROVIDENCE HELPS THOSE WHO HELP THEMSELVES." NUMBER 38

*"For forms of government let fools contest; Whate'er is best administer'd is best."*

FRANKLIN, PARISH OF ST. MARY, (ATTAKAPAS) LA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1871.

*"For modes of faith, let graceless zealots fight; His can't be wrong, whose life is in the right."*


L. S. U. Library Baton Rouge La.


## LAND ADVERTISEMENTS

**E. H. Lombard,**

**AL ESTATE AGENT,**

**NEW IBERIA, LA.**

Has for Sale, a large list of the Most Select and Desirable Sugar and Cotton Plantations, Farms and Tracts of Land in Attakapas and St. Landry. Tracts of Land, Unimproved, in Large and Small Quantities, for Sale' New Iberia, April 27, 1870.

A TRACT OF LAND WELL DRAINED AND TIMbered, 200 arpents, parish of Iberia, on Lake Pagniem, 15 miles southwest of New Iberia. The place s unimproved. 1

A TRACT IN THE PARISH OF VERMILION 400 arpents, fronting on Bayou Tiger, 15 miles southwest of New Iberia, little or no timber, land rich, unimproved. 2

A TRACT ABOUT ONE MILE FROM BAYOU Teche, parish of St. Martin, 110 arpents fine woodland, and about 200 arpents of open prairie, rich and easy of cultivation. There are no improvements on the place except two double cabins. 36

A TRACT OF ELEVATED UNIMPROVED LAND near the Cote Gelee Hills, 8 miles northwest of New Iberia, containing 110 arpents, with a small orchard and good site for a building, and lies within two miles of Morgan's Texas Railroad. 64

A DESIRABLE SUGAR PLANTATION ON THE Teche, 4½ miles below New Iberia, containing 400 arpents superior land, 150 under fence, and 70 planted in cane; comfortable dwelling, with 4 rooms, and other requisite buildings, and nine new cabins; oxen, ox cart, mule, mule cart, 200 barrels of corn, fodder, etc. 65

A SUPERIOR GRAZING FARM, FIFTEEN MILES from Abbeville, near the mouth of Bayou Vermilion, bordering on the sea marsh, 2720 acres. 12

A PLANTATION ELEVEN MILES FROM OPELousas, near Bayou Mallet, of 300 acres, 170 enclosed, with good fences, dwelling and out houses. 32

A SUGAR PLANTATION SITUATED IN FAUSSE Pointe, 10 miles from New Iberia, 2 miles from Bayou Teche, 508 arpents, 276 open land, 140 enclosed and in cultivation, 150 acres of good wood, 138 acres of cypress land. A dwelling 20 by 36 feet, with three rooms and gallery, double kitchen, fowl house, pantry, carriage house, 5 double cabins, corn crib, corn mill, stables, etc. May be purchased with the place, 4 mules 1 mare, a horse, five oxen, farming utensils, half the growing crop of corn and cotton, and 3½ arpents of seed cane. 53

PROPERTY CONTAINING 1800 ACRES, OVER 300 acres cleared. This is very fine sugar and cotton land. Situated near Barry's Landing, 11 miles below Washington on Bayou Catawbla. The improvements are moderate, with a new gin house. 63

A FARM TWO MILES AND A HALF FROM NEW Iberia on the road to Salt Island 80 acres, prairie land without wood, all under fence and ditched, 2 houses, each two rooms, stable, corn house, kitchen, and other buildings, 2 acres planted in cane. 16

A TRACT OF LAND IN THE PARISH OF LAFAYette, 8 miles below the town of Vermilionville, 410 arpents, fronting on Bayou Vermilion, woodland suitable for a sugar plantation. Can be purchased at a very reasonable price. 25

A FARM OF ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY FIVE arpents, almost wholly above the flood of 1867, fertile soil, improvements fair, about two miles from Jeannerette, six or seven miles below New Iberia, fronting on Bayou Teche; some choice fruit trees, fine location for a residence, pleasant neighborhood and a healthful location. 7

A FARM IN ST. LANDRY, ONE HUNDRED AND sixty acres, one-half woodland, the other half prairie, 40 acres enclosed, good cypress fencing, a good dwelling 4 rooms below stairs, and an upper story, outhouses, stables, etc., and a supply of good water. 33

A TRACT IN ST. LANDRY, FIVE MILES FROM Opelousas, 100 acres, 40 acres wood, and sixty acres excellent prairie. Large number of pecan trees on the place. Can be purchased cheap. 34

A VALUABLE PLANTATION IN ST. LANDRY Parish, four miles northwest of Opelousas, of 1000 arpents, 70 of which are well timbered, and the prairie portion of a superior quality. A commodious dwelling with 7 rooms, piazza 100 feet long, stables, barns, cisterns, etc., in good order. Well adapted for cane, cotton, corn, etc. 30

