

The Sugar Planter.

VOL. 1. NEW SERIES.

WEST BATON ROUGE, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1856.

NO. 26.

THE SUGAR PLANTER,
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

HENRY J. HAYMOND,
Editor & Proprietor.
Office near the Court House,
WEST BATON ROUGE.

TERMS OF THE SUGAR PLANTER.

Subscription—\$1.00 per annum in advance. Single copies 10 cents. The paper is published every Saturday morning, except on public holidays.

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Terms to Clubs—There is a club of 12 for \$10.00 per annum in advance. The paper is sent to each member of the club.

Where a Club of not less than 12 is formed, with the cash, the paper will be forwarded at \$2.00 each subscriber, and two additional copies for the agent.

Job Printing—Such as Pamphlets, Books, Cards, Business Letters, and other Notices, printed with neatness and dispatch. In all cases, cash on delivery.



AYER'S PILLS.

A new and successful remedy for the cure of all Bilious Disorders—Constipation, Indigestion, Jaundice, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Fevers, Gout, Humors, Necessities, Irritability, Indigestion, Headache, Pains in the Side, Back, and Limbs, Female Complaints, &c. &c. Indigestion is not more or less required, and such sickness and suffering might be prevented, if a harmless but effective Cathartic were more freely used. No person can feel well while a positive habit of body prevails; besides, it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which might have been avoided by the timely and judicious use of a good purgative. This is all true of Colds, Fevers, Rheumatism, and Bilious Derangements. They all tend to become chronic, and produce the most distressing and fatal diseases which lead the human race to the grave. Hence a reliable family physic is of the last importance to the public health, and this Pill has been perfected with consummate skill to meet that demand. An extensive trial of its virtues by Physicians, Professors, and Patients, has shown results surpassing any thing hitherto known of any medicine. Cures have been effected beyond belief, where they were not suspected by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of imposture.

Among the many eminent practitioners who have testified in favor of these Pills, we may mention:
Prof. J. M. Locke, M.D., of the Medical College of Cincinnati, whose high professional character is everywhere known.
J. M. McKim, Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States.
Thos. Corwin, Secretary of the Treasury.
Hon. J. M. Wadsworth, Governor of Indiana.
N. Lonsborough, great sugar grower of the West.
Also, Dr. J. K. Carter, President Chemist, of New York City, endorsed by
Hon. W. L. Marcy, Secretary of State,
Wm. B. Astor, the richest man in America,
S. L. Loring & Co., Proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel, and many others.

Had space permit, we could give many hundred testimonials, from all parts where the Pills have been used, but we have no room for more than the experience of eminent public men as found in their official reports.
These Pills, the result of long investigation and study, are offered to the public as the best and most complete which the present state of medical science can afford. They are compounded not of the drugs themselves, but of the medicinal virtues of vegetable compounds, extracted by chemical means in such a manner as to insure the most perfect system of concocting for medicinal use. In the Clergy, Physicians, and all who are desirous of a more efficient remedy than had hitherto been obtained by any process. The reason is perfectly obvious. While the old mode of composition, every medicine is compounded with more or less of narcotics and irritating qualities, by this each ingredient is purely vegetable, and the action of the Pills is gentle, and the effects are permanent. The Pills are not only safe, but they are more quickly remedial, and the only a sure, more powerful, and more efficacious than any other medicine known to the world.

As it is frequently asserted that my medicine should be taken under the sanction of a physician, and as he could not properly judge of a remedy without knowing its composition, I have published the accurate formula by which both my Pills and my Syrup are made, in the whole body of Directions in the United States and British American Territories. However, there should be no remedy forwarded by mail to be received, but the Patent Medicine that is advertised, but can be taken if their composition was known. Each bottle consists in their mystery. I have no secret.

The composition of my preparations is laid open to all men, and all who are competent to judge on the subject freely acknowledge the superiority of their intrinsic merits. The Chief Factor of medicine before its effects were known. Many eminent Physicians have declared the same thing of my Pills, and even more confidently, and are willing to certify that their indications were more than realized by their effects upon trial.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal vessels to purify the blood, and stimulate the healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.
Being sugar-wrapped, they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.
For minute directions, see wrapper on the Box.
PREPARED BY
DR. JAMES C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist,
LOWELL, MASS.
Price 25 cents per Box. Five Boxes for \$1.
SOLD BY
H. T. WARD,
WILLIAM ROGERS,
J. L. VIALLET,
West Baton Rouge Feb. 23, 1856.

Proceedings of the Police Jury of the Parish of West Baton Rouge.

Proceedings of the Police Jury of the Parish of West Baton Rouge, met on Monday the 26th day of June 1856, at the Court House of said Parish. Present: Messrs. J. M. Wadsworth, Robert H. Linder, J. M. Wadsworth, W. D. Winter, and J. M. Wadsworth.

On motion of J. M. Wadsworth, W. D. Winter was called to the chair as President of the Jury. The Clerk then read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved and read. The following persons were appointed to examine the accounts of the late Police Jury, to-wit: J. M. Wadsworth, Robert H. Linder, and J. M. Wadsworth.

The Police Jury then proceeded to the election of a Sergeant at Arms, and Philip Deschamps was elected. On motion of W. D. Winter, N. W. Pope Sheriff was elected as Parish Tax Collector for the ensuing year.

Messrs. Frank White, Adam Hebert, and W. D. Winter were appointed to compose the Finance Committee. Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Wadsworth were appointed Inspectors of the Market.

The Police Jury then proceeded to the election of a Committee of five to examine the accounts of the late Police Jury, to-wit: J. M. Wadsworth, Robert H. Linder, and J. M. Wadsworth.

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Fillmore's Letter of Acceptance.

We copy from the Richmond Whig of Thursday last, Mr. Fillmore's letter of acceptance of the nomination of the National Convention of the American Party, which has just closed at New York City, for the Presidency of the United States in the election to be held in November next. It has accompanied with you, Andrew Jackson Donelson, Esq., of Tennessee, as the candidate for the Vice Presidency.

The Convention has charged the undersigned with the arduous duty of communicating these proceedings to you and of asking your acceptance of a nomination which will receive not only the cordial support of the great national party whose name it is made, but the approbation also of large numbers of other distinguished friends of the Constitution and the Union, who will rejoice in the opportunity to testify their grateful appreciation of your faithful service in the past, and their confidence in the future, and to integrate for the guidance of the future. The undersigned takes advantage of this occasion to tender to you the expression of their own gratitude for the services of your high consideration with which they are yours, &c.

Alexander H. H. Stuart,
Andrew Stewart,
Erasmus Brooks,
E. B. Bartlett,
Wm. J. Bames,
Ephraim Marsh,
Committee, &c. &c.

Paris, May 29, 1856.
GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter informing me that the National Convention of the American Party, which has just closed at New York City, had unanimously presented my name for the Presidency of the United States, and associated with it the name of Andrew Jackson Donelson for the Vice Presidency. The unexpected communication made me at first surprised, but I have since reflected upon it, and I have concluded to accept of the nomination, and to give up my return from Italy, and the duplicate, mailed thirteen days later, was received on my arrival in this city last evening. This must account for my apparent neglect in not giving a more prompt reply.

You will pardon me for saying that when my administration closed in 1853, I considered my political life as a public man at an end, and thenceforth I was only anxious to discharge my duty as a private citizen. Hence I have taken no active part in politics. But I have by no means been an indifferent spectator of passing events, nor have I hesitated to express my opinion on all political subjects when asked, nor to give my vote and private influence for these men and measures I thought best calculated to promote the prosperity and glory of our common country. Beyond this, I regard it improper for me to interfere. But this nomination and unexpected nomination has imposed upon me a new duty, from which I cannot shrink; and therefore, as proving as I do of the general objects of the party which has honored me with its confidence, I cheerfully accept its nomination, without waiting to inquire of its prospects of success or defeat. It is sufficient for me to know that by so doing I yield to the wishes of a large portion of my fellow citizens, in every part of the Union, who, like myself, are sincerely anxious to see the administration of our Government restored to that original simplicity and purity which marked the first year of its existence, and if possible to quiet that alarming sectional agitation, which, while it debilitates the monarchists of Europe, causes every true friend of our own country to mourn.

Having the experience of past service in the administration of the Government, I may be permitted to refer to that as the exponent of the future, and to say, should the choice of the Convention be sanctioned by the people, I shall, with the same scrupulous regard for the rights of every section of the Union which then influenced my conduct, endeavor to perform every duty confided by the Constitution and laws of the Executive.

As the proceedings of this Convention have marked a new era in the history of the country, by bringing a new political organization into the approaching Presidential canvass, I take the occasion to re-affirm my full confidence in the patriotic purposes of that organization, which I regard as springing out of a public necessity, forced upon us to a large extent by unfortunate sectional divisions, and the tendencies of these divisions towards disunion. It alone, in my opinion, of all the political agencies now existing, is possessed of the power to silence this violent and disastrous agitation, and restore harmony by its own example of moderation and forbearance. It has a claim, therefore, in my judgment, upon every earnest friend of integrity in the Union.

So estimating this party both in its present position, and future destiny, I freely adopt its leading principles as announced in the recent declaration of the National Council at Philadelphia, a copy of which you were so kind as to enclose me, holding them to be just and liberal to every true interest of the country, and wisely adapted to the establishment and support of an enlightened, safe and effective American policy, in full accord with the ideas and the hopes of the fathers of our republic.

I expect shortly to sail for America, and with the blessing of Divine providence, hope soon to tread my native soil. My opportunity of comparing my own country and the condition of it with those of Europe, has only served to increase my admiration and love for our own blessed land of liberty, and I shall return to it without a desire ever to cross the Atlantic again.

I beg of you, gentlemen, to accept of my thanks for the very flattering manner in which you have been pleased to communicate the results of the action of that enlightened and patriotic body of men who composed the late Convention, and to be assured that I am, with profound respect and esteem, your friend and fellow-citizen.
MILFORD FILLMORE.
Messrs. Alex. H. H. Stuart, Andrew Stewart, Erasmus Brooks, E. B. Bartlett, Wm. J. Bames, Ephraim Marsh, Con.

The Date Tree in New Orleans.

In a lot situated at the corner of Orleans and Dauphin streets in the city of New Orleans, there is a tree which nobody looks at without wondering how it came there. For a long time it was the only one of its kind in the State, and from its isolated position it has always been cursed with sterility. It reminds one of the warm clime of Africa or Asia, and wears the aspect of a stranger of 4500 miles driven from his native country. Indeed, with its shape, the foliage, standing prominently under the blast of one of our November northern winds, it looks as though it were an exile. Its enormous trunk is nothing but an agglomeration of knots and bumps, which each passing year seemed to have deposited there as a mark of age, and as a protection against the blows of time, and of the world. I enquire for its origin, and every one will tell you that it has come there from the interior. A sort of negro but impressive story is attached to it, and it is accordingly justly respected as one of the old oaks of Louisiana. Hold would be the axe that would strike the first blow at their foreign patriarch, and it were prostrated to the ground by a profane hand, what native of the city would not mourn over its fall, and brand the act as an unnatural and criminal deed? So long has the date-tree of Orleans stood—that time honored descendant of Asiatic ancestors!

In the beginning of 1727, a French vessel was wrecked at New Orleans, a man of highly intelligent, who wore a Turkish dress, and whose whole appearance was single servant. He was received by the Governor with the highest distinction, and was conducted by him to a small but comfortable house with a pretty garden, then existing at the corner of Orleans and Dauphin streets, and which from the circumstances of its being so distant from other dwellings, might have been called a small retreat, although situated in the limits of the city. There the stranger, who was understood to be a prisoner of State, lived in greatest seclusion, and although neither his attendant could be guilty of indiscretion, because none understood their language, and although Governor Perier severely rebuked the slightest intemperance, yet it seemed to be the settled conviction in Louisiana that the mysterious stranger was a brother of the Sultan, or some great personage of the Ottoman Empire, who had fled from the anger of the vice-regent of Mohammed, and who had taken refuge in France.

The Sultan had peremptorily demanded the fugitive, and the French government, thinking it derogatory to its dignity to comply with that request, but at the same time, not wishing to expose its friendly relations with the Sultan monarch, and perhaps desiring for political purposes to keep in his hands the important quest it had in its hands, had recourse to the expedient of answering that he had fled to Louisiana, which was a distant country, that it might be looked upon as the grave, where, as it was suggested, the fugitive might be suffered to wait in peace for actual death, without danger or offense to the Sultan. Whether this story be true or not is a matter of so little consequence that it would not repay the trouble of a strict historical investigation.

The year 1727 was drawing to a close, when on a dark and stormy night, the howling and barking of the numerous dogs in the streets of New Orleans were observed to be fiercer than usual, and some of that class of individuals who pretend to know everything, declared that by the vivid flashes of lightning they had seen, swiftly and stealthily gliding, towards the house of the "unknown" a body of men who wore the scowling appearance of malefactors and ministers of blood. Thereafterward came also a report that a practical looking Turkish vessel had been hovering a few days previous in the bay of Barataria.

Be it as it may, on the next morning, the house of the stranger was deserted. There were no traces of mortal struggle to be seen; but in the garden, the earth had been dug, and there was the unmistakable indication of a recent grave. Soon, however, all doubts were removed by an inscription, in Arabic characters, which was affixed to a post, and which was sent to France to be deciphered. It ran thus: "The justice of heaven is satisfied, and the date-tree shall grow on the traitor's tomb. The sublime Emperor of the faithful, the supporter of the faith, the omnipotent master and Sultan of the world has redeemed his vow. God is great, and Mahomed is his prophet. Allah!" Some time after this event a foreign looking tree was seen to peep out of the spot where the corps were had been deposited in that stormy night, when the rage of the elements yielded to the restless fury of man, and thus it explained in some degree this part of the inscription, "the date-tree shall grow on the traitor's grave."

"Who was he, or what had he done, who had provoked such relentless and far-reaching revenge? Ask Nemesis, or at that hour when evil spirits were allowed to roam over the earth, and magical incantations are made the ally of the elements, who tree of the death?" The history of the elements of poetry and romance. Mr. Irving has faithfully recorded the portion connected with DeSoto's expedition. Mr. Cuvier's work aims to sketch both the history and romance of the early settlement of Louisiana. Let our western press gather, and let western historians record, and western authors faithfully work the rich store of the historical legends of the West. We need DeSoto, Marquette, La Salle in literature, to explore the almost trackless wilderness of western romance, and open to us its wonderful resources.

Reasons—Never to resent a supposed injury, till I know the views and motives of the author of it. Not on any occasion retaliate.

Always to take the part of an absent person who is conspired in company, so far as truth and propriety will allow.

Not to affect to be witty, or to jest so as to wound the feelings of another.

The Way to Cape Ann.

Some forty years ago there lived in Boston a Frenchman, who had been, and who spent some time in the country, and who spoke our language very imperfectly. He had occasion to visit Gloucester, Cape Ann, and in those days there were no railroads, consequently he had to make his journey by some other conveyance. Accordingly he procured a horse and started off on horseback. He found the difficulty of the road and after he had passed Beverly Village, when not knowing where he would have done in such a case, he turned to the first person he met, and asked the way to Gloucester. There happened to be a Frenchman, a Yankee passing along just at that time, and our traveler raised his hand to his hat and bowed as Frenchmen often will do, and thus addressed the Yankee.

"Voulez vous m'indiquer le chemin de Gloucester?"

"Well, you tell me the way to Cape Ann?"

"You can keep on unless you see your legs together under the horse."

"But I do not wish to keep on the horse, I wish to go to Cape Ann."

"Oh! you want the place to keep on, do you? Now, down this way, and always stick the piece to keep on in the saddle, and I guarantee in the night."

"You understand, I do not want to keep on the horse, I want you to call me 'Keep On, the Keep On.'"

"Well, stranger, you are an odd fellow. This is a very moral town, and our regulations would not allow anyone to keep Ann in any other woman."

"You be one tick head, you rascal! I want you to call me 'Keep On, the Keep On.'"

"Worse and worse, you want the town to keep Ann, do you? No, Monsieur, that would go down at all; you would ruin the reputation of the town of ancient Beverly. 'Twas the stranger."

"I will visit you, soon, you infernal man. I ask you to call me 'Keep On, the Keep On,' and you tell me about the horse, the saddle, and the woman. Now, you will tell me the way to Cape Ann, do you?"

"Oh! how I take it! I suppose you want to know the way to Gloucester, Cape Ann, or don't you?"

"Oh, oh, don't you?"

"Well, why in Heaven don't you say so at first? Keep straight ahead and turn to the right."

"Thank you, Monsieur, I do not wish to know. Bonjour!"

And the traveler went on his way rejoicing.

REPORT OF THE MERCHANDISE ADVOCATE

Let us offer the following piece of female Woman's Rights.

An odd and respectable citizen of our parish, after advocating the principles of "Woman's Rights" for a long time, begins to repent of his folly thus:

"I am not a man, I am married—I ain't my own man any longer. This ain't my home; this ain't my carriage, my horses, my cows, my money; oh, no, they are Mrs. ————'s. I am not the clever, hospitable Mr. ———— of Morehouse, but that dashy Mrs. ————'s husband. Lilly came to my parlor yesterday, sweet Lilly! she almost consuls papa for all his cures; clattering curls, blue eyes—dear Lilly."

"Whose lovely child is that?"

"Mrs. ————'s."

"Of course, it is! She don't belong to me. Oh, certainly not! That expensive hat set just giving her is not mine, it belongs to Mrs. ————'s."

"What if I did pay for it? Don't it belong to Mrs. ————'s?"

"Poor oppressed woman! they have only all their own property, and half of their husband's by law, and the rest by forcible possession; but they need more rights! Where rights are wrong, I wonder what words the petitions would use! And then the idea of calling me 'anybody,' I'm a cipher! I'm an antimalcule—I'm a bubble—a jack-o-lantern—a vision—I'm absorbed—swallowed up—extinct."

"Farewell, vain world, I'm going home, and if ever I come back to this world again, I'll come a turkey-buzzard, and soas aloft and muse on the troubles of my present hen-pecked sex."

SOUP OR NOTHING.—At a very excellent hotel, not a hundred miles from our parts, there were one day short of a waiter, when a newly arrived itinerant was hastily made to supply the place of a more expert hand.

"Now, Barney," said mine host "mind you serve every man with soup the first thing—serve soup first."

"Bada! I'll do the same," said the alert Barney.

"Soup came on, and Barney, after helping all but one guest, came up to the last one.

"Soup, sir," said Barney.

"No soup for me," said the man.

"But you must have it—it's the rules of the house."

"Darn the house!" exclaimed the guest, highly exasperated. "When I don't want soup I won't eat it. Get along with you."

"Well," said Barney, with solemnity, "all I can say is just this, it's the regulations of the house, and d—n the d—n who will get tell ye's finished the soup!"

The traveler gave in, and the soup was gobbled.

LOCAL ABSTRACT TO BE OFFERED \$2500 00

1st. Aimee Josephine Vander Eken wife of J. M. Tullier, \$375 00

2nd. Victoria Sigurd wife of H. G. Givens, 375 00

3rd. Elizabeth Tullier wife of E. Brustard, 375 00

4th. Elizabeth Tullier wife of E. Brustard, 375 00

5th. Aspaair Tullier wife of Julie Goddard, 375 00

6th. Adolphine Tullier wife of Thos. C. Lile 375 00

7th. Elizabeth Tullier wife of Joseph Allen, 375 00

8th. Elizabeth Tullier wife of Joseph Allen, 375 00

9th. Elizabeth Tullier wife of Joseph Allen, 375 00

10th. Elizabeth Tullier wife of Joseph Allen, 375 00

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEES ON MEMBERS OF THE POLICE JURY

WEST BATON ROUGE, MAY 30th, 1856.

To the President and Members of the Police Jury.

The undersigned committee appointed by the Police Jury to investigate the accounts of the late Police Jury, and to report thereon, have the honor to inform you that they have completed their duty, and to submit to you the following report.

(Signed) J. M. Wadsworth,
Robert H. Linder,
J. M. Wadsworth.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEES ON MEMBERS OF THE POLICE JURY

WEST BATON ROUGE, MAY 30th, 1856.

To the President and Members of the Police Jury.

The undersigned committee appointed by the Police Jury to investigate the accounts of the late Police Jury, and to report thereon, have the honor to inform you that they have completed their duty, and to submit to you the following report.

(Signed) J. M. Wadsworth,
Robert H. Linder,
J. M. Wadsworth.

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