The Sugar Planter.

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Hon. Miles Taylor—He voted [illegible] to Reduce the duty [illegible]

Messrs. Editors [illegible] to protect the interest [illegible] ents. The journal of the [illegible] shows Mr. Taylor not only [illegible] a measure through which [illegible] a large appropriation would have been granted to remove [illegible] Bayou Lafourche, but he actually voted, along with Thomas Green Davidson and John M. Sandidge, in favor of two separate propositions to reduce [illegible] while George [illegible] keep the duty at [illegible]

Mr. Taylor [illegible] came, for the [illegible] Representatives [illegible] them. [illegible]

The bill to [illegible] coming up on [illegible] Campbell, chairman [illegible] of Ways and Means [illegible] amendment to [illegible] wares and [illegible] Schedule I, which [illegible] variety of articles [illegible] country, and [illegible] Pending which Mr. [illegible] a, moved an amendment [illegible] duction of 25 per [illegible] cles mentioned in the [illegible] which did embrace [illegible] two amendments [illegible] remain at the old [illegible] the other to reduce [illegible]

The question [illegible] of the last amendment [illegible] was decided in the [illegible] 112.

Hon. Miles Taylor [illegible] Davidson and [illegible] voted yes—that is, they voted in favor of the reduction of the [illegible] cent., namely, [illegible] while the Hon. [illegible] in the negative or against the reduction of the duty. The amendment of Mr. Letcher was [illegible] rejected. See pages 479 to [illegible]

The question then came up on Mr. Campbell's amendment, which amendment had omitted all reference whatever to sugar. On the [illegible] the bill pass, it was decided in the affirmative—Yeas 110, nays [illegible]

Mr. Taylor and Mr. Sandidge voted nay; Mr. [illegible] voted yea; Mr. Davidson absent.

That is, Mr. [illegible] voted in favor of a bill which having [illegible] all allusion to sugar, of [illegible] duty remained as before, [illegible] per centum, while Mr. Taylor and Mr. Sandidge voted against the bill, for what reason is not stated. Now, whether these gentlemen did so vote because sugar was omitted, and being omitted was not made free also, is not mentioned.

This bill, then, with no reference in it to sugar, having thus passed the House, [illegible] was sent to the Senate, where it was amended, with various important amendments, among which was one to [illegible] the duty on sugar to 25 per cent. [illegible] the House, and [illegible] The question on the House [illegible] See pages [illegible] duty on sugar to [illegible] Mr. Taylor and Mr. Davidson voted [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Sandidge [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Hunter of Virginia [illegible] Campbell [illegible] concurring the duty [illegible] was agreed to by the House. Yeas, 119, nays, 72. Mr. [illegible] voted nay. This was the final vote which established the reduction of the duty on sugar, and Mr. Taylor also [illegible] voted for it! What do you think of that? See pages 603 to 606.

Thus it is seen that although Mr. Taylor had made a long speech against the reduction of the duty, the record of his vote is positive [illegible] Now do you explain this, Mr. Taylor? How do you explain this remarkable inconsistency? [illegible] and Mr. Davidson [illegible] Mr. Sandidge [illegible] to reduce the duty on sugar, [illegible] the only one who voted to retain it [illegible] impatient to hear the explanation, for such votes are of greater importance to us than pure speeches.

AMERICUS.

We are absolutely shocked to hear and read of the rejoicings of the enemies of the American party over the different successes of our opponents. God help us! What is our country coming to, when native born Americans rejoice over the defeat of American principles, men whose fathers fought to keep out from our soil foreign influence and foreign power. Aye such men are trampling on their fathers' names and graves, and why? because a party has dictated and they must submit. The son of Henry Clay has been elected to Congress in full advocacy of principles, in direct opposition of those in which his father spent a life time to establish and defend. The same son has torn down and sold his father's house in parcels as mementos, and would, were it not for fear, sell his father's bones to make cane handles or snuff-boxes for his admirers. Yet such men who defile their father's grave and memory are the leaders of our opponents.

We are glad of it. It will eventually show with whom we are contending; they are not merely our enemies, they are the enemies of our country, and instead of being sent to Congress, they deserve an Arnold's name and an Andre's destiny. In various parts of the country we have been defeated, but it has been nearly every instance, by the name of the candidate. Whenever principle has been brought into action, the American party has been successful. Our flag floats triumphantly in Missouri, and it will again in Kentucky. The sun at times may go under a cloud, but that cloud will be eventually blown off.

☞ Hon. Winter Davis has been unanimously renominated for Congress by an American Convention of the Fourth District of Maryland.

Southern Agricultural Convention

We are almost becoming sanguine in the [illegible] says the Jefferson Journal, [illegible] weeks from [illegible] and remember that the sugar state [illegible] for agriculture. Too long and [illegible] the North [illegible] want of energy. The sugar [illegible] With a total want of energy, [illegible] until Government stepped [illegible] We almost cried for [illegible] energy [illegible] Where [illegible] planters [illegible] What [illegible] the North [illegible] When [illegible] on the whole progress [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible]

Western [illegible] of the North, [illegible] they [illegible] for themselves, they would not [illegible] with [illegible] their energy and independence in every thing that concerns the progress of the country. Each country, no matter how small, has its Agricultural Convention, and [illegible] prosperity and wealth. Why is it that Ohio, with her [illegible] and [illegible] with black cold swamps, so far as [illegible] many other States, is more [illegible] in wealth and population? [illegible] stimulating the [illegible] The [illegible] cattle, sheep and horses are [illegible] of expense [illegible] the State and wealth [illegible] of energy. We are in hopes that [illegible] Agricultural Convention will begin [illegible]

But we do very seriously object to the arguments of some of our contemporaries to prove the advantages of such a Convention—they are almost entirely local. [illegible] Colonel [illegible] of our city, in a speech [illegible] preliminary to [illegible] excellent speech and gave excellent reasons for such a Fair. Dr. [illegible] in a pamphlet, plainly and sensibly written, [illegible] a number of items, but aside from these we have seen but few arguments that would have effect upon the body of our people. New Orleans is not the State of Louisiana, nor would the State cease to exist if that noted city of "beauty and booty" should disappear in the swamp. Why then are all, or nearly all, of the addresses made to their cupidity? Our natural inference would be that the hotels, which now charge an outrageous price, would double that charge; the butcher, who receives his seventeen cents per pound for a steak, would charge thirty, and the vendor of liquid fire, would have his twenty cents for a julep.

This is, by no means, encouraging to the planter. The advantage to New Orleans, would, no doubt, be great and swindling would be immense, and old Dollas would be sold at a dime, but would it not drive off the visitors for the future?

Then, in desiring a Convention for the exhibition of the agricultural products of the South, and the encouragement that can only be derived by comparison, we most earnestly deprecate all local profits or temporary benefits. Let the future of the State of Louisiana be looked to. The past presents but little energy, and the present shows but little more except in the vast profits made by the merchants of New Orleans from the planters.

We would only ask for an exhibition, and premiums upon the products of the South. Let the planter of cane produce his receipts and state what kind of cane and when planted [illegible] the cotton planter [illegible] his process of cotton, and the rice planter his grain. Such are our legitimate products, and they may run the judges of a Southern Convention [illegible] There are exceptions, but they are too few to form a rule.

There [illegible] been [illegible] and [illegible] but all have been either failures or [illegible] We have not even [illegible]

The grand object of the Southern Agricultural Convention is to encourage Southern products. We would therefore, [illegible] premiums be offered [illegible] as not or may not be of general utility. We once saw a diploma for [illegible] given to a woman for a patch work quilt, because it had two thousand patches. We were at her house after that, and after a careful examination, concluded that if some of those patches had been placed upon the clothes of her children, they would have looked a little more respectable.

We are very anxious that the Convention shall [illegible] with honor to the State and the South, but most sincerely hope that the hotels and [illegible] ing houses will not make a [illegible] imposition.

[illegible]

Free Negro Suffrage in Louisiana

"The Mule Boy" [illegible] Anti Know Nothing. The Democrat of the [illegible] July, [illegible] communication over the signature of "Anti Know Nothing" in which [illegible] A. Hunter [illegible] been [illegible] of this free negro [illegible] pervert the truth.

The only defence set up by the writer is a weak attempt to recriminate the American party. This is a mean and contemptible subterfuge [illegible] the parties did contend for the free negro vote, and, as has been falsely stated, that the Whigs began it, would this legalize this monstrous fraud?

Anti Know-Nothing admits [illegible] we contended for [illegible] of the [illegible] that free negroes did vote at the Ten Mile precinct, and that this degradation of the elective franchise is countenanced and sustained by Col. Hunter, the candidate of the Democratic party for State Treasurer. When an effort was made by Americans to suppress this illegal and iniquitous outrage, he says Col. Hunter and Sheriff Wise were both on the ground to prevent it, and that Col. Hunter and the Democratic Executive Committee of New Orleans have the right to arm those people.

In accordance with the ethics of the Castle correspondent, as [illegible] that the Democratic party have the right to use any means to carry out their ends, even to the arming of the free colored population of "Ten Mile," going, we suppose, upon the Jesuit principle that the "end justifies the means."

Such is the morality of Anti Know-Nothing, and such the means by which the Democratic leaders sustain the party in Rapides, and by which they expect to foist upon Louisiana the *Champion of free negro suffrage* for State Treasurer.

In the conclusion of his article Anti Know-Nothing says: "This editor also alludes to John Slidell in connection with eleven frauds—a mouse nibbling at the lion's tail."

The arrogant impudence of the anonymous scribbler would teach that because we are an humble editor, it is unbecoming in us to hold up to public scorn the infamous frauds of [illegible] John Slidell, who [illegible] great wealth and high position [illegible] worthy only [illegible]

The following letter will afford to our distant readers some idea of the extent of [illegible] in Rapides. [illegible] is a [illegible] of the parish of St. Landry, and stands as high as any man for his integrity and [illegible] He is no politician nor aspirant for office—He is one of the few men that office has sought.

St. Landry, [illegible] 1857.

Sir: I received a letter from Mr. [illegible] requesting me to [illegible] as possible [illegible] concerning the [illegible] of the names Wills, Johnson, and [illegible] now living on the waters of the [illegible] in the parish of Rapides. The greater part of them had left here when I came here to reside, eighteen years ago, but some of them were still here at that time, and I have known many of them that have moved off, and have had much conversation with the oldest inhabitants of this neighborhood about those people, and they were always spoken of as colored people, mustees, or negroes. Those of them that I have known personally I have no hesitation in pronouncing to be of a mixed race of [illegible] and African. My means of knowing them has been good, as I have practiced medicine amongst them frequently, and I have made a study of the mixture of the races and its probable results in the future. But I can give you better information than any deductions from scientific theories. I have a man in my employment as a [illegible] by the name of Drury [illegible] who [illegible] who knows all those people, or nearly all of them, and who knows their immediate progenitors personally, or from the traditions of the family, which was more or less connected with several of them.

According to [illegible] all these persons by the name of Wills are descendants of old Joseph Wills, a [illegible] who died a few years ago. That the said Joseph Wills, Sr. was a colored man, and that tradition says he was born [illegible] of the State of Carolina, and [illegible] in North Carolina.

That all those by the name of West, [illegible] grandsons of the same Joseph Wills.

That all the Sweats on the list are descendants of Ephraim Sweat, a colored man, being part negro, and [illegible] pretended to be anything else.

That all the [illegible] on the list are descendants of the same Ephraim Sweat.

That all the Rays on the list are descendants of Annie Ray, who was a daughter of the same Ephraim Sweat.

That Wm. Slaughter is a grandson of Annie Ray, and [illegible]

That all the Ayers on the list are descendants of the same Ephraim Sweat.

All those by name of Perkins on the list are colored persons, being part negro; and Lewis Perkins is so dark that he was taken up as a runaway negro, many years ago, and put in jail in Opelousas.

That all the Miracles on the list are blood relations to Wills and not white.

That the Wares on the list are blood relations to the Perkins', and not white.

That all the Gibsons on that list are blood relations to the Sweats, and not white.

That [illegible] is a great grandson of old Ephraim Sweat.

That all the [illegible] (Bryan as that branch of the family spell it) are relations, and not white, all being part negro.

D. B. [illegible] says furthermore, that it has been but a few years since these people attempted to pass themselves off as white, and they were first induced to do so by politicians, in order to obtain their votes, and that none of the older stock ever pretended to be anything more than *free persons of color*.

I will state for myself, that formerly in this parish, the status of these people was that of *free negroes*, but as the African blood becomes diluted with the Caucasian, they are gradually pushing themselves forward to the annoyance of all good citizens, and it is thus a check was given to them.

We have living here an aged woman, called Betsy Doyall, an aunt of the Doyall's at the Ten Mile precinct, who does not pretend to be white (but she has a son there who does.)

☞ The [illegible] is said to be like a goose in a Dutch oven—always [illegible]

[illegible]—Walker [illegible]

The [illegible] of the ingrate and traitor, Walker, are [illegible] Washington [illegible] of the 7th inst. The Washington [illegible] strong and influential Democratic journal.

Destiny of R. J. Walker.—Our country—North, South, East and West—and almost the entire world, are watching with painful interest the development of the [illegible] of [illegible] R. J. Walker, the Catiline of the nineteenth century. The [illegible] Kansas, which [illegible] [illegible] its native strength, and [illegible] of Southern [illegible]

Certain it is that the Southern Democracy cannot, and will not succumb to the dastard and unprecedented tyranny of Robert J. Walker, who is exceeding his instructions—contemplating an expatriation—ignoring all restraints—usurping the sovereign attributes of sovereignty—has violated his solemn pledges to the Southern Democratic Senators, who advised his appointment to high offices upon the administration—entirely disregarded the scriptural tenets of the Cincinnati platform, and nullified the solemn compact of the Kansas and Nebraska act in his gubernatorial administration of power.

His unparalleled course finds extenuation in only a small portion of the Southern press—the Union, Mercury, Memphis Eagle and our neighbor the Herald, amongst the number. Some from sincerity, others temerity, but the majority from policy. Is this a "part or parcel" of the Democratic faith? Is there any safety, or protection against the future infringement of our rights, or a guarantee that there will never hereafter be found any man whose calibre can be measured by gold bars, or whose integrity will not swerve to political promotion, or the enterprises of political power? The most damnable violations of trust hereby find justification—the [illegible] become emulated, and the glaring horrors of confidence betrayed, and execution unmolested, but rewarded, and our country and offices of trust will swarm with Judases, Arnolds, and Walkers.

"Principles not men" has always been the flaunting motto of the Democratic party. The motto is unchanged, Heaven forbid its alteration. How sublime is the reflection that a party, upon whose brow the fresh flush of victory has scarcely paled, singly and unitedly, almost without exception, condemning and denouncing and panting to destroy the betrayer of their confidence, and the annihilator of their principles. Shall we halt, and hold back our lance rather than thrust the fatal heart of this daring conspirator, because he has heretofore subserved, and devotedly, the interest of the South—because he has been twice United States Senator—twice a member of the Cabinet—a thousand times the brigand of widows and orphans—the Junius of private trusts, and now the perjurer before his God—a traitor to his country, and the liberty of the world—who has been honest, manly, constitutional, only so far as self and interest were at stake?

Shall such a man escape the just but stern judgment begotten by a treacherous employment of official power, delegated by the people, whose principles he has sacrificed, and whose expectations he has [illegible] and totally spurned? No! Let the war cry, "*to your tents, O Israel!*" sound to morning and night call, from one extremity of the South to the other. The execution of Governor Walker must be peremptory and immediate. James Buchanan will not sustain his course, nor refuse to break the miserable instrument he unfortunately bethought himself to employ for the [illegible] of Kansas, with the pure vaccine of the Kansas and Nebraska bill. We will wait and see.

Insults, says a modern philosopher, are like counterfeit money: we can't hinder them being offered, but we are not compelled to take them.

☞ Labor and prudence relieve us from the great evils—vice, want and indolence.

☞ Out of the 59 members of the Senate during the last Congress, no less than five have already passed away, viz: Messrs. Clayton, of Delaware; Bell, of New Hampshire; Adams, of Mississippi; Butler, of South Carolina; and Rusk, of Texas.