SMALL FARM THREE FOURTHS OF A MILE from Perry's Bridge, on Vermilion bayou, parish of Vermilion, and 2 miles from Abbeville, of 60 arpents prairie, with 25 arpents wood land 1½ miles farther off. A dwelling 20 feet square, 500 pannels new fence, corn, potatoes, plows, etc., together with 4 creole horses, will go with the place at the option of the purchaser. 41

FARM WELL SUITED FOR BITMER SUGAR, cotton or corn, in the parish of St. Landy, 12 miles from Opelousas, on Bayou Mallet, of 246 arpents, with 100 arpents of good land adjoining it. Dwelling 40 feet square, 4 rooms and a parlor below stairs. Also a corn crib 30 by 20 feet, and another building 16 by 30, all new. 42

SUGAR PLANTATION FOUR AND ONE-HALF northeast of New Iberia, east bank of Bayou Teche, 487 arpents superior land, 275 cleared, and 212 of good sugar wood and cypress timber: One new dwelling with six rooms well painted, the necessary out buildings with three double ones for laborers. 200 hundred arpents in cultivation. Seventeen in cane, 20 in cotton, and the balance in corn. Six mules and plantation implements; the crop and stock sold with the place, and possession given immediately. Will be sold cheap and on easy terms. 29

FARM TWO AND ONE HALF MILES SOUTH West of New Iberia, 75 acres of very superior prairie land, 50 under fence and in cultivation. A dwelling 40 by 32 feet, with 8 rooms, and gallery, kitchen, store room and other necessary out houses, together with a corn mill. Stock on place sold at reasonable prices. 37

PLANTATION OF TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNdred acres on Bayou Teche, 7 miles east of Opelousas, 1000 acres cleared, 300 acres enclosed. On the place there are two good dwelling houses, cabins, cotton gin, barn, etc., and the premises of a brick sugar house burnt during the war. A fine place and cheap. 28

A PLANTATION IN ST. LANDRY PARISH, FOUR miles northwest of Opelousas, 1000 arpents, 70 arpents well wooded, an excellent timber standing timber lot, of the prairie land of the finest quality. It has on it a fine dwelling, extra for the country, a piazza 100 feet long, 7 rooms main fire places, and two rooms besides, outhouses stables, barns, cisterns, wells, all in excellent order. Cheap place, fine for cotton, cane and corn.

A FARM IN THE PARISH OF ST. MARTIN, EAST side of bayou Teche, 6 miles from New Iberia, and four miles from St. Martinville; 160 arpents very rich soil, 140 acres enclosed. Large dwelling with 5 rooms, servants house, stable, corn crib, etc., 14 large bearing pecans trees. Property to be sold for division of estate. No. 6.

PLANTATION THREE MILES WEST FROM ST. Martinville, 542 arpents; 8 mules, 5 head of cattle, and stock shares in Prairie Long for sale with the place. Dwelling, 6 rooms, outhouses, cotton gin with steam power, all in working order, barns, stables, etc.; 50 arpents cotton, 100 arpents corn. 3 arpents seed cane. Place in fine running order, and six families good negro laborers on it. 45

A SMALL FARM SITUATED ON THE EAST bank of Bayou Teche; eight miles above St. Martinville containing thirty arpents of fine land; and is improved as follows: One dwelling house with four rooms, one corn crib and fencing, and a lot of fine fruit trees. This land is on the line of the Chatanooga R. R. 61

A PLANTATION IN ISLE PIQUANT, FIVE MILES from Hubertville, and Bayou Teche, ten miles from New Iberia, three thousand five hundred acres, one thousand acres heavily timbered, cypress swamp, one thousand two hundred acres arable land, one thousand three hundred acres of pasture lands. It is fine land for sugar, rice, corn, potatoes, and other crops, and a rare place for raising cattle, horses, mules, hogs. A dwelling house, double cabins and small sugar house on the place. The place can be purchased on liberal terms, part cash, and liberal credit. 10

A PLANTATION TWO AND ONE HALF MILES from Washington, parish of St. Landry, on Bayou Crocodile, near its junction with Bayou Boeuf, one thousand acres, one hundred and fifty acres open and under good fence, all ditched and fifty acres above overflow. A large dwelling and out houses, etc. Cotton, sugar, corn, rice, tobacco and other crops do well on this place, and it would make a superior stock farm. It is a fine hog range, convenient to a shipping point, and healthy. Plenty of seed cane and corn on the place. 11

A FINE SUGAR PLANTATION, FIFTEEN MILES from Opelousas, 10 miles from Washington, and 6 miles from good steamboat navigation—850 acres, 350 cleared, well ditched and fenced, good timber, good hog range, and fine pasturage the year round. Good dwelling house, outhouses and cisterns; mules, oxen, sheep, hogs, etc., and half of the corn crop may be purchased with the place. 25

