

THE SUGAR PLANTER.

HENRY J. HYAMS,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

All communications intended to promote the private interests of corporations, Societies, Institutions, or schools, will be charged as advertisements.

Cards of a PERSONAL 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, or West Baton Rouge. Our exchanges will confer a favor upon us by directing as above.

Any of our Baton Rouge friends having communications, for the SUGAR PLANTER, by leaving them with Mr. Richard Markham, on board the ferry boat, Bayou, will be promptly received and attended to.

Henry J. Puckett, is our authorized collector for the city of Baton Rouge.

Messrs. Hyatt & Frater, No. 22 Commercial Place, are our special Agents for 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—B. G. THIBODEAUX, of Terrebonne.
Substitute—FERGUS GARDERE, of Jefferson.

Fourth District.
Elector—PRESTON POND, Jr., of East Feliciana.
Substitute—N. S. EDWARDS, Washington.

Fifth District.
Elector—JOHN E. KING, of St. Landry.
Substitute—A. D. COCO, of Avoyelles.

Sixth District.
Elector—PETER ALEXANDER, Texas.
Substitute—L. P. CRAIN, of Caddo.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1856.

Col. Joseph S. Williams, of our parish, will address the citizens of Baton Rouge this evening at the Court House. Col. W. will speak at Plaquemine on Tuesday night, the 14th inst.

DAUGHERRETTYPES.—Vail and Persac continue their extensive business at Heroman's corner. Their apparatus is complete in every department, and the most superior likenesses are guaranteed to all. Gentlemen and ladies from the country can have their daguerreotypes taken at shortest possible notice, without interference with their business. A few seconds are only required to complete the most beautifully finished picture of old or young Call at their rooms and examine specimens.

NEW LIVERY STABLE.—FRANK MECKLEN has just completed his stable, nearly adjoining our office, and is now prepared to accommodate the public with anything in the Livery line. FRANK is determined to keep what has been so long wanted on this side of the river—good horses and buggies.

The Old Line Whigs.

Since the unanimous and enthusiastic endorsement of Mr. FILLMORE by the old line Whig Convention lately held at Baltimore, we find that the Whigs in all directions are coming up manfully to the support of the American candidate. The assertion of our democratic friends, that the Convention was held too late to affect the numerical strength of either of the then organized parties, was altogether gratuitous and without a syllable of truth. The large majority of the old line Whigs until that Convention, maintained a strict neutrality and afterwards cheerfully endorsed the action of the Convention and are now battling for the glorious cause of the Constitution and the Union. Of those who had previously given in their adhesion to the democratic party, many of them have come back to the support of their old and tried leader. Senator PEABODY, of Maryland, whose accession to the democratic party, not long ago, created such a furor among our almost despairing opponents, has determined, on being convinced that Mr. FILLMORE is the only man who can defeat FREMONT, to give him his undivided support. The old National Intelligencer, after affording up to a short period since, aid and comfort to the enemy, has flung to the breeze the banner of FILLMORE and DONELSON and is doing noble work in the cause. Thus it is, all over the Union. The conservative and patriotic of all parties are rushing to the support of the American standard. They know that it must be planted on the Capitol in the great battle about to ensue, or all will be lost. Unless checked now, they feel the spirit of sectionalism will become unconquerable and to this belief, they are willing to surrender all their old prejudices and predilections. This result is no more than what we expected. Those who supposed the followers of CLAY and WEBSTER, could be induced to support their hereditary enemy, JAMES BUCHANAN, were reckoning without their host. There never was any foundation for such a belief, though strongly asserted, to affect the action of that class of our people, who make availability a leading qualification in the candidate whom they would support. In conclusion, three cheers for the Old Line Whigs of the Union!

The present Aspect of the Canvass.

The time for the discussion of the great issues involved in the present contest, is now nearly at a close. But little over two weeks, and the question of the Presidency, with all its incidents, will be settled; it therefore becomes every individual entitled to a vote to determine whom he ought to support, and go to work earnestly in behalf of whatever candidate his judgment and his convictions of duty may lead him to prefer.

