THE SUGAR PLANTER.

HENRY J. HYAMS,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞ All communications intended to promote the private ends or interests of Corporations, Societies, Individuals, or Schools, will be charged as advertisements.

☞ Cards of a business character can only be inserted in this paper as advertisements, and must be paid for IN ADVANCE.

NOTICE.

Communications intended for this paper should be directed to Baton Rouge, not Washington, as heretofore.

Our exchanges will oblige us by a strict compliance with the above.

☞ Any of our friends, desiring to forward communications, &c., to the city, CANNOT do better than to send them with Mr. **Richard Markham**, captain of the ferry-boat, *Byrona*, will be promptly delivered and attended to.

☞ **Geo. E. Sprague** is the agent and collector.

☞ **Henry J. Puckett**, is our agent and collector for the city of Baton Rouge.

☞ **Messrs. Hyatt & Frazer**, No. 22 Commercial Place, are our special agents in New Orleans.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
A. J. DONELSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

FIRST DISTRICT.
Elector—J. B. WILKINSON, Jr. of Plaquemines.
Substitute—Hon. GEORGE EUSTIS

SECOND DISTRICT.
Elector—GLENDY BURKE, of Orleans
Substitute—H. M. SUMMERS, of Orleans.

THIRD DISTRICT.
Elector—D. F. KENNER, of Ascension
Substitute—B. G. THIBODEAUX, of Terrebonne.

FOURTH DISTRICT.
Elector—PRESTON POND, Jr., East Feliciana.
Substitute—N. S. EDWARDS, Washington.

FIFTH DISTRICT.
Elector—JOHN E. KING, of St. Landry.
Substitute—A. D. COCO, of Avoyles.

SIXTH DISTRICT.
Elector—PETER ALEXANDER, Tensas.
Substitute—L. P. CRAIN, of Caddo.

SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1856.

☞ Dr. A. F. Doussan, an old and highly respectable citizen of our parish, died on the 6th inst., after a long and lingering illness.

Washington, July 8.—The Senate passed a bill appropriating funds for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi over the President's veto, by a vote of 31 to 12.

Mr. Brooks was tried to day for assult on Sumner and fined $300.—*Gazette.*

The Benton Democracy and Buchanan. The Benton Democracy met in St. Louis, on the 25th ultimo to ratify the nomination of Buchanan. Benton made a speech. According to the Democrat, ten thousand men were present, and great enthusiasm manifested. On the contrary, the Republican and Intelligencer states that the affair was a grand fizzle, and assert that not over fifteen hundred persons were present.

☞ We have been blessed with several heavy showers of rain lately, which have been of much benefit to our planters and others. But for this timely visit—having almost dispaired of ever seeing rain again!—we should have been compelled to record a general destruction to corn and other vegetation in our vicinity. The crops in the lower part of our parish are reported to be abundant, with the exception of the cane. From the present appearance of the weather, we are likely to have more rain than we want just now.

The New Ferry Boat.—Admiral Markham of the *fleet*, Byrona, called upon us yesterday—his handsome face wreathed with smiles, and informed us that his new boat was nearly completed and would be down here about the 20th inst. This is gratifying intelligence to those who are compelled to cross the river often, as a great many are fearful of the old Byrona's ability to breast the surges of the mighty Father of waters.—Since recieving this pleasing and welcome news, the Admiral has given orders for a new "brass coat and blue buttons," and has also indicated a feverish desire to permit his mustachios—they were so killing!—to vegetate once more. The dignity of the service must be maintained—at least so sayeth the Admiral!

To Planters and others.—People living in the country are often subjected to many annoyances when their business compells them to visit the city, and as often it could be attended to by others without the necessity of their leaving home. We have often heard remarks made by residents here and elsewhere that a good business agency in New Orleans, would be a vast benefit—if properly conducted and by responsible persons—to our country merchants, planters and others. An agency of the kind to supply this deficiency has been established in the city by Messrs. Hyatt & Frazer, two young men well known, and who furnish the best of reference, and who undertake to execute all business entrusted to their care with faithfulness, to the best interest of their patrons. Their office is at 22 Commercial Place, New Orleans, where communications can be addressed to them.

The Steamboat Controversy.