A TRACT NOW USED AS A VACHERIE, FIFteen miles Southwest of Opelousas, 3,067 acres of land, half woodland, can be divided into several farms, fine sites for residences on and off Bayou Plaquemines, double ditches and fenced. The New Orleans and Texas railroad will pass near this place; 650 creole ponies, and 1000 head of cattle may be purchased with the place. Can be purchased at low figures. 27

PLANTATION ON BAYOU PETITE ANSE, 6 miles west of the town of New Iberia, 2038 arpents adjoining Grange Island, lately purchased by Joseph Jefferson, 1200 under fence and used as pasture, 800 sugar wood and cypress timber, with two hundred low land. Dwelling with 5 rooms, kitchen, store room, carriage house, etc. Can be divided into three farms each with 10 acres front, by 50 deep with an equal proportion of wood to each. 63

A DESIRABLE FARM, KNOWN AS THE McCLELlan tract, situated about 25 miles southwest of Opelousas, containing 630 acres, nearly one-half of which are cleared; the gin house is one of the finest in the parish, and the dwelling and out houses good. It is in Plaquemine Brule, in a good neighborhood.

A SMALL FARM ONE MILE FROM ABBEVILLE, on Bayou Vermilion, conveniently near to church, school, and Masonic Lodge, 40 acres, 25 acres of which are under a good cypress fence, with a dwelling, kitchen and out houses, household furniture, kitchen and farming utensils for sale with the place, also 15 milch cows, 9 choice cattle, 1 yoke oxen, 2 good horses, some gentle mares, sheep, hogs, etc., 38

ARPENT—ACRE.—AN ARPENT IS FOUR THOUsand and eighty-eight square yards.

An acre is 4840 square yards. A piece of land 70 yards square is 61 square yards more than an acre; a space 64 yards square is 8 square yards more than an arpent.

## LAND ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNIMPROVED TRACT FIFTEEN MILES FROM Vermilionville, 198 arpents, near the line of the Chattanooga Railroad. 73

PLANTATION ADJOINING ST. MARTINVILLE, east bank Teche, 500 arpents, 400 open and fenced, 100 angerior wood land, good dwelling, 4 rooms, cabins, out houses, etc. 74

A PLANTATION ONE MILE WEST OF VERMILionville, parish of Lafayette, 336 arpents choice land, one-third under fence and in cultivation; three double cabins, corn houses 40 by 36, another building 20 by 16; the place has 28 arpents wood attached to it. 68

A DESIRABLE FARM ON THE TECHE ONE mile above Jeannerette and nine below New Iberia of 120 arpents. A small dwelling with 4 rooms, kitchen one double cabin, corn crib, stable, sixty arpents under fence

A SUPERIOR FARM SIX MILES FROM ST. M[illegible] rinville 289 arpents, one half wood, the balance arable. Sixty arpents in cultivation, 2 small house other buildings. Adjoins the Magill & Thomas [illegible]

PLANTATION EAST BANK BAYOU T[illegible] six miles above St. Martinville, 500 arpents timbered, balance arable, with 200 fenced in dwelling, 4 cabins, stable, [illegible] lot of brick.

PLANTATION ONE MILE BELOW [illegible] Bridge, west bank Bayou Teche, 250 [illegible] open, 100 wood, and 80 cypress timber, dwelling 1 double cabin, a peach grove, and is within 1 [illegible] line of the Chattanooga Railroad.

AN UNIMPROVED TRACT OF LAND [illegible] parish of St. Mary, 9 miles from Franklin [illegible] from the Teche, 640 acres, fine land suitable [illegible] orstock farm. A desirable tract and cheap.

A FARM IN PRAIRIE GREGG, NEAR [illegible] Vermilion, six miles below Abbeville, 270 ac[illegible] choice land, good grazing country, healthful clima[illegible] The land good for sugar, cotton, corn, sweet potato[illegible] gardens, peaches, oranges and other fruits. 9

PLANTATION EAST BANK OF BAYOU TECHE, One mile below St. Martinville, of 220 arpents arable land. Dwelling house with 5 rooms, kitchen, store room, outbuildings, cribs, stable, cabins, and a lot [illegible] choice fruit trees. 60

PLANTATION ONE AND ONE-HALF MI[illegible] West of Vermilionville, 280 arpents cleared lan[illegible] 35 arpents good woodland, 1 large dwelling, 50 feet, with nine rooms, 3 double laborers' houses chimneys, 1 small house, 25 by 15 feet, with bric[illegible] ney, 1 mill house 54 by 38, shed room for wagon corn mill inside, 1 large corn house and stable, be two hundred arpents under good fence and in cu[illegible] —terms very favorable.

PLANTATION ON BAYOU CORTABLE, [illegible] tween Washington and Barry's Landing, 450 [illegible] 250 open, and 200 under fence, 200 bushels old corn fodder, 15 acres in cane, 25 in corn, machinery and m[illegible] rials for sugar house, superior dwelling, 50 feet square, 13 rooms and 8 fire places, dwelling built in 1862. Other valuable improvements on the place. 61

PLANTATION ON EAST BANK OF TECHE. 9 miles above New Iberia, 350 arpents, 200 cleared, balance woodland, new dwelling 40 by 35 feet, 5 rooms, kitchen, 2 rooms, storeroom, 3 double cabins, corn crib, stable 40 by 35, carriage house, chicken house, 14 acres cane. Three good mules, 3 work horses, 12 sheep, and 4,700 new pieux may be purchased with the place. 54

A SUGAR PLANTATION ON BAYOU TECHE, 4½ miles from New Iberia, 975 arpents, 640 open land, 191 wood, 144 cypress swamp, dwelling, kitchen, carriage house and shed, corn crib and shed, 3 double cabins, fowl house, four arpents fine cane for seed 1,200 bushels corn, 14 mules, 10 milch cows, cart, farming utensils etc., may be purchased with the place. 56

A FARM ON BAYOU PETITE ANSE, IBERIA parish, 6 miles from New Iberia, 100 arpents excellent land, 10 arpents wood, dwelling 32 by 20 feet, dining hall and kitchen, corn crib, cotton house, corn mill, new mill, 3,800 pieux inclosing 20 arpents. A nice place, and cheap. 57

PLANTATION ON THE EAST BANK OF THE Teche, 8 miles from New Iberia, 200 arpents arable land and 70 fine wood land, 1 dwelling lately repaired and neatly finished, 5 rooms, new dining hall, one new frame laborers' house with fire places, 1 house 27 by 20, carriage house, 2 double laborers' houses 30 by 27, one blacksmith shop. Stock and plantation implements sold with the place. 75

PLANTATION FIVE MILES NORTH OF NEW Iberia, east bank Bayou Teche, 229 arpents, all cleared but 25. 130 arpents fenced and in cultivation, one new dwelling built 1869, at a cost of $3000, and yard enclosed with sawed pickets. Out houses complete and neatly arranged. Four double laborers houses, stable, corn and carriage house with a few other small buildings; this is one of the best improved properties in the country; terms favorable. 51

A SUPERIOR SUGAR PLANTATION AT FAUSSE Point, east bank Bayou Teche, 12 miles above the town of New Iberia, 1500 acres, 750 cleared, balance timbered with super wood and cypress. Good dwellings, out buildings, laborers houses, large sugar house, with complete machinery. Large stable, corn crib, 14 young Kentucky mules, 10 yoke oxen, 100 head fine cattle, plows, etc. Place in high state of cultivation, made 100 hogsheads sugar last year from 60 acres land. Superior seed cane to plant 50 acres, twenty A 1 hands on the place. 21

A TRACT OF LAND ON THE PUBLIC ROAD from Opelousas to Grand Coteau, 4 miles from Opelousas, on the line of the proposed New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad, 430 arpents, 135 in cotton, 65 corn, 40 under fencing for pasturage, 170 well wooded, and 1,600 acres near, from which the owner of the above have the privilege of obtaining wood. A dwelling house 136 feet square, kitchen, servants room, 4 double and single cabins, smoke house, corn house, stables, and a gin house and cotton gin, corn mill, may be purchased with the place. 2 work horses, 4 yoke of oxen, 50 head of gentle cattle, and half of the growing crop. A valuable place, good soil, and cheap. 24

A SUGAR PLANTATION ON RIGHT BANK OF Bayou Vermilion, parish of Lafayette, 14 miles from Vermilionville, fronting 12 arpents on the Bayou by 28 arpents in depth, and a detached tract of wood, 90 arpents. The plantation is under good fence, 975 arpents in cultivation, the balance enclosed as pasture. A large dwelling house, 42 by 40, 4 rooms below and 1 above, dining hall, kitchen, carriage house, stable, fowl house, servant's room, cabins, corn crib, stable, sheds, good sugar house and horse mill, kettles with capacity for six hogsheads of sugar in 24 hours, 20 acres of cane, 1,200 barrels corn for sale with the place. 43

A PLANTATION FIVE MILES NORTH OF NEW Iberia, east bank Bayou Teche, 220 arpents, 54 from on the Teche, 40 deep. Dwelling, new and fine, 6 rooms, and a hall, cost $2,500; a well, new kitchen and out houses, 4 double cabins, stable, carriage house and all necessary out buildings; 4 of the land in high State of cultivation, 10 arpents seed cane, 5 good hands under contract for the year; 9 good mules, 2 plow horses, plows, carts and plantation implements complete, sheep, cows hogs, etc., 3,000 pieux, land all cleared, and moveable property on the place valued at more than $2,300. 51

I have now on hand and for sale a large number of valuable plantations and farms of any required size, and of every variety of soil, which can be had on the most favorable terms. I have also some choice places not advertised, together with several extensive tracts admirably suited for grazing farms.

Persons wishing to make investments in the Attakapas parishes can obtain any information they may desire, not found in the Circular or the advertising columns of the Banner, together with a schedule of prices, terms, conditions of sale, etc., by forwarding a stamped envelope with their address.

As many causes operate to change and modify the valuations placed upon plantations and farms in cultivation, the prices given in the schedule will not be considered binding for a longer period than ten days from the date of its issue. The largest latitude allowed in soliciting information, which will be promptly furnished.

Real Estate Agent, New [illegible]

### To the Working Class.

We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportionate sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address and test the business, we make the following unparalelled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of the Parlor Literary Companion—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address

E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

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### Unanswerable Arguments.

Established facts are silent arguments which neither pen, nor tongue can shake, and it is upon established facts that the reputation of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, as a health-preserving elixir, and a wholesome and powerful remedy, is based. When witnesses come forward in crowds, year after year, and reiterate the same statement in relation to the benefited effected a medicine upon themselves, disbelief in its efficacy literally impossible. The credentials of this unequaled tonic and alterative, extending over a period of nearly twenty years, include individuals of every class and residents of every clime, and refer to the most prevalent among complaints which afflict and harass the human family. Either a multitude of people, strangers to each other, have annually been seized with a insane and motiveless desire to deceive the public in Hostetter's Bitters, for no less than a fifth of a century, have been affording relief to sufferers from indigestion, fever and ague, biliousness, general debility and nervous disorders, as no other preparation has ever imparted. To-day, while the eyes of the reader are upon these lines, tens of thousands of persons are relying upon Hostetter's as a sure defence against the ailments which prevent season and renders, and their confidence is not misplaced. The local potions which intemperate dealers sometimes endeavor to foist upon the sick in its stead are speedily meeting the fate that is due to fraud and imposition, while the demand for the great vegetable specific is constantly increasing.


## The Planters' Banner.

Our P[illegible]

### SAN DOMIMGO.

TOPOGRAPHY, SOIL, PRODUCTIONS, CLIMATE AND MINERALS.

The following article, from the pen of H. S. Thorpe, Esq., with preferatory remarks by the editor, we copy from the N. O. Republican of the 23d of December last:

From the earnest manner in which President Grant urges the acquisition of St. Domingo, and from his position (enabling him to obtain the best and most reliable information) we judge he possesses a knowledge of it superior to most of those who have written strictures on his message regarding the subject. The message, speaking of the island, says: "It possesses the richest soil, best and most capacious harbors, most salubrious climate, and the most valuable products of the forests, mine and soil, of any of the West India islands, and is one of the richest territories under the sun, capable of supporting a population of ten millions of people in luxury." All this is true.

The writer of this, from his personal experience, knows its margins and its harbors, and has traveled for months hundreds of miles into the interior over its mountains, across its [illegible] valleys, has been exposed to all its altitudes, seasons, and varieties of climat, and had daily intercourse with the inhabitants, and can truthfully vouch for all the message expresses respecting the island. Unlike Cuba, and some of the other West India islands, San Domingo has no barren mountains or waste land. Vegetation and valuable forest trees cover it in luxuriant growth, from its lowest valleys and savannas to its highest elevation. Particularly on some of the gentle southern slopes of its mountains I have frequently been astonished to see natural parks of magnificent trees as if the cultivated hand of man placed them there. Nature had done that which took centuries of care to produce in old England's justly boasted parks. Equally surprising to see on some of these altitudes, all within the reach of the eye, at once, the yellow pine, palm tree, cocoanut, orange—sweet and sour—lemon and lime, and guavas, interspersed with valuable forest growths peculiar to other latitudes.

The topography of the forest strongly indicates volcanic origin, but of a slow and gradual upheaving, giving time to subdue and utilize to man the beautiful island forming in a favored clime for his use. The island is indeed tropical in its latitude, but from its location, in the midst of the ocean's fresh and cool mountain breezes, and streams of cool running water, never stagnant in marshes or lagoons which the richest of soils, at various altitudes, for one's own choice, without an extreme of any climate, a more desirable spot cannot be found. The early Spanish writers are enthusiastic about the island, and Columbus, the great discoverer, drawn by the hand of God to the spot, writes of it with a reverential admiration. To those who have not visited and travelled into the interior, such representations may appear somewhat fabulous; but to the writer of this, they are not so. I am compelled to confess that I cannot believe that there is not another spot in creation, of its size, presenting to man greater inducements. As to agricultural products, with less toil, necessary to state that that favored clime and location most favors all agriculture.

About the Santiago district (once famed as the city of gold artisans) the Mocha coffee flourishes. The whole island is indigenous with the choicest of tobacco; with the same care, the San Domingo tobacco would be superior to the productions of tobacco thrown out from the worn out lands in Cuba. England, Germany and France, however, now obtain it all. Two crops of rice can be grown in one season on the same land. Cane grows to great size, perfection and richness, not needing replanting for years. Cotton is biennial, and pays well if cultivated with half the care in the United States.

Santiago, at the head of the Yuna and and Yaque rivers, and in the eastern margin of the "La Vega Real," or Royal Meadow, is about sixty miles from the Puerto Platte, and about ninety miles from Monte Christo or Manzanilla bay, into which the Yaque empties. There is almost a natural grade from that bay, through the entire valley for a railroad and a canal. The Yaque is navigable at its lowest water for fifty miles from the bay by steamboats suitable to the Ohio river in low water. That valley, "La Vega Real," situated between the mountains Maymon and next southern range, is capable of being made one of the richest agricultural spots on earth. At present it is almost totally undeveloped. On the maps the Yaque is represented as nearer the Maymon mountains than in fact. On the south side, over the southern range or ranges, the topography is more rolling and beautiful, in large sections, adapted to either agriculture or grazing. On some of the sloping hills, alongside of oranges, pine-apples, bananas, plantains, figs, lemons, limes, plums and coffee, I have seen Indian corn, Irish and yam potatoes and other vegetables familiar to other latitudes, all growing at the same time. I often met with the finest quality of ginger growing in a wild state, and from the extensive flora, honey and beeswax could be made a most valuable article of export.

There were three of us in our party, besides two guides, and three jacks loaded with provisions and implements. We were advised we needed no provisions for our animals, and such we found to be the fact. In truth, with our guns only, we could have supplied ourselves, as we found plenty of wild hogs, and occasionally wild cattle, wild pigeons, doves, parrots, crows, and wild Guinea fowl.

The natives have a manner of curing their meat, thus: First skinning the animal on the hide; taking the bones from the [illegible], then rubbing the meat with lime juice, and red pepper, after that by hanging [illegible] Still, it cures perfectly. We found meat thus cured, very excellent. The fowl thus cured is also very fine.

The Ponton district, southwest of the [illegible], near the Haytian line, we crossed a [illegible]ful stream called the Savonette, which [illegible]ted mill sites which would give power [illegible]nt for any purpose the country re[illegible]. The stream runs through and on [illegible]rgin of a broad savanna, capable of [illegible]ing thousands of herds of cattle. [illegible] hides, and horns, and tallow have [illegible] will be again, one of the principal [illegible]f that island.

[illegible]cipal object in that region was to [illegible]e reputed, but little known gold [illegible]r mineral qualities of the country. [illegible] twenty miles west of Savonette, our [illegible] left us at what was called the "last [illegible]," declaring the country farther on [illegible] knew nothing of. We continued on by [illegible]rselves, and found the country about of [illegible] same captivating character. Gold, we [illegible]nd on the margins of the various streams, [illegible]owing to the lateness of the season—October—we could not work the streams on [illegible]count of the sudden rises at that season. Beyond doubt the bottom of the streams are very rich in deposits of that metal. We also found copper, lead, and iron. In all of travels on the island, and far beyond the abodes of men, we met with no venomous serpents, or beasts of prey—nothing worse than the wild boar or wild bull. We also found an abundance of food for ourselves and animals wherever we went.

As regards the inhabitants, they are not negroes as frequently represented. They are Spanish and French, and many of them of accomplished European education, and some of them would compare favorably in the United States Senate, as our Soule once did. There are some German and English residents, mostly traders, and that is the element opposed to the annexation of the island to the United States, and the party which furnishes Cabral and his crew of disturbers with the sham revolutions paraded so frequently in newspapers for the United States market. Those immense revolutions amount to about as much as a row in the Sixth Ward in New York City, or the like in Baton Rouge, which, in Washington, for political effect, calleth forth the whole military force of our government, and is of about as much importance. The rest of the population is mixed, but superior in education and intelligence, owing to many years of freedom and education, to the same mixture in the United States. [illegible] Soudhomme, a gentleman of great intelligence, [illegible]cation, and distinguished patriotism. He was the man who organized the people, and fired the "first gun," to drive the Spaniards out of the island. (The Spanish protectorate was like King Stork among the frogs, in the fable.) He is a negro of the purest African blood. San Domingo is a republic, and the people are very jealous of their institutions. Hayti, comprising about one-third of the island on the west end, is also a republic, but a negro republic, the constitution and laws of which prevent a white man from owning real estate, doing business there, or even living there without a special permit.

The separation of San Domingo and Hayti, politically and socially, is a noticeable fact, proving that all the laws that man can make cannot resist the laws of God. The two races cannot live in harmony on terms of equality, either politically or socially. The island, once an immense source of wealth to Spain, has deteriorated, and the question may be justly asked, why so? The island has the same sun, the same favored climate, the same rich valleys and sloping hills, and its mountains and streams are yet full of forest and mineral wealth. The answer is in the want of a strong, protective government, so that its inhabitants can feel secure in their improvements on their places and property, and so that interested English and German traders cannot, to hold on their present monopoly, hire some vagabond of an adventurer to make a raid to scare off Americans, and the protection of our government. Under our protective government, in that island a smothered energy would soon develope itself, enriching themselves, and greatly adding to the national wealth. In a few years it would be as attractive a place of resort, either in summer or winter, for business, pleasure or health, as any place in the United States. In a military, naval, or commercial point of view its importance must be apparent to all. I could speak more in detail of its varied min[illegible] newspaper article I must be brief. I can state, however, in truth, that there is really little known of the value of the island.

The people of the island have had the bravery to throw off the Spanish and French yokes, and in 1861 again drove the so-called "Spanish protectorship" from its shores. They have had the intelligence to form a republican government, more truly so than ours, and have made less mistakes. Though few in numbers, they have had the endurance to maintain themselves almost unrecognized by stronger governments, particularly by their natural protector, the United States. If properly appreciated, this acquisition would only be second in importance to that of the Louisiana territory in 1808.

H. S. THORPE.

It is stated upon good authority that Cadet Grant, son of the President, was one of the principal persons engaged in the outrage by which three young men, Baird, Barres, and Ficklinger, were brutally driven from the West Point Academy, and who after their return, were coerced into resignation by alarm. Their resignations were accepted without the usual form of consulting the parents, and the whole proceeding indicates a disposition to protect the perpetrators, rather than the victims, of this cruel and shameful proceeding. The Committee of the house of Representatives owe it to the country to probe the matter to the bottom, and Gen. Slocum is relied upon for a faithful report, of the facts. This is not the first occasion in which Cadet Grant has figured in violating the discipline of the academy, and been upheld by orders of higher authority.

### A Frightful Scene.

In Havertraw bay, on Saturday, one hundred and seventy men were fishing from the edge of a large field of ice. At about 4 o'clock in the afternoon the cry of "The ice is moving—run for the shore!" spread consternation among them. The wildest excitement followed. The frightened fishermen saw clear water between the ice they were on and the solid bridge north of Cruger's. The entire field of ice, embracing the whole channel of Haverstraw bay, was moving and carrying with it, nearly two hundred human beings. Pikes and nets were dropped, and there was a rush for safety, while the air was filled with cries for hell.

In ten minutes both the shores were lined with people, who ran wildly about, not knowing what to do. Finally a few of the more cool headed launched four boats and started on a dangerous voyage of rescue. In the meantime nearly all of the fishermen had reached the edge of the ice, and plunged into the freezing water, reached the shore covered from head to foot with ice.

Nine men were left on the ice, which the surging tide was swinging far out into the river. Again the boats started to the rescue, but before they reached the floating ice, five of the men were struggling in the water. They were pulled into the boats nearly dead from cold, and taken to the shore. The boats again put out; but at this time the floating ice, to which four men still clung, had reached a point two miles below. The men could be seen in the centre of the field, stamping, throwing up their arms, and crying for help. The edges of the ice were being gradually broken off, and fissures opened in all directions. The boats reached the edge of the field, but the men could not be induced to leave the centre.

The time dragged on until ten o'clock, and the ice had floated six miles down the river, when the men in the boats succeeded in getting a footing on the crumbling edge. They found the four fishermen in a terrible condition, with feet, nose, hands, and ears frozen. They had given up all hopes of succor. They were with difficulty got to the boats. All escaped from the ice-field in safety, and landed on the west shore ten miles from where they started. The fishermen were taken to Cruger's, where they are receiving medical attention. Their condition is precarious, though they may recover. Their names are Peter Moran, William Brown, James Clark, and Thomas Riley.

A SAVING CLAUSE.—Some years ago there was a good deal of excitement among the people of a certain town in C—— county, Vermont on the subject of religion, and almost every man in the place was more or less awakened to a sense of his sinfulness, and made a public declaration of his intention to lead a different life. Among the rest were three of the principal men of the village, whom we will call M. B., and G., who being all present at one of the meetings, took part in the proceedings, to the great joy of the faithful, and much to the astonishment of "the rest of mankind" then and there assembled. M. rose first, and having made a general confession of his unworthiness, said in conclusion, that he had always intended to be an honest man, but that if he had wronged any one, he was willing to make full restitution. B. followed, speaking in very much the same manner. G. rose in turn and spoke of his sins and wickedness done; but coming down to the last, he remarked, with a caution characteristic of himself, "If there is any man I have defrauded, I shall be most happy to sit down and talk it over with him."

The following is one of Mr. Prentice's little waifs, so many of which appeared in the Louisville Journal in its palmiest days.