Of the respective merits of the various candidates, we have already said, perhaps all that is necessary. We have shown by a comparison of their antecedents, that Mr. FILLMORE is, by far, the safer man for the South and the Union.

We propose now, briefly to refer to the question of availability, which was raised at the commencement of the canvass, and has been agitated continually since, by our opponents. Which of the two candidates, Mr. FILLMORE or JAMES BUCHANAN, stands the best chance to defeat FREMONT and Black Republicanism? We answer unhesitatingly, that man who can obtain the largest electoral vote in the North. Let it be understood we are now discussing this question from a Southern point of view. As against the North the South is powerless. The entire electoral vote of the South given to one candidate would fall short of electing him; hence the question of availability, so far as we are concerned, must find its solution, in a comparison of the strength of the two candidates, least exceptionable to the South in the North.

The Democracy have all along contended that Mr. BUCHANAN's chances in the North were far superior to Mr. FILLMORE'S. Are they correct in the position they have assumed, is the question we would submit to every candid and impartial mind. And to determine this question, all that is necessary is to refer to facts.

The late elections in the Northern States, we think fully determine the point in issue. We were told, on the eve of the election in Maine, that the commencement of the great Democratic victory, which would result in the elevation of JAMES BUCHANAN to the Presidential chair, was to take place in that State. Ten thousand Democratic majority was regarded a very low estimate. The election came off, and the majority was not far from twenty thousand against the Democracy. Here was a great blunder, and the shrewdest of our opponents were for a time, at a loss how to explain the result, so as not to materially injure their cause—they finally however attempted to evade the difficulty, by asserting that they could do without Maine. They next pitched upon Connecticut as the great battle-field upon which Mr. BUCHANAN'S claims to Northern support would be fully and triumphantly maintained. Connecticut was sure for the Democracy by an overwhelming majority. Indeed if they could not carry this State they were willing to confess that they stood no possible chance of obtaining the electoral vote of a single Northern State. Well, the telegraph has just announced that the Democracy have been ignominiously defeated in Connecticut, the Gibraltar of their waning power. Where else can they look for success? To Pennsylvania? It is their last and only hope and with it added to the entire Southern vote they cannot elect their candidate. But Pennsylvania and we say it in all candor and truthfulness, we do not believe will give her electoral vote for her own even. Nor is this belief without strong evidence to sustain it. The American party in that State is stronger than ever—where then comes the supporters of FREMONT? Most assuredly from the Democratic ranks. Why, in Pittsburgh, a few days ago, at a Fremont Barbecue, there were alleged to have been 100,000 persons present, and we notice a significant fact connected with this affair—that two-thirds of the speakers were German Orators. That FREMONT will draw off from the Democratic party proper, all those inclined with Abolitionism, together with the entire German vote, there cannot be a doubt. In such an event as one can fail to see that the Democracy will be in a hopeless minority. Thus Pennsylvania is bound to go for FILLMORE or FREMONT.

Now for Mr. FILLMORE'S chances. It is true there have been held no elections since his nomination, in States claimed for him; but we have every assurance that he is certain to get New York, New Jersey, and Massachusetts, and probably several other Northern States. The fact of his carrying New York, even Democrats are forced to concede, so that according to their own admissions taken in connection with the evidence of Mr. BUCHANAN'S weakness above, Mr. FILLMORE is by far the most available man, at the present moment. Such being the case, those of our Democratic friends, who have harped so long and so loud about availability, if they are sincere, are bound to support Mr. FILLMORE upon the principle that he alone can defeat FREMONT and Black Republicanism.

MR. BUCHANAN AND SLAVERY.—The Raleigh Register, (N. C.) is showing up the inconsistencies of Mr. Buchanan on the subject of slavery, as follows:—In 1816 he delivered a speech in Congress, declaring that "slavery was a curse;" in 1819, that Congress could exclude slavery in the Territories; in 1838, another in favor of the reception of petitions to abolish slavery in the district and of maintaining the Missouri Compromise; in 1844, upon the Texas question, expressing his "repugnance by an act of his to extend the limits of the Union over new slaveholding territory;" and in 1848, another, that Congress had the power to legislate upon slavery in the Territories, and should extend the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific. In 1856, however, he took the back track, and swallowed his own words.

Tribute to the Memory of the late J. M. Brunor, Esq.

At a session of the Sixth Judicial District Court, began and holden in the parish of West Baton Rouge on Monday, the 6th day of October, 1856, H. M. FAYOR, Esq., announced the death of JAMES M. BRUNOR, in the following words, viz:

Since the last session of this Court, a sad and unforeseen event has happened. Among the members that usually occupy a place at this Bar, there is one missing—a chair that is vacant. Death with its impartial hand, has struck a fatal blow among the legal fraternity, by committing to his last abode, JAMES M. BRUNOR.

I will not attempt to eulogize the many qualities which marked the career of the lamented dead. All who knew him, must have openly if not tacitly, rendered homage to his moral, intellectual and social worth. As a lawyer, he stood high in his profession, and enjoyed the esteem and respect of his colleagues, as well as the confidence of his clients. As a man, there is not a minute of his life that is sullied by a dishonest act. So pure and kind was his disposition, that he could not have sinned in thought. The friend of humanity, he pitied rather than blamed its imperfections, and was always more ready to forgive than condemn. As a husband, he was endowed with all the domestic virtues; easy and cheerful in his manner, the conjugal home could not but feel the effects of his happy disposition. As a father, he had every reason to be proud of the example he had set to his family; they clustered around him with love and confidence, and were never repulsed with that unnatural frown by which mistaken parents estrange their children instead of conciliating them.

But the scene of life is closed, the sombre veil of death is drawn, there is nothing left of JAMES M. BRUNOR, except the recollection of his virtues. At this Bar, in society, among his family, his loss has left a void which will long be felt. Providence, in severing the bonds which connected him with this world, had no doubt an object in view—It will be done, however hard the blow that is inflicted.

To those of the legal profession who are upon the threshold of their career, I would point as an example worthy of their imitation, the course pursued by J. M. BRUNOR. A stranger in this community, with no pecuniary means, and but little patronage, he made his debut in life about twenty-six years ago. Honest, conscientious, persevering and industrious, he soon gained the confidence and respect of the world, and his efforts were rewarded with success. He leaves a family to mourn his loss; a son whose education and urbanity renders him justly worthy of his sire, and daughters whose polished and refined manners, whose hearts full of love and sympathy, will soothe the sorrow and distress of a bereaved mother.

To the widow and the orphan, we can give no consolation, save our sincere sympathy and our testimonial of respect to the memory of him that is no more. Time alone can dry the tears and dispel the anguish and affliction of those who survive the death of a faithful husband and a kind parent.

It will now move, that as a testimonial of respect to the deceased, the Court do now adjourn.

After the adjournment of the Court, a meeting of the members of the Bar was organized by calling Judge THOMAS G. MORGAN to the chair, and appointing W. B. CHAMBERLIN Secretary.

On motion, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the death of JAMES M. BRUNOR, occasions a vacancy which will long be felt by the members of this Bar.

Resolved, That from the moral, social and intellectual worth of the deceased, we had for him during life, the highest esteem and regard, and that it is but rendering a just tribute to his memory to proclaim on this occasion, our sincere regret that he has been called away from our midst by an unforeseen and untimely end.

Resolved, That we deeply and sincerely sympathize with the widow and orphan of the deceased in their affliction, and trust that they may ultimately receive that consolation which time alone and a kind Providence can bestow.

Resolved, That these resolutions and the address delivered by H. M. FAYOR, be spread upon the minutes of this Court, and a copy of both forwarded to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a testimonial of esteem for the memory of the deceased, the members of this Bar wear a badge of mourning for the period of thirty days.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed, consisting of Judge W. B. ROBERTSON, DAVID N. BARROW, and H. M. FAYOR, to present the family of the deceased with a copy of the address and resolutions.

Resolved, That the paper of this parish and those of the city of Baton Rouge are requested to publish the above address and resolutions.

On motion the meeting then adjourned.
THOS. GIBBS MORGAN, Pres't.
W. B. CHAMBERLIN, Secy.

Say that the sun is made of green cheese—the moon of locofoco matches—that a man is not proscribed for opinions sake in Baton Rouge by unprincipled politicians—that James Buchanan will be elected next President, but when you have told all the above truths, stop short in your assertions that the "old preparator" stands the smallest show of carrying either East or West Baton Rouge. The latter parish is always right—always has been right, and we intend to keep her so!—her vote is always the same and on the 4th of November next, she will fall into line for Fillmore and Donelson with heavier columns than ever she charged an enemy with before.

An experienced overseer is desirous of obtaining a situation. We commend his card to the notice of planters.

WHAT OUGHT TO BE DONE.—An article in the Richmond Inquirer (says a correspondent of the New Orleans Delta, at Richmond) has some suggestions that point directly to the duty of Southerners at the present time. It speaks of the presumption that Maryland should run a Freeport ticket, and it makes a request that should be acted on all through the South. It says:

Baltimore must be counted as not for us but against us. We must deal with her as with the other more northern cities, all sectional enemies who are assailing our domestic peace and property and our perpetuity as a free and equal confederacy of states. Baltimore, if she goes along with the north, must take the consequences and not be benighted by the patronage of the south. We must not make "fish of one and flesh of another." Our enemies in the slave states are the most dangerous. It is a question of vital interest—who is with us?

1st. We beg our friends in Baltimore to publish from time to time the names of those merchants, traders and business men of all vocations who are pro-slavery.

2d. We ask our southern dealers of all classes to note who are friends and who are foes in Baltimore as well as in other cities; and not to spend a dollar of patronage upon those who are not known to be for us.

3d. We ask our towns, villages and country people in the south to organize meetings, publicly to pledge their patronage to such only in all the cities, Baltimore included, as are known friends of constitutional protection to property in slaves; of state equality in the territories; of the union of the states; and who are not abolitionists and free-soilers.

4th. We ask the whole southern press, friendly to our views, to call attention to this matter, and to rouse their readers' sympathy of this course of self-protection.

5th. We ask our friends in Baltimore and all the northern cities, to organize and procure and publish reliable information on which our traders and buyers may act.

The south is afflicting not only its and other points of action, and if we have not a majority of friends in the north, the minority who are our friends shall be strengthened by our patronage for the protection they are willing to give to our rights of property and to our political equality in the Union.

Just exactly what we think about it! If the South will only be true to herself in all questions that agitate sectional differences, we think we can, without a doubt, bring our Northern friends to their senses. Those abolitionists rant and rave about slavery and its horrors, but they are by no means opposed to trafficking with Southern merchants and thus indirectly reap the benefits of slave labor. But withdraw your trade from them and you touch their pockets, and when you touch their pockets, you touch their lives. If our Southern merchants and planters will only rigidly adhere to this rule in making their purchases only of those who are favorable to the south and her institutions, it would tend more to put down this abolition feeling than anything else that could be done. At all events it is well worth a trial.

THE CHANCES FOR NEW YORK.—The well informed New York correspondent of the New Orleans Bulletin, "Observer," says in speaking of Mr. FILLMORE'S chances in that State and Pennsylvania:

But let me give you some details as regards the two great States of New York and Pennsylvania.

In New York the American party is probably better and more completely organized than any party ever was in any State—their lodges have gone over their lists, purged them, and even re-purged them of all deserters and doubtful men, and they return in the aggregate 181,000 voters, all of which they say are good men and true, and can be relied on, and no mistake. Besides these, there is the order of United Americans, separate and distinct from the Know Nothings proper, which will number 30,000 votes, and a foreign Protestant league which has 60,000 members—all of the preceding go for Fillmore, and as their delegates at the Convention said, it will be hard if on the top of these they cannot muster 100,000 likewise in the State; but say only 50,000, and there are then still 260,000 voters for Fillmore, out of 600,000 which will probably be polled, and certainly with three tickets in the field the above number will elect. It is said 220,000 will be a plurality.

The letters from this State are unusually encouraging, and speak in the most encouraging terms. I have one now before me, received to-day, which says, "the enthusiasm which has sprung up for Fillmore is startling, especially since the Convention at Baltimore. In my little town he will receive nineteen twentieths of the votes. We have polled it and know the fact."

I was in New York six weeks since, when the Black Republicans laughed at the idea of anything less than 75,000. One of their leaders who claimed that majority, and offered me a bet of \$500 on 50,000 majority; at my recent visit last week he had reduced his vaunt to 20 to 25,000 in the State. They are awfully seared just now, for they considered the State as perfectly safe by an immense majority. One thing is certain, Fillmore is now the onward candidate and Fremont is retreating.

In Pennsylvania, the Americans say they have 140,000 recorded voters in a poll of probably 420 to 440,000 votes. "The Old Line Whigs are still powerful in that State, and will throw a heavy vote. The American leaders are confident of success, and say she is as sure as New York, but I don't by any means feel so confident as I do of New York. Commodore Stockton is at the head of the Fillmore electoral ticket in New Jersey, where the race will be between Fillmore and Buchanan, as Fremont will be nowhere in that State.

But a few more weeks and the day of battle will be upon us. Americans are you prepared to meet the foe and scatter his squadrons in the fight? Are you willing to submit with disgrace and allow yourselves to be wheeled out of your vote by few whippersnapping locofoco politicians? Are you willing to trust the dearest interests of your country in the hands of a party whose every endeavor has been, and always will be, to involve the country in civil war and sectional strife? Or will you rise on the 4th of November in one tremendous upheaving, and throw headlong from your shoulders, this "old man of the sea" who now rides triumphantly upon your backs into every place of honor or profit in the gift of the people?—We shall see!

We see that our friends over the river have awarded the contract for building the new Court House for that parish, to Mr. R. H. Burk for the sum of 24,000. We suppose that now the contract has been awarded, the contractor will have nothing to do but complete the building. Our police jury, after a great deal of consideration, concluded to purchase the residence of Doct. Enders instead of building a new house, and now after purchasing it, they are just as long in coming to a conclusion about repairing as they were in purchasing. We thought this was a *just age*, but some of our police jurymen are about the slowest coaches we know of, and amongst them, those who were most prominent in advocating this purchase. We have not the slightest doubt our friends over the river will have their building up before ours is repaired. It is, however, a consolation to know that it is confidently expected, that at some remote period of time—can't exactly say *when*—we will have a quorum of our police jury, and then they will take into serious consideration the propriety of going on with the repairs aforesaid. Winter is coming on with its usual accompaniment of bad weather, and it is absolutely necessary that the repairs should be gone on with and no longer delayed. Stir up, gentlemen!

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.—It is seldom that we are ever called upon to notice as beautiful an assortment of House Furnishing Goods, as that now presented for public patronage to the citizens of Baton Rouge and vicinity, by Messrs. J. PIER & Co. These gentlemen, have spared no pains to make such selections as cannot fail to find favor with all those desiring to purchase goods of their line. Their assortment, for beauty, quality, and price, cannot be surpassed by any house of a similar kind in the South. We recommend a visit to their rooms on Church street—it will amply repay the trouble.

JEWELRY.—GOLDMAN, has just returned from the city with one of the finest and best assorted stocks of fine Jewelry that ever came to Baton Rouge. His show-cases present a beautiful appearance, and as every article he purchases, undergoes his personal inspection, one may be sure of buying none but the very best, in making their purchases from him. We advise all lovers of fine jewelry to give him a call and see his goods. Don't forget the place—the old stand under the Harney House.

STARTLING INTELLIGENCE!—That sweet little cherub of lococoism, the Iberville Gazette, says, in speaking of the late American demonstration in Baton Rouge:

Preston Pond, Capt. Allen and the Rev. Mr. Crenshaw, (the former, presiding elder of M. E. church) addressed the crowd.

Wonder if Pres. Pond knows that he is a presiding elder of M. E. church? And suppose he is an elder of a church, good master Peter, he has as much right to make speeches as certain State officials have of travelling about the country making them. Peter, you are a funny chap!

A NET FOR SOUTHERNERS.—The following extract from a speech recently delivered at a Buchanan meeting at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, by Judge McFarland, a leading Democrat of the Northwest, is well worthy the careful study of the Southern Democracy:

"Ah, they may talk about Kansas, and so on; but I tell you that Stephen A. Douglas has done more for the free territory and free speech, than all others in the country. There is not a State North of Mason and Dixon's Line that could have voted for a free constitution before the Nebraska bill was passed. Who'd deny this? Ah, where's the Codding! where's your imported whip! The man that says Kansas will be a Slave State is a liar! The man that says Democrats want it to be a Slave State, is a thief and a liar!"

This is certainly not very complimentary language to be used by one Democrat to his brother Democrats of the South, who are clamorous in their declarations that Kansas will be a Slave State. Judge McFarland is, however, a true disciple of Buchanan and Breckinridge. Buck has throughout his whole life, opposed the extension of slavery on all occasions whenever and wherever the question was presented; and Breckinridge is said to have declared in a late speech in Indiana that "the Democracy did not desire the extension of slavery." Yet in the face of all such declarations from their leaders, the people of the South are constantly told that the Democratic party is the only national party.—N. O. Bulletin.

"BUCHANAN, BRECKINRIDGE AND FREE KANSAS."—We received, a day or two ago, the following hand-bill for a Democratic meeting in Pennsylvania:

THE UNION MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED—JACKSON A DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING
WILL BE HELD AT
SMETHPORT, PENNSYLVANIA,
On Thursday, Sept. 18, Afternoon & Evening.

The following persons are to address the people:

Gov. Wm. Bigler, Penn.; Gen. Wm. F. Packer, Penn.; W. V. McKean, Esq., Col. S. G. Hatfield, N. Y.; Erasmus C. Grover, N. Y.; Col. C. T. Ward, Penn.; Hon. M. B. Chapman, N. Y.

Let this be a grand rally of the "North Tier" in favor of BUCHANAN BRECKINRIDGE and

FREE KANSAS!

See there, Democrats of Virginia and the South, what the platform of your party is at the North—in Buchanan's own State! "Buchanan, Breckinridge and Free Kansas!" We ask, is "Free Kansas" in reality a part of the Democratic creed? If so, why all the fuss we hear about making Kansas a Slave State? "Buchanan, Breckinridge and Free Kansas!" Does not this prove the entire unsoundness of Buchanan Democracy in Pennsylvania on the subject of slavery? What shameful hypocrisy on the part of the bogus Democracy.

The veritable hand-bill which was sent us from Pennsylvania, and which we have copied above, may be seen at the *Whig* office by any Whig or Democrat who prefers not to take our word in regard to it.—Washington *Whig*, 2d inst.

IS THERE NO DIFFERENCE?—The *Sig-Nights* say the provisions of the Kansas bill and the Utah and New Mexico bills are the same in principle, and the Utah and New Mexico being the same. Let us see:

Utah Bill, Sec. 5th.
"Provided that the right of suffrage and that of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States, including those recognized as such by the treaty with the Republic of Mexico, executed Feb. 2nd 1848."

Kansas Bill, Sec. 5th.
"Provided that the right of suffrage and that of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States and those who shall have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and the provisions of this Act."

We call that a difference with a vengeance! Is there no difference between the regular members of your household and any stranger who may drop in and arrogantly attempt to make himself at home by your fireside? Think of this crowding your children away from your fireside and table. That is a difference is it not?—*Ex*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.
THE undersigned having considerable experience in the management of business, would respectfully offer his services to any person wanting an OVERSEER. Apply by letter to me at Baton Rouge.
Oct. 11-1/2
F. A. B. HANES.

New Livery Stable.
The undersigned having opened a LIVERY STABLE in the town of St. Michel (Ferry Landing) respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. Horses and Buggies left at his stable will be carefully attended to.
Oct. 11-1/2
FRANCIS MECKLEN.

LOOK HERE!!
Extracted from the plantation of BEN HERRY, West Baton Rouge, on or about the 26th of Sept. 1856, a large BLACK MULE, branded on the left hind leg with the letter "H", and on the right hind leg with the number "9", and 6 or 7 years old. A liberal reward will be given for the taking up and delivery of said Mule to the undersigned.
Oct. 11-1/2
DAN HERRY.

Levee Inspector's Notice.
T. A. D. Makandans, Levee Guard and Editor of *Chapin*.
You are hereby notified to clean off your respective levees and fill up washes and gaps in the same and make in front of your respective lands, a road wide enough to run up in the centre, as the law requires with a reasonable fence. D. P. CAIN, Inspector.
West Baton Rouge, Sep. 25 1856. 7th Ward.

To the Agents of the Parish.
You are hereby notified to make a new levee commencing at the inside corner of the elbow below the gate, and extending up in a direct line to join your old levee at your upper post corner, and that you make a legal road on your entire tract, all within a reasonable time.
D. P. CAIN, Inspector.
West Baton Rouge, Sep. 25 1856. 7th Ward.

Notice.
To the Tax Payers of the Parish of West Baton Rouge.
Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Roll for the year 1856 has been by me, the undersigned, deposited with the Recorder of said parish, as required by Law.
JOSEPH BRADY
West Baton Rouge, October 1, 1856.

New Goods! New Goods!!
NOW OPENING at the general House Furnishing Ware Rooms of J. PIER & Co., a fine assortment of goods consisting in part of
ELEGANT PLATED WARE,
TEA SETS, COFFEES, CAND BASKETS,
CANDLES, CANNERS, CANNERS,
TABLE LAMPS, and TEA TRAYS,
FISH AND PIE KNIVES,
SALT AND GRAY LADLES,
SALT AND MUSTARD SPOONS, &c.
ALSO:
Very rich FRENCH CHINA FINEST
TEA
COFFEE
Ornamental and Plated
A complete stock of
CUT AND PRESSED GLASS WARE,
HIGH CHINA MANTLE and TABLE VASES,
and ORNAMENTS.

IVORY and BUCK HANDLED TEA CUTLERY,
PAPER CARVINGS and SHEERS,
FURNITURE and PAINTS,
BRASS and COPPERWARE AND IRON,
POLISHED STEEL FIRE IRONS,
PLASTERED TIN and BRASS WARE,
COVERED CHAIRS, PRUNING,
COOKING, PATENT and OFFICE STORES,
SAD IRONS, PATENT KNIFE CLEVERS,
WOOD and WILLOW WARE.

Cabinet Furniture.
ELEGANT MARRONET and WALNUT BUREAUS,
WARDROBES,
MARRONET TOP BUREAUS and FINE BOARDS,
CENTERS and FINE TRAYS,
DINING, TEA and WORK TABLES,
CANDLES, WASSERS, &c., &c.,
SOPHAS, TEA-TABLES,
BOOKING CHAIRS—EASY CHAIRS,
FURNITURE, BED ROOMS and OFFICE CHAIRS,
PLAIN FURNITURE of every variety.

We have also, a stock and expect here daily, a handsome assortment of WINDOW SHADES and CURTAINS, CARPETS, MATTING, OIL CARPET, and a large variety of articles to fully complete our stock of House Furnishing Goods in every particular.

This stock has been with great care by one of our firm, from the Manufacturers and Importers, and we can compete in price and quality with any establishment in the South. Come and examine.
Oct 4
J. PIER & Co.

Valuable Land for Sale in this Parish.
THE following described tract of land is for sale on reasonable and accommodating terms. It contains 185-50-100 acres, about 25 acres cleared and the balance well timbered, and all of it tillable land. It is situated in the rear of Messrs China and Courd's plantation and is known in the neighborhood as the
"THOMPSON TRACT."
In consequence of its having been patented to one Thompson. It is described on the United States Map of Survey as "Lots 5, 10, 11 of E. 33, T. 8, R. 11 E. It lies very near Dr. Lyle's Saw Mill.
It is very well watered good. Sept. 6-20.
For further particulars inquire at this office.

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130 lbs "Sanderson" fine cast'd steel
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Yellow ochre,
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Glass selected with great care by one of our firm, from the Manufacturers and Importers, and we can compete in price and quality with any establishment in the South. Come and examine.
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