Our humorous cotemporary over the river has become entangled in a war with the coast packets, which, from present indications, will require skillful pilotage on the part of our cotemporary, to steer clear of the bars among which it has floated. With a generosity which we hope Third street will give us credit for, we idly to its assistance, and on the part of our merchants (I assert that the greater portion of the Crescent's paragraphs is true. When the Capitol ceased running in this trade—if the statement of our merchants are entitled to any consideration—process of monetrized passage came lately wentup. It is true the prices were lowered, not because of the remonstrances of our Baton Rouge merchants, but because the Bella Donna by strictly adhering to the old prices had obtained a great portion of the Baton Rouge trade. The prices of the Bella Donna were always reasonable and no war was given to the remonstrances of our citizens by the officers of that boat whenever they overstepped the bounds of reasonableness. Although the officers of the coast packets are perfect gentlemen and some of them is a well known and highly popular Baton Rougian still people will not in these latter days stand up for friendship whilst dollars and cents weigh in the scale, and friends will freight on the cheapest boat, although they would gladly avoid themselves of the opportunity—if presented—of stopping on boats belonging strictly to the trade.

We are led to these remarks by the general and loud complaints of our merchants, some of whom complain that the *Crescent* has sought to evade the question by placing it upon the shoulders of the merchants, and from the opening remarks of our contemporary it would seem as if they were pelted in their convictions.

We would take this opportunity of informing our mercantile readers that the columns of the *Sugar Planter* are ever open to them, either as a medium of complaint or defense, and as long as we wield the pen editorial, with proof to take us back in a just cause, we will do our utmost in their behalf.

The Concert.—Thursday evening the 3d inst., witnessed a crowded assemblage in the Christian Church—assembled to enjoy the charming music of the trained voices of the scholars of Dr Sprague's Collegiate Institute. To say that all present were pleased at the skill and harmony displayed by both teachers and scholars, would be but to state the simple truth. We would not individualize where all were so proficient, but cannot help noticing the Misses M——n, Miss F——, Miss F. L——, and Miss B——, Miss C. M—— who played and sang charmingly and enhanced the audience in such a manner that they forgot the *place* and applauded vociferously—Miss M. M—— was not the least charming of the charming hosts of charmers, and we hope to hear her voice's low sweet melody in many concerts yet to come. The closing Hail Columbia by the twenty four floral songsters raised an enthusiastic cheer from the crowd which was checked by the timely recollection of the place and which if the scene had been elsewhere would have swelled into a prolonged outpouring of intense American feeling.

The Fourth.—On Friday last, the city was literally deserted and every one who could obtain a conveyance fled away to some of the many pic-nics in the country. At Greenwell there was a procession and ball. At Denham's a ball; pic-nics at Scott's Bluff Springfield, Plains, Devil's Swamp and at Montesano bayou. The splendid steamer Byrona, Admiral Markham, took up the Scott's bluff party which under the direction of Messrs. T——y, W——l, P——e, B——n, and T——r, went off as one of the fair ones remarked, "Splendidly!" Every one contributed to the common enjoyment and the evening storm seemed but to vary the fun and lend additional excitement to the scene. Our reporter was along, but he fell desparately in love and wandered off into the woods where no doubt he is still singing the praises of his fair one to the woods and forests. We give up all hopes of hearing from him until the Knights of Jericho hold a mass meeting when he will be forced by a concatenation of circumstances to be present.

Knights of Jericho.—We understand that this peculiar institution is flourishing in the fair city of Red Stick, with a rapidity that knows no parallel. It is we believe a society opposed to the vending or using of intoxicating beverages—although in one instance it proved to be just the contrary. A *musical* friend of ours who had never tasted liquor (what a goose!) but joined for the fun of the thing, has been intoxicated ever since. He says that he got drunk on the beauty of the Knightesses and we fear if some of our good looking friends do not hurry into the mystic Circle and relieve him "by cutting him out" 'twill go hard with him. The Knights are to have a grand turn out some evening this week and we are fully convinced from the well well know energy of its founders it will in every way be worthy of them.

Why don't they do it.—Why don't these emigrant aid societies in their horror for the crime of pologamy, send old bachelors to Utah.—[B. F. Butler at Fanneuil Hall.

It is proposed to send one old bachelor—Buchanan—up salt river next fall, but Salt Lake will do just as well. Any way to accommodate.—*Ex.*

Repudiates the Platform.—Hon. L. M. Morrill, of Aqusta' President of the last Senate of Maine has renounced his connexion with the democratic party, having written to the State Committee of which he is a member his repudiation of the platform adopted at Cincinnati.

Buchanan's Chances.

The following letter we take from the *New Orleans Crescent* of the 8th inst., which argues with a great deal of judgement, the chances of Mr. Buchanan's success. The letter is well worth a perusal and we commend it to our readers.

Editors Crescent.—I have read with care the editorial article in the Delta of the 4th inst., on the subject of the Presidential election in which it is shown that Mr Buchanan cannot be elected by the people or the House of Representatives, should the election go before that body.

The subject is becoming of deep interest as the period of election approximates, but to where is it entitled to the same profound consideration as here in the South. The most important of our peculiar institutions is deeply involved in the result of our national elections; and, however much it behooves us to be watchful on all occasions, at this moment we should be even more watchful than ever.

I propose to invite the attention of your readers for a brief statement of facts through your columns.

Whoever is elected President by the people must obtain one hundred and forty-nine votes out of two hundred and ninety-six. The vote of the slave states is one hundred and twenty—that of the free states one hundred and seventy-six. Give all the slave States to Mr. Buchanan and give him Pennsylvania also (twenty-seven votes), yet he is not elected. But this is not all. There are several slave States which he cannot get, viz. Delaware, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana and Missouri, where contests of Democratic elections are now on the field. These States, then, increase the difficulty of his election, and it becomes irresistably clear, therefore, that without several of the *free* and *all* of the slave States, Mr. Buchanan will be defeated. Now, which of the free States can be carried by the Democratic party? They, surely, cannot claim either New York or Ohio? Surely not. Nor is there a free State in the Union, excepting perhaps Pennsylvania, and that is doubtful, which can be counted upon with certainty to return Democratic electors. Well, then, shall he stand? Mr. Buchanan cannot be elected without some free State votes, which he cannot get, and it he could get them he must have all the slave States, which we know it is impossible for him to get. What should be done, then, to defeat the 'Black Republicans?' The reply is plain and simple and must be satisfactory to the people of the South. You must vote for Mr. Fillmore, the only man who can carry any respectable number of free State votes. The recent manifestations of his personal popularity give unerring proof of this. You should vote to support him without a division, because he is known to be steadfast and sound on all national questions, while it is so known that Mr. Buchanan is, and we secure in consequence the elevation to office of a man hostile to abolitionism and all its concomitant evils in the country.

The wily political machinations of the Democratic party have so long controlled our country, that men's minds are slow to comprehend the true condition of our political position, and slow to surrender their long-toned preference for a name, even when the substance has passed away, and has left but a shadow behind of a political organization. Never before has there been a time when the Democratic party was so feeble as now. In some of the Southern States it holds fast to its power, it is true, but in others, and States which it certainly have not the power to control the success of its nominees for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. Hence it becomes a matter for serious reflection in the people of the South how they will cast their suffrages on this occasion. For the South to vote for the Democratic party would not be to secure its success in the Union in any circumstance now presented to our view, while the lamentable result is more like of defeat to Mr. Buchanan, who can be elected beyond casualty, doubt, and is the only candidate who can. Will the people of the South then hesitate? The choice is presented to us of securing the election of Mr. Fillmore by the people, by voting for him here in the South, or to throw the election into the House of Representatives by voting for Mr. Buchanan.

My pen fails to convey my feelings when I contemplate the probable result in that contingency. For however deplorable it would be, it must not be said that the South did all that was necessary to defeat an election by the people, and to give it to the House. Let it not be said that the unwarted fetters of party discipline so completely overruled the sober judgement of the people of the South as to oblige them to forget their own interests and their allegiance to Southern institution in a moment of peril, as the present unquestionably is. Let it not be said that blind adherence to the Democratic party in the South gave us an Abolitionist for president, and led to the final ruin of our own cherished institutions. Let it not be said that our political degradation was accomplished by a fatal blow given by ourselves.

On the contrary, mindful alone of our duty to our country and ourselves, let it be said that the people of the South, disregarding party dictation, and preferred Mr. Fillmore beyond all others, secured the election, by the people, of a patriot of tried ability and unblemished worth to the highest office known to man.

Americus.

"You can Turn it, Buchanan."—We are indebted to a gentleman of high character for the following anecdote of that veteran statesman and patriot, Henry Clay, and the politician, James Buchanan:

June 12th, 1856.—*Dear Sir.*—Your notice of Mr. Buchanan, a few days since, reminded me of an anecdote told me of him by Mr. Poinsett, of South Carolina, some years ago.

A party of gentlemen were dining together in Washington, among whom were Mr. Clay and Mr. Buchanan. Mr. Buchanan had just been appointed Minister to Russia, and was making some inquiries of Mr. Clay about court dress, its character, cost, etc. Mr. Clay told him he had one, for which he had no use, and he would give it to him. Mr Buchanan thanked him, but said as he had worn it, it must be tarnished. Mr. Clay replied in that manner which was peculiar to him, "Oh, but you can turn it, Buchanan." The discomfiture of Buhcanan was complete, as the conversation took place just after Mr. B. had turned his politrical coat in a most unblushing manner. Mr. Clay's rebuke should be placed before the people. It gives the character of the man in a sentence. His chamelion nature unfits him for the crisis. In the present complication of affairs, we need in our Chief Magistrate a rare union of moderation with firmness—a union exhibited by Mr. Fillmore with singularity felicity during his administration. "The hour has come, and the man?"—but not the man to whom Mr. Clay could say, "You can turn it, Buchanan."—*Augusta* (Ga.) *Chronicle.*

The Cause of the Flood in France.—The Archbishop of Lyons has issued a mandate, in which he attributes the inundation to the violation in his diocese of the law of the church respecting the observances of the Sabbath!

The Sugar Planting Interest.

The following passage of the reports of the proceedings in the United States Senate on the 26th of May, will be found peculiarly interesting:

Mr. Slidell—I ask the unanimous consent of the Senate to introduce a joint resolution which has been prepared under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and has received his sanction, for an object which I will explain very briefly.

The sugar crop of Louisiana for several years past has fallen off from 100,000 or 110,000 hogsheads of product, to probably this year not more than 15,000. One cause which gives rise to very great apprehension on the part of the planters of Louisiana is the supposed deterioration of the cane.

The cane cannot be planted from seed; but the cane itself must be planted, and the plant germinates from the eyes of the cane. It is necessary to introduce new plants, and in order to do that conveniently, it is necessary that vessels should be allowed to proceed at once to the plantations where the cane are to be planted, so as to avoid the injury resulting from frequent handling, which destroys the eyes of the cane. The Secretary of the Treasury is willing to allow vessels to proceed directly to the plantations, without unloading at New Orleans, but he has no authority of himself to do so. At my instance, he has drawn up a joint resolution to accomplish this object, and as it will cost nothing to the Treasury, and will not impair the revenue, I ask for immediate action on it.

By unanimous consent leave was granted to introduce the joint resolution (S. R. No. 19) for the relief of the sugar planters of Louisiana; and it was read the first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Hunter—Is it proposed to act on the resolution at once?

Mr. Slidell—Yes, sir, and I will state briefly what it is. It has the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury as is shewn by the following letter:

Treasury Department, June 21, 1856.

Sir: Referring to your communication of the 19th instant, I have the honor to enclose here with the draft of a joint resolution for the relief of the sugar planters of Louisiana, which, it is believed, will meet the object you have in view.

I have the honor to be
Your obedient servt.
James Guthrie,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. John Slidell,
U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.

Its objects is to allow vessels, without stopping, to proceed at once to transfer cargoes of sugar cane to the plantations where they are to be used.

There being no objection, the joint resolution was read the second time, and considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to authorize the collector at New Orleans, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to allow vessels readily laden with sugar cane imported and entered at that port, to be used as seed, to proceed without breaking bulk to the plantations on the navigable waters of Louisiana, to which the cargoes may be designed. The collector is, however, to designate an inspector to accompany the vessel to her destination, whose compensation is to be paid by the importers.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time and passed.

Mr. Slidell—In connection with the same, I ask permission to present a resolution of inquiry which I hope may also be considered at once:

Resolved, That the Committee on Agriculture be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making a specific appropriation for the impartial distribution of sugar cane for gratuitous distribution to the sugar planters of the United States.

I will state that in my applications to the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of the Treasury, I found great alacrity on their part to do every thing that was possible to accomplish what they considered so desirable an object to this important agricultural interest of Louisiana. In connection with this resolution, I beg leave to submit letters from the Navy Department and the Patent Office, which I proposed to refer with this resolution to the Committee on Agriculture. I believe that committee is not overburdened with business, and I trust this subject will meet its early attention. The letter from the head of the Navy Department is as follows:

Navy Department, June 24, 1856.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 12th inst. in which you advise me of the serious apprehension entertained by many sugar planters in Louisiana of the deterioration of the cane now planted, and make the suggestion that possibly our ships of war might, without inconvenience or detriment to the public service, render essential aid to the important branch of agricultural industry.

Be assured, sir, that I partake of the interest you manifest in contributing in every proper way to the advancement of this branch of agricultural pursuit.

The naval squadrons can, without the slightest prejudice to the usually prescribed duties, aid agriculture much in acquiring practical information, and bringing to their own country plants and seeds easily procured in their cruises which now extend over a large part of the globe.

Specimens of the sugar cane have, in one or two instances, to my knowledge, been brought home in our national vessels, but unfortunately, on examination, it was found that the cane was not sufficiently protected and cared for during a long voyage through varying climates to preserve it.

I propose, during the present week, to issue instructions to the commandants at certain stations, to make exertion to procure specimens of the cane, with proper directions for preserving them from injury during the voyage. I am, sir, very respectfully,
your obt serv't
J. C. Dobbin.

Hon. John Slidell,
United States Senate.

I have received from the Patent Office this communication:

U. S. Patent Office, June 17, 1856.

Dear Sir: In answer to your inquiries relative to the best mode of introducing a fresh supply of the cuttings of the sugar cane into the Southern portions or the United States, I would reply that I know of no more feasible and expeditious way than bringing them from Brazil, British Guinea, or the Spanish Main, in some of our vessels of war, which may be returning from that coast, procured, packed and imported, directly under the supervision of a suitable person, who should be properly instructed on the subject before he leaves this country. The points most accessible, and where the cane grows to the greatest perfection, are Bahia, Demarara and Laguira. Due regard should be paid to the period of growth of the cuttings, the parts of the plants from which they are taken and the season and places at which they are to arrive in the States.

In reference to the mode of packing, the cuttings may be brought in a growing condition in "wardian" cases, or they may be put in moistened moss in tin rushs hermetically soldered or sealed. As to the mode of thus packing them, it could not be well described by written instructions, and, therefore, can only be explained in person by one practically acquainted with the business.

I think there would be no advantage gained by attempting to introduce the cuttings from India or any of the adjacent countries or isles, as I understand that the the canes of these regions, in general are quite as defective or diseased, as on this continent, which has been attributed to continued propagation from cuttings taken from near the roots of the plants, and an annual succession of crops in our Southern States. The evil can only be remedied by fresh supplies of healthy cuttings, and due regard paid to rotation and a judicious application of suitable manures.

Should it be required of Congress to import the quantity of canes you propose, it will afford me pleasure, at any time, to give this subject any personal attention in my power.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
D. JAY BROWN.

Hon. John Slidell, of Louisiana, United States Senate.

The Delta and its Detractors.—The course which the Delta has deemed it its duty, in justice to itself and to Southern interests, to pursue in reference to the underhand shuffling by which Louisiana was honeyfuggled in the Cincinnati Convention out of the honest expression of its preference, and its comment upon the letter of acceptance of Mr. Buchanan—which document we again repeat unequivocally advances the doctrine of "squatter sovereignty," so detrimental to the South—have, we perceive, produced a considerable flutter in quarters where politicians of a certain class usually congregate. Our shafts were well aimed, and the political tricksters at whom they were levelled are now writhing under the sting. Under the protection of a pseudo-Democratic sheet, which, while professing to be the organ of a party, is, in fact, naught else but the mouthpiece of an arrogant and insignificant clique they have been reduced to take shelter, and from their retreat are now indulging in the harmless and recreative occupation of launching the anathemas of excommunication upon our devoted heads. The bull has gone forth. We are interdicted. Hear the decree:

"We warn our friends that the Delta is working in the interest of our opponents—that it intends the Democratic party evil and not good—and that all its statements are to be taken as adverse assertions, and not as Democratic admissions. We especially warn our city Democrats that its course is calculated to do them all the mischief that it can. We warn all Democrats, everywhere, that for the present, it is their enemy, and not their friend."

This choice extract embodies, in a nutshell, the denunciatory spirit of the whole article which appeared on Sunday morning in that cast off political harlot, pompously styled the "Louisiana Courier." Of the merits of the case we leave the community to judge. We take occasion, however, to assure those who have watched the spirit of independence and indifference to outside clamor with which we have been in the habit of conducting our journal, that any and all such attempts in future to gag our opinions, or to intimidate us into acquiesce in views which we have reason to believe both false and injurious, will be regarded by us with the silence of contempt which such conduct deserves. Our time and space are too valuable to be thrown away upon controversialists who distort truth to subserve party ends, and whose arrogance is only equalled by their stupidity. They know our rates of advertising, and we hope will not expect a gratuitous notice in future.

Meantime, whatever gag-system the rank and file of Democratic journalism may subscribe to—though it may be thought treason among the faithful, to insinuate that Mr. Buchanan squints, especially at the ladies, because he cannot help it, or that he is not a Cherub in virtue, an Adonis in beauty, or an Apollo in genius—we shall continue our independent course, advocating principles, but spurning to be the slave of party. While the Courier is organizing defeat for its party, we shall be humbly zealous to keep alive the vestal flame of a true faith; and when it shall be spread like an inky pall over the corpse of its victim, we shall hail the event as the beginning of reconstruction, and the harbinger of a better and nobler era.

We love principle better than success, and the South more than party; this is the head and front of our offending, and for this we leave the public to judge, if we should be held up as objects of virtuous indignation, even by so immaculate a censor as the sheet alluded to. We have said. The faithful may dine as soon as the great fogleman of Customhouse street blows his trumpet. No more.

The Steam Engine in Rome.—The spirit of the age is beginning to make itself manifest in the Eternal City. The wheels of progress have overcome every obstruction and reached it. A letter from Rome, dated May 1, says:

The railway to Frascati will be opened to the public probably during the present month and this first triumph of the spirit of steam in the Roman dominions will soon be followed by still more important improvements.

The station, as at first projected, is outside the walls of the city, but the company hope to be able to bring it within the space between Coliseum and the Arch of Titus. The intrusion of so vulgar an affair as the steam engine may take away somewhat from the severe character of these majestic ruins, but the living may gain what the dead lose. The gasometer is within twenty steps of the temple Vesta, a Macadamized road traverses the Forum, telegraph wires follow the Appian Way and other prodigies of modern art threaten to eclipse the marvels of the ancient.

Our Relations with England.—The following is from the London weekly newspaper edited by Douglas Jerrold:

"Let the Americans seize Messrs. Pierce and Marcy and bind them over to keep the peace, and the people of England will have no hesitation in answering for a couple of Lord Palmerstons, even were such twins of sublety and strength vouchsafed them. In the meantime, let the public writers of both countries but vindicate their noble duties by a dispassionate discussion of difficulties, by an earnest appeal to the common sense and common humanity of the people,—exposing the frauds of quacks and montebanks, whether the jackpudding for the nonce be a President or a Prime Minister. Let the men of the pen on either side of the Atlantic steadfastly do this, and swords will still rest in their scabbards.

Next week, we trust, these pages will be printed on an engine planned by an American brain, forged by American arms, and set up here on English soil by American hands most—noble specimens withal of our American brethren on the other side of the wave. Now what need we care for the red tape, when we may bind both sides of the Atlantic together with the tapes of the steam-press!"

Awful Catastrophe.—We regret to do it, but our position as a public journalist requires us to let the cat out of the bag. It is a well known fact that one of the medicinal springs at Denham's, took a strange freak on the Fourth, and run with whisky and water until the evening of the 6th.

One of our friends having engaged a buggy for himself alone (strange freak) drank at this spring in order to cure himself of nervous debilitation, and found himself in the same fix with forty million other jolly fellows as any in these United States. When the time for setting out home drew nigh, he made several desperate and frantic efforts to obtain the company of a lady to Baton Rouge, but all in vain. After each repulse he would retire to the Spring above mentioned, and quaff. At last becoming as cool as a cucumber he resolved to bother no more feminines and retired to a back seat. His friend Mustache however, resolved that Church street should be a lady *accompaniment* and informing Statuary that he would scare up some one in want of a beau, he forthwith proceeded to do so. In a few minutes a committee of three entered Statuary's quarters and informed him that Mustache wished him to "pick up his feet and come along, as a lady friend was waiting for him in his buggy. Statuary traveled instanter, and upon arriving at the buggy he found a *finely formed* lady waiting his arrival—he was introduced by Mustache who made a bow to the lady which she returned in the manner they do these things in Livingston. Statuary observed that Shuppaw was on the lock board, and Statuary observing his hand in close proximity to the lady's neck, when in the act of bowing, he whispered to Mustache "what is Shuppaw doing?" "with nothing, only *scratching* her neck—that's the way they things in Livingston—jump in man, she's rich as—— turkey buzzards oil, and never mind her veil She's modest like all these country girls" Statuary jumped in and give old *Lucy* the rein. He noticed that the lady kept tumbling to and from him, but ascribed it to the whiskey spring "doubling" in his eyes. However they got along pretty well until Statuary attempted to run his buggy up a tree in pursuit of a squirrel when the were both emptied on the grass.

The denouement to poor Statuary was startling—the lady having fallen out first he fell on her and run a *pine splinter* about 3 inches in his arm. Examining the lady attentively to see if she was hurt, he discovered that a *pine stump* had been palmed off on him for a female rosin heel. *Things* are selling at reduced prices—in fact *cheap* at a certain locality.

To the Hon. John McVea.

Observing that you together with the following named gentlemen, have been placed upon the Democratic Electoral Ticket, to-wit: Messrs. C. J. Villere, Wm. A. Elmore, T. Landry, T. O. Moore and H. Grey, and presuming that each of the gentlemen named, will feel an interest in discussing before the people, the important questions involved in the present Presidental contest.

I therefore cordially invite you, and any of the above named gentlemen to be present at the following appointment, and met me in public debate. I desire to state that this invitation is *confined to yourself, and the gentlemen named, who composed the Democratic Electoral Ticket.* My late competitor for Congress, however will be welcome upon any of the occasions referred to. My appointments are as follows:

Parish of St. Helena.—Greensburg, Monday, Sept. 15; Amite Station, Tuesday, Sept. 16.

Washington.—Franklinton, Tuesday, 16 Sept.

St. Tammany.—Covington, Saturday, Sept. 20; Madisonville, same evening.

Livingston.—Springfield, Mondy, Sept. 22; Denham Springs, Wednesday, Sept. 24.

East Baton Rouge.—Church near Dr. Hereford's Thursday, Sept. 25; City of Baton Rouge, Wednesday, Oct. 1.

Iberville.—Bayou Goula, Saturday, Sept. 27; Plaquemine, Monday 29.

West Baton Rouge.—Brulee Landing, Tuesday, Sept. 30; Lobdell's Store Thursday, Oct. 2.

Point Coupee.—New Road, Saturday Oct. 4; Williamsport, Monday, 6.

West Feliciana.—St. Francisville, Tuesday, Oct. 7; Whitteker's Springs, Wednesday, 8.

East Feliciana.—Jackson, Thursday, Oct. 9; Clinton, Saturday, 11.

Very truly yours,
Preston Pond, Sr.

Clinton, La., July 5th.

Let the Children Sing.—The editor of the American Magazine, in speaking of vocal music, says:

"All children can learn to sing if they commence in season. In Germany, every child is taught to use its voice while young. In their schools, all join in singing, as a regular exercise, as much as they attend to the study of geography; and in their churches singing is not confined to the choir, that sits apart from the others, perhaps in one corner of the house, but there is a vast tide of incense going forth to God from every heart that can give utterance to this language from the soul. In addition to the delightful influence has upon the character, it has also a marked influence in suppressing pulmonary complaints. Dr. Rush used to say that the reason why the Germans seldom die of consumption was that they were always singing.

Preserve your Health.—The following from a medical journal is most excellent and opportune advice, and though intended for New York, will do equally well for Baton Rouge:

It should be the care of every person to preserve the several functions of their body in full tone. Disease falls first upon those whose organism is already disorganized through their own neglect. Guard well against constipation and its opposite. Eat nothing indigestible. Avoid all green and half matured vegetables and fruits. Pay strict attention to the cleanliness of the surface of your bodies; and above all, begin the work of purification about your yards and your house early—and do it thoroughly. Cleanliness, simple diet, regular habits will form the strongest protection against the coming epidemic. As no man can tell when the arrow of death may fall first, he is the wisest who first puts his house in order.