# The Sugar Planter.

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## THE SUGAR PLANTER,

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HENRY J. HYAMS,

**Editor & Proprietor.**

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*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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Such as PAMPHLETS, BLANKS, CARDS, BILLS, FUNERAL and other Notices, executed with neatness and dispatch. In all cases, cash on delivery.


### STATE OF LOUISIANA,

**Parish of West Baton Rouge.**

BY Virtue of a Proclamation from his Excellency Robert C. Wickliffe, Governor of the State of Louisiana, of date the 8th of August, 1857, ordering an election to be held in this Parish, on Monday, the 2d day of November next, 1857, for the purpose of choosing one Representative to Congress from the Third Congressional District of this State, one Treasurer for the State, one Auditor of Public Accounts, one Superintendant of Public Education, one State Senator from the Senatorial District composed of the parishes of East Feliciana, Point Coupee and West Baton Rouge, one Member of the Legislature for this Parish, one Sheriff, one Recorder, one Assessor and one Coroner for this Parish, and one Justice of the Peace, and one Constable for each Police Jury Ward of this Parish. Polls will be opened on Monday, the 2d day of November next, for the election of State, District and Parish officers, from 9 o'clock, A. M., until 4 o'clock, P. M., at the following precincts, and under the direction of the following named Commissioners of Elections, to-wit:

For the Cut-off precinct at the house of Uzellen Raffray. Commissioners, Mr Doiron, Mr C. T Tuffelier.

For the Brely Landing precinct at the Coffee House of Transmond Bourg & Co. Commissioners F A Woods, A Williams and Guy LaBeauve.

For the Court House precinct at the Court House of this parish. Commissioners, Rd. Hebert, V Dubroca and Thomas C Patrick.

For the Green Tete precinct at the store of J A Tacneau. Commissioners, Louis L Lobdell, A Leclercq and O M LeBlanc.

For the Poydras precinct at the Schoolhouse in said parish. Commissioners, Emile Broussard, C J Smith and George M Hamilton.

Polls for the election of a Justice of the Peace, and a Constable, will be opened in each Police Jury Ward, on the said 2d Monday of November next, 1857, from 9 o'clock, A. M., until 4 P. M., at the following places, to-wit:

1st Ward, at the store of Hebert & Doiron. Commissioners Mr Doiron, G T Tuffilier and Landry Caillouet.

2nd Ward. At the store of Madame Grassie. Commissioners, Edmond White, J T Landry and Valiere Landry.

3rd Ward. At the Coffee House of Transmond Bourg & Co, Commissioners, Oscar Landry, Hypolite Hebert, Jr., and Sosthene Aillet.

4th Ward. At the house of Joachim Aillet. Commissioners, Guy LaBeauve, Alfred Hebert, and Joachim Hebert.

5th Ward. At the house of Terence Derichebourg. Commissioners, T Derichebourg, Theodore Blanchard and Berville Landry.

6th Ward. At the Court House of this parish.—Commissioners, Rd. Hebert, F R Allain and V Dubroca.

7th Ward. At the store of LeBaile & Hanrahan.—Commissioners, John A Bird, Leon Lejeune, and O M LeBlanc.

8th Ward. At the Store of Alexis Longuepee.—Commissioners, James L Lobdell, M C LeBlanc, and Adonis Thibodeaux.

9th Ward. At the store of J T Tacneau. Commissioners, B W Clark, A Sidney Robertson, and Augustine Leclercq.

10th Ward. At the Schoolhouse, Bayou Pordras. Commissioners, H S Flinn, C T Petit, and Lemuel P Day.

11th Ward. At the House of Courtney and Woods. Commissioners, W D Winter, T S Hereford, and R E Courtney.

West Baton Rouge, September 3d, 1857.

N. W. POPE, Sheriff.

### ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE.

PAROISSE D'OUEST BATON ROUGE.

EN VERTU d'une proclamation a son Excellence Robt. C. Wickliffe, Gouverneur de l'Etat de la Louisiane, en date du 8. Aout, 1857, il sera tenu une election dans cette paroisse

Lundi le 2 Novembre prochain, 1857,

pour choisir un Representant au Congres pour le 3me District Congressionale de cette Etat; un Tresorier d'Etat, pour la Louisiane; un Surintendant d'Etat de l'Instruction Pabique; un Auditeur des Comptes Publique pour l'Etat; en Senateur pour l'Etat pour représenter le District Senatoriale, composé des paroisses Ouest Feliciana, Pointe Coupee et Ouest Baton Rouge; un Representant pour la Paroisse d'Ouest Baton Rouge; un Sheriff; un Recorder; un Assesseur, et un Coroner pour la paroisse d'Ouest Baton Rouge; un Juge de Paix et un Constible pour chaque arrondissement de Juri de Police de cette paroisse, des scrutins pour l'election d'Etat, de District et offices de Paroisses seront ouvert le 1me. jour de Novembre prochain, de 9 heures A. M., a 4 heures P. M., lesquels ci-apres designes, savoir:

Au Racourci, a la Maison de Uzelien Raffrai, preside par M. Doiron, C. J. Tuffier.

Au Brsley Landing, au cafe de Tras Bourg &co., presidee par F. A. Woods, F. A. Williams et Guy Labeuve.

A la Maison de Cour pe cette paroisse, presidee par —Rd. Hebert, V. Dubroca, et Thomas Patrick.

Au Green-Tete Precinct—Louis L. Lobdell, A. Leclercq et O. M. Leblanc.

Au Bayou Paydras a la maison d'ecole sur la dit Bayou, presidee par Emile Broussard, C. J. Smith et George M. Hamilton.

Un scrutin pour l'election d'un Juge de Paix et un Constible seront ouvert dans chaque arrondissement du Juri de Police, Lundi le 2 Novembre prochain 1857, de 9 heures A. M., a 4 heures P. M., aux lieux ci-apres designes, savoir:

Au Racourci—au magazin de Hebert & Doiron, presidee par M. Doiron, G. T. Tuffier et Landry Caillouet.

Bas Arron.—a la grocerie de Mad. P. Gassie, presidee par Edmond White, J. T. Landry et Valiere Landry.

Haut Arron.—au caffee de Bourg & Co., presidee par Oscar Landry, Hypolite Hebert, Jr., Sosthene Aillet.

Haut Arron.—a la maison de Joassin Aillet, presidee par Guy Labeuve, Alfred Hebert, et Joachim Aillet.

Haut Arron.—a la maison de T. Derichebourg, presidee par Terence Derichebourg, Theodore Blanchard, et Berville Landry.

Haut Arron.—a la Maison de Cour, de cette Paroisse presidee par Rd. Hebert, F. R. Allain, et V. Dