The Sugar Planter.

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THE SUGAR PLANTER,
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURD

HENRY J. HYA

Editor & Proprietor.

Office near the Court House,

WEST BATON ROUGE.

TERMS of the SUGAR PLANTER:

Subscription.—$3 a year, due invariably at the time of subscribing; if not then paid, or within three months thereafter, five dollars will be charged; no subscription will be taken for a less term than six months; no paper discontinued until arrearages are paid.

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Job P

Such as PAMPHLETS, BLA [illegible] and other Notices, execu[illegible] patch. In all cases, cash [illegible] BLANKS, FUNERAL [illegible] a neatness and dea[illegible] delivery.

Proce[illegible] the Police Jury.

[illegible] SION OF MAY 9, 1857.

At an extra [illegible] of the Police Jury of the Parish of West Baton Rouge, duly convened and held at the Court House, on Saturday the 9th day of May, 1857, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the Jury met—

Present. James C. Woods, President; W. Bergeron, Frank White, Adonis Hebert, J. W. Pipes, Lafayette Caldwell, J. R. Devall, and W. D. Winter.

Absent: B. Landry and W. W. Lemmon.

The Jury appointed a committee to examine the credentials presented by Mr. J. S. Williams as member-elect from the 6th ward, said committee consisted of Messrs. W. D. Winter, James R. Devall and James W. Pipes. After due examination, said committee reported favorably, and Mr. J. S. Williams was sworn in and took his seat.

The object of the meeting having been announced, the following report was offered and adopted:

WHEREAS, the contractor A. W. Cameron has completed his work in compliance with the provisions of his contract, with the exception of some few things. That one half of the amount of said contract has been paid to him, and whereas Committee recommended that on the 1st of June the unfinished work as above stated, (having been completed) that a warrant be issued to him for the remainder, and for the further sum of two hundred dollars, having for extra work done upon the same under the supervision and direction of your Committee.

May 9th, 1857.

(Signed) W. D. WINTER, J. R. DEVALL, } Committee.

The following report was offered and adopted.

To the President and Members of the Police Jury of the Parish of West Baton Rouge.

Your Committee appointed to act jointly with a similar Committee appointed in behalf of the Parish of Iberville, to superintend and have made the necessary repairs and drainage to the cut off between the Parishes of West Baton Rouge and Iberville, beg leave to offer to your consideration a copy of the proposition of Mr. Louis Desoby, sr., to the two pasishes and which is hereto annexed.

"I the undersigned, Louis Desoby, sr., propose to the Parishes of Iberville and West Baton Rouge, the servitude of my canal in perpetuity by their enlarging said canal so as to give it eighteen feet in width and a sufficient depth to drain the Cut-off Road—the canal referred to runs parallel from the Cut-off Road to the Bayou Bourbeau—this servitude is intended to drain the Cut-off Road so as to make it passible at all times.

And in consideration of the said right of servitude above granted, the said Desoby, sr., is to receive from the Parish of Iberville alone, the sum of five hundred dollars."

(Signed) LOUIS DESOBY, sr.

I do hereby certify that this a true copy of the original on file in the office of the Police Jury of Iberville this day 4th May, 1857.

(Signed) J. H. RILLS,
Clerk of the Police Jury.

And in order to authorize your Committee to acquire jointly with the Parish of Iberville the servitude of drainage therein mentioned, in perpetuity, your Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That Tras. Landry and H. Bergeron be re-appointed a Committee on behalf of West Baton Rouge to act jointly with a similar Committee appointed by the Police Jury of the Parish of Iberville to contract and acquire of Louis Desoby by authenic act the right of way and servitude of drainage in perpetuity in his canal for the purpose of draining the waters accumulating in the Cut-off Road for and in consideration mentioned in said Louis Desoby's proposition.

Be it further Resolved, That said Committee jointly with the Committee appointed by the Police Jury of Iberville, be authorized to confer and act jointly with E. D. Woods, Francis Gallagher of the Parish of Iberville and E. Trinidad, Dan. Hickey and Y. T. Landry, State Commissioners by virtue of an act of the Legislature entitled "An act to provide for the finishing of the public Road running across the point between the Parish of Iberville and the Parish of West Baton Rouge.

Be it further Resolved, That the sum of five hundred dollars appropriated by this Police Jury on the third of May 1856, remains thus appropriated out of the Treasury, to be employed for the purpose of draining and making the necessary repairs to said Cut-off, by said Committee.

Be it further Resolved, That as said work progresses, the Committee is authorized upon its joint warrants to draw on the Paris Treasurer to the extent of said amount of $500 appropriated, or any part thereof necessary to the completion of said Road.

(Signed) H. BERGERON, J. T. LANDRY, } Committee

Resolved, That the Sheriff of this Parish be authorized to have the new Court House cleaned up and the rubbish and lumber around the house removed to a suitable place, and that so soon as the repairs in said building are entirely completed the several offices be removed to the new building, and that when the Police Jury meets again it assembles at said new Court House.

Resolved, That a Committee of three members be appointed to receive estimates for the repair of the fencing around the new Court House lots and erect such new fencing as may be necessary, and report at the next meeting, and to make arrangements with A. Barrow relative to Road, &c. Said Committee consists of Messrs. Jos. S. Williams, James W. Pipes.

Resolved, That the Parish Attorney be requested to examine unto the Parish titles to lots on which the old Court House and offices are situated and [illegible] ort relative to the same at the next mee[illegible] Police Jury.

Resolved, That the [illegible] rney be instructed to prepare a[illegible] ch a proper tax be levied upon y[illegible] horses, mules, and negroes, also upo[illegible] merated proprietors of shows, menageries and circuses, together with a fine for the non-payment of said tax.

Resolved, That two hundred and fifty dollars be and is hereby appropriated for the purpose of building bridges across the canals and bayous on the public road communicating at the plantation of Mrs. Mary Barrow and running through the Brusle to Walls' Store Rejected.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Finance Committee respectfully report that they have examined the following accounts, find them correct and recommend their payment.

P. Derichburg, election expenses	$ 7 75
Joseph Braud, Assessor Tax Roll	36 00
T. Bergeron, clerk of the Police Jury	150 00
Baton Rouge Advocate, printing	14 00
S. Allett, J. P., fees in State vs. Caire	4 00
S. Allett, J. P., fees in State vs. Doiron	4 00
H. Hebert, J. P., fees in State vs. Murray and State vs. Cummings	11 60
P. Derichebourg, constable fees in same	10 00
O. Bernard, Recorder, Tax Roll	45 00
O. Bernard, Recorder, book for office	20 00
Total	296 75

W. D. WINTER, ADAMIS HEBERT, FRANK WHITE } Committee.

Mr. Woods and Mr. Oscar Hebert's accounts having been rejected and there being no more business, the Jury adjourned *sine die*.

J. C. WOODS, President.

T. BERGERON, Clerk.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. HENNINGSEN IN NEW YORK.—The arrival of the steamship Illinois at New York on the 28th ult., with Gen. Henningsen on board, caused a multitude to assemble on the steamship pier. The General responded to the enthusiastic cheering and the repeated "tigers," by uncovering his head and bowing. The Express says:

Among those on the steamer's pier were Colonel Fabens, Colonel Frank Anderson, the Walker Nicaraguan Consul, General Cazeneau, Thomas Francis Meagher, Captain Bolton, and many other distinguished filibusters and sympathizers in the cause, who had prepared an open barouche, drawn by four iron gray horses, for the General's use.—These parties crowded about the General the moment they could get on board the ship, and, for a time, he was in great danger of suffering the fate of a martyr from the squeezes and carresses bestowed upon him by his friends.

As soon as he was able to get ashore which he accomplished before the vessel was fairly into her dock, the General was escorted to the barouche by some of his friends, surrounded by an immense crowd of people. The barouche was then driven off up Chambers street to Broadway, and thence to the St. Nicholas, followed by another carriage filled with his personal friends.

Arriving at the St. Nicholas, the party all went in and *took a look* at the magnificent bar-room, after which three carriages were brought into requisition again and drove to the residence of the General, No. 140 West 12th street. Arriving here, the reception scene between the hero and his wife and family was affecting in the extreme. Mrs. Henningsen, who is a very gne looking woman, and has maintained her fortitude during the long absence of her husband, gave way to her joy at his safe return.

The first excitement being over, Mrs. Henningsen, with Mrs. Thos. Francis Mehgher, who was also present, received and entertained the General's friends with much dignity. The parties who had accompanied the General home, after a short pause at the house withdrew, leaving the family alone. During a few moments' conversation with Mrs. H., our reporter learned that she takes the deepest interest in Nicaraguan affairs, and sincerely hopes that the campaign will re-opened at the earliest possible day, when she is sure that nothing but laurels will rest upon the brow of her husband, who she hopes will yet take possession of and conquer all that portion of Nicaragua on the line of the Rio Grande.

WAR OF PELOPONESUS.

Campaign 2d—Interim from Hoops to Hats.

MR. PLANTER:—It has been the unvaried rule of action, since the earliest history of mankind, for those who possess the supremacy of power, to exercise the illimitable prerogative of governing the dependents of their will with a stern adherance to the savage axiom that might shall interpret the rule of right. It is not peculiar to the human species but common to all animated creation.—The lion feels no compunction of conscience, when he devours his helpless victim; the wild Indian of the prairie feels no remorse when he executes his prisoner of war—and civilized man though gifted with the superior attainments of intellectual accomplishments, and blessed with the priceless benefits of a divine code of morals, seeks to crush with relentless assurance the first evidence of a commendable aspiration on the part of woman to reach and occupy an equal position with the more fortunate lords of creation. Although the State of Louisiana has surpassed all other governments in securing the individual and personal rights of woman, yet she is still compelled to submit in passive obedience, when differences of opinion arises, and recognize the acts of her husband as valid and legal, when known to be in contravention to every principle of natural justice.

Let us admit as a basis on which to argue, that our State has reached the ultimatum of female liberty—then it might on the other hand be conceded that we constitute a very insignificant part of the great whole, in the multitudinous assembly of nations.

England stands next to the United States in liberal principles, and universal toleration to its subjects, and with them the Queen and ruler of that great nation is scarcely exempt from the barbarity of its tyranic laws.

With an Englishman a woman is but the visible representative of compliant obsequiousness, for it has been but a few years, when in high ranks, she was bartered and sold for title and money at the pleasure of her guardian. And it may well be said with equal truth, that many fair daughters of Louisiana are not unfrequently pledged and united by parents to parties with whom they have no mental acceptation, but on the contrary, in many instances, entertain a positive antipathy. In this variegated and motly state of society men still argue that woman is respected and her rights secure; but it seems to me more like the respect of a jailor to his fair prisoner, when he tips his hat and bows complacently to her through the grates of her dungeon, than the veneration we owe to woman for the kind influences she exerts over depraved man in a corrupt society.

Right is right whether it was ever enforced or not; *wrong is wrong* though endorsed by ages of practice, approved by kings, princes and potentates, and even sanctioned by the resistless current of popular opinion.

As late as the eighteenth century the crowned heads of Europe uniformly affianced the royal princesses to her future lord, before she could lisp her mother's name, and we know more than one instance in the sunny South where an avaricious father has sacrificed his daughter to a stupid *mutton head* for the sake of gold or to gratify some idiosincratic whim. Happiness consists in the the satisfaction of our wants and desires—and to say, when individuals has been equivocally denied the exercise of a legitimate right, that they are still free to think and act as may be most congenial to their social organization, is to utter an absurdity, and then attempt to impose it upon intelligence.

There is no difference between the prohibition of a right, and ostensibly granting the same, but placing around it such restraint as will bar its free exercise.

When a man is told he is a free agent, and can infringe a positive law, but must take the consequences of its violation, he will perhaps succumb silently to the will of the legislator—so a woman, when assured her will shall be unconstrained, but if she pursues any adverse course from that laid out by an unforgiving parent, the result would be disinheritance, she would more likely submit in despondent acquiescence, than persist in the pursuit of an object, although the attainment of which might cap the finale of her future happiness.

France, where the goddess of liberty was once enthroned in the imperial regalia of universal freedom, now presents the sad spectacle of a confused congeries of conflicting laws, and though her fair daughters are admitted to have contributed more to the perfection of science, than its erudite expounders could have foreseen, yet she moves onward with her shackles linked to mental stagnation and rises upward with a burden more oppressive than the nocturnal blightings of a moral incubus.

When we take an exegetical view of woman's present relations for organic society, we cannot but perceive that antiperistatic results must inevitably flow from the combination of asceticism and polytecnic elaborations of universal science.

It requires [illegible] geomancer to predict the exetorical position of the frail tenure by which [illegible]n now [illegible]old woman entranced in slavery—by a contemptible appeal to the[illegible]ir vain, glorious title of *fair, pretty, innocent* and *lovely* woman.—Flattery is the bate of fools, and none are enticed but willing dupes of a scheming tyrant whose design is not the elevation of his species, but to aggrendize his insatiate ambition at the expense of every mortal principle of human nature. When society shall have reached an enlightened plane on which all its members stand with equal [illegible]ghts, when woman shall be honor[illegible] not for her weakness and irresponsibility—but for the dignity and weight of her character—potentialized by her superior, moral, social, and intellectual endowments: then it is, we may dra[illegible] on, in ecstatic rapture o'er the sweet allurements of elysian thoughts—and look through the great convex lens of time, contemplate the future, view all that ambitious youth may anticipate: let the mind soar in goundless regions o'er fairy fields of fame, honor, grandeur and domestic felicity—let its uncontrolled aspirations expand until space cannot bind its compass—until it trembles with the majesty of its own conception, and it will bring a thrilling glow of pleasure, that can never be appreciated, and furnish a source of hagpiness that none can feel, but one whose soul burns with a desire to see woman elevated to her proper sphere.

I am sir,

ACHILLES, in a trance,

IMPORTANT MAIL SERVICE.—On the 27th the Postmaster General ordered a contract with the Southern Steamship Company, E. J. Hart, president to carry the mail from New Orleans, La., by Pensacola, Apalachicola,, St. Marks, Cedar Keys, Tampa and Manatee, to Key West and back swice a month, in first class side-wheel sea steamers of not less than four hundred tons custom-house measurement. The company is a responsible one. The commercial interests of Tallahassee and the gulf ports, Newport and St. Marks, requiring frequent intercourse especially during the cotton season.—Postmaster General Brown has also ordered a contract with the Florida Railroad Company to convey the mails from Tallahassee to St. Mark's and back six times a week from the 1st of October to 1st of May, and three times a week the residue of each year.

A KISS FOR SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS.—The Chicago Tribune states that a man named Hosley, in that city, undertook to kiss the wife of an Indian doctor named Brooks, with whom he was on terms of intimacy. The husband hearing of the matter, instituted a suit for slander against Hosley, and the jury gave him a verdict of $750.

Who is Contented?

One day as the Dervish Almoran, the wisest of all the followers of the prophet, and the oracle of the Chief Mufti of Stamboul, was sitting in a shady grove by the side of a bubbling fountain, on the shores of the Bosphorus, trying to find out the true road to happiness, in order that he might benefit his fellow creatures by communicating this discovery, his speculations were interrupted by a man richly clothed, who, approaching sat down and sighed heavily, crying out at the same time:

"Oh! Allah, I beseech thee to relieve me of life or the burdens with which it is laden."

Almoran, who was a sort of amateur of misery, because it afforded him the pleasure of administering consolation, approached the man of sorrow and kindly inquired the cause of his grief.

"Art thou in want of food, of friends, of health, or any of those comforts of life that are necessary to human happiness? Speak, for it is the business of my life to bestow them on my fellow creatures."

"Alas!" said the stranger, "I require none of these. I have all and more than I want of everything. I have all the means of happiness but one, and the want of that renders every other blessing of no value."

"And what is that?" asked the Dervish.

"I adore the beautiful Zuleman; but she loves another, and all my riches and honors are as nothing. I am the most miserable of men: my life is a burden, and my death would be the greatest of blessings."

Before Almoran could reply there approached a poor creature clothed in rags and leaning on his staff, bowed down to earth with a load of misery.

He sat down moaning, as if in great dain, and casting his eyes upwards, exclaimed:

"Allah! be my star, for I have none other!"

The Dervish went to him and kindly said—"What aileth thee, poor man?—perhaps it may be in my power to relieve thy distress. What wantest thou?"

"Everything," replied the beggar; "health, food, kindred, friends, a home—everything. I am an outcast and a wanderer, destitute of every comfort of life. I am the most miserable of mankind—for, in addition to my own sufferings, I see others around me reveling in these luxuries for lack of a small portion of which I am perishing."

At this moment a third man approached, with weary steps and a languid look, and casting himself down by the side of the fountain, stretched out his limbs at free length, and yawning desperately, cried out—

"Allah! what shall I do? What will become of me? I am tired of life, which is nothing but a purgatory of wants, which, when supplied, only produces disappointment or disgust."

Almoran approached and asked, "what is the cause of thy misery?"

"I want a want," answered the other, "I am cursed with the misery of fruition. I have wasted my life in acquiring riches that have brought me nothing but disappointment and honors that no longer gratify my pride or repay me for the labor of sustaining them. I have been cheated into the pursuit of pleasure that turned to pain in the enjoyment, and my only want is that I have nothing to desire. I have everything I wish and yet enjoy nothing."

Almoran paused a few moments, utterly at a loss to find a remedy for this strange malady, then said to himself—

"Allah! preserve me; I see it is all the same whether men want one thing, everything, or nothing. It is impossible to to make such beings happy, and may I eat dirt if I trouble myself any more in so vain a pursuit."

Then, taking up his staff, he went on his way."—*Literary World.*

SOUTHERN BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.—The Southern Baptist Theological School has been located in the village of Greenville, S. C., by the Southern Baptist Convention, lately held in Louisville, Ky. One hundred thousand dollars have been subscribed by the Baptists of South Carolina, and another hundred thousand dollars is to be raised elsewhere.

CROPS IN YAZOO.—The Yazoo Commercial of the 28th ult., says:

We were some sixteen or eighteen miles out in the country last week.—The prospect for a crop begin to look more promising. The wheat crop looks exceedingly well; and as great as the fears and apprehensions were of its destruction by the frost, it will yet make a very fair yield.

CHARITY.—Night kissed the young rose, and it bent softly to sleep. Stars shone, and pure dew drops hung upon its bosom and watched its sweet slumbers. Morning came with its dancing breezes, and they whispered to the young rose and it awoke joyous and smiling. Lightly it swung to and fro in all the loveliness of health and youthful innocence. Then came the ardent sun god, sweeping from the east, and smote the young rose with its scorching rays, and it fainted. Deserted, and almost broken hearted, it drooped to the dust in its loveliness and despair. Now the gentle breeze, which had been gamboling over the sea, pushing on the home-bound bark, sweeping over hill and dale—by the neat cottage and still brook—turning the old mill, fanning the brow of disease, and frisking the curls of innocent childhood—came tripping along on her errand of mercy and of love; and when she saw the young rose she hastened to kiss it, and fondly bathed its head in cool, refreshing showers, and the young rose revived, and looked, and smiled in gratitude to the kind breeze, but she hurried quickly away, singing through the trees. Thus charity, like the breeze, gathers fragrance from the drooping flowers it refreshes, and unconsciously reaps a reward in the performance of its office of kindness which steals on the heart like rich perfume to bless and to cheer.—*Exchange.*

THE JACKSON SNUFF BOX AGAIN.—*The "Bravest Man" Found at Last, Perhaps.*—In answer to an application from the committee appointed to discover the bravest New Yorker who fought in the Mexican war, in order to hand over to him the snuff-box bequeathed by Old Hickory, Gen. Shields has written the following letter:

ST. PAUL, Minnesota Territory,
Tuesday, May 12, 1857

SIR:—In reply to your note of the 22nd ult., I beg leave to state to you and the joint committee of the Common Council of the City of New York, of which you are Chairman, that owing to my position as a commander of brigade, which included a New York regiment commanded by Col. Burnett, his conduct came more immediately under my observation, and, if left to determine by my own observation and impression, I would determine in his favor.

In this I do not mean to decide this question of relative bravery between him and others whose conduct in battle did not fall under my observation.

Sincerely, your obe'nt servant,

JAMES SHIELDS.

PETER MONEGHAN, Esq.

ORIGIN OF PUFFING.—Few persons have an idea of the origin the of word puff, as applied to a newspaper article. In France, at one time, the coiffure most in vogue was called a pouff. It consisted of the hair raised as high as possible over horse-hair cushions, and then ornamented with objects indicative of the tastes and history of the wearer. For instance, the Duchess of Orleans, on her firt appearance at Court after the birth of a son and heir, had on her pouff a representation in gold and enamel, most beautifully executed nursury. There was the cradle and the baby, the nurse, and a whole host of playthings. Madame de Egmont, the Duke de Richelieu's daughter, after her father had taken Port Mahon, wore on her pouff a little diamond fortress, with sentinels keeping guard; the sentinels, by means of mechanism, being made to walk up and down. This advertisement, the pouff for such it really was, is the origin of the present word puff—applied to the inflations of the newspapers.—*Notes and Queries.*

SUICIDE.—A letter of the 28th ult., from Harrisonburg, La., says:

A young man named Isaac Vulmer, who has been a resident of this place for some time, committed suicide last night, by first shooting himself near the heart, the ball ranging upwards; and then blowing his brains out. Not ten minutes before he did this he was singing; and what seems so mystical, he bade his friends all good-bye, saying he was going to leave the country. Liquor, I do not think, was the immediate cause of the act. For some time back he had been laboring under a depression of spirits.—He was not more than 22 or 23 years of age; a fine fellow; liked by all.

THE FINANCES OF RHODE ISLAND.—The expenditures of the State government of Rhode Island for the year to May 1st, were about $18,000, and the receipts a little more. The indebtedness of the State is about $40,000.