"Sometimes—it is a sweet, sweet song warbled to and fro among the topmost boughs of the heart, filling the whole air with such joy and gladness as the birds do when the summer morning comes out of the darkness, and day is born on the mountains. We have all our possessions in the future which we call 'sometimes.' Beautiful flowers and singing birds are there, only our hands seldom grasp the one, or our ears hear the other. But, oh reader, be of good cheer. For all the good there is a golden 'sometimes,' when the hills and valleys of time are all passed—when the wear and fever, the disappointment and the sorrow of life are over—then there is the place of rest appointed of God. Oh, homestead! over whose roof fall no shadows or even clouds, and over whose threshold the voice of sorrow is never heard—built upon the eternal hill, and standing with spires and pinnacles of celestial beauty among the palm trees of the city on high—those who love God shall rest under thy shadow, where there is no more sorrow nor pain, nor the sound of weeping—'Sometime.'"

WHAT A HALF ACRE WILL DO.—A shoemaker over in Jersey bought a half acre lot. He was fond of fruit and read the papers. The soil was wet clay, and he selected fruit adapted to the climate. He built a house and put his land in a condition to produce fruit. He had no manure, but the droppings of the street cattle. In his leisure he brought from the woods bark, rotten wood, moss, and leaf mould, which he mixed with the soil, three feet deep. This was done by degrees, and then as fast fruit. He became so interested that he retired from his cobbler's bench. His half acre supported himself and his wife comfortably—almost in elegance. She had no servant and had plenty plenty of time to cultivate flowers. Strangers inquired about their beautiful home. Isabella grapes and common currants formed the bulk of their fruit. With a better selection, his income would have been larger. Others had the same success on small pieces of ground. One man supported his family on one acre. Half was in grapes, the crop of which in one season sold for $800, and he has no bills to pay. If contraction brings success, let us know it, and practice it.

We have before us the last monthly report of the Chicago German Society. The statistics it contains are, in our opinion, a strong argument for immigration to the South. Of 780 persons who applied to the German society in Chicago for employment, only 103 were able to obtain employment. This state of affairs prevails not only in Chicago; but in all the overcrowded cities of the Northwest. The supply of labor by far exceed the demand. Here in New Orleans the reverse is the case. Good mechanics and agricultural laborers are, especially at the present season of the year, when our planters are making preparations for the next crop, in constant demand, and command good wages. The large number of laboring men woh are now leading a miserable ife in the large cities of the North and Northwest, and scarcely make enough to keep body and soul together, should direct their attention to the South, where any new arrival of hard working and honest men is considered a welcome addition to our population.—[Ex.

### The Swedes as Farm Laborers.

Wherever the Swedes have been introduced in the South, either as farm laborers or house servants, they have given general satisfaction. In Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Virginia, large numbers of these people are employed on these farms, and we constantly hear of movements in those States among the planters to increase their immigration in such bodies as to meet the demand for laborers in every department of the local industry of the different communities. In Mississippi there are probably eight or ten thousands Swedes employed, and the agency at Water Valley, as we learn from the papers published in that town, has already received orders that will more than double the number. From the other States mentioned above, agents have been sent to Sweden, and we shall not be far from the truth in saying that at least thirty thousand of these laborers will be landed at Southern ports within the next three months.

We desire to call the attention of the planters of our parish to the following letter to several prominent agriculturists of Georgia by a Swede, who for the past two or three years has been living in Jasper county, in that State. It will be seen that the Swedes are highly delighted with the country, and are desirous of bringing as many of their fellow-countrymen over the South as possible. The writer has been instrumental in introducing thousands of Swedes into the section of country where he resides, and the planters seem to be so well pleased that they have commissioned him as their agent to Europe, for the purpose of bringing over a large number this spring. He says:

"Sirs:—I suppose you have heard of the emigration from Sweden to Georgia. I wish to inform you that I am going to Sweden next spring, for the purpose of bringing laborers to Jasper county. I wish to make this fact known in your county. Perhaps some of your citizens would like to send for laborers. I am a Swede myself. I have lived in this country three years, and am so well pleased that I want ten thousand of my countrymen to come here. We are raised to work, and love to work every day except Sunday.

"I beg to refer you to Messrs. W. Lofton, Dr. W. D. Madison, J. Spights, J. Roberts, W. Penn, and J. Greer, of Jasper county, all of whom sent for laborers last year, and now propose to send for others. The terms are seventy-five dollars for each emigrant, and that they work for you for one year, and during the time you pay them twenty-five dollars as additional compensation. After the first year, you will make your own bargain with them. If you treat them right they will stay with you a number of years."—[Ex.

Heaven help the man who imagine he can dodge enemies by trying to please everybody. If such an individual ever succeeded we should be glad of it—not that one should be going through the world trying to find beams to knock and thump his poor head against, disputing every man's opinion, fighting and elbowing, and crowding all who differ within. That, again, is another extreme. Other people have a right to their opinions—so have you; don't fall into the error of supposing that they will respect you more for turning your coat every day to match the color of theirs. Wear your own colors in spite of the winds and weather, storms and sunshine. It costs the vanquished more than one, but it didn't [illegible] honest, manly independence to stand its ground.

LOGIC.—A man who was up to a thing or two, once offered to bet that he could prove that this side of the river was the other side. His challenge was soon accepted, and a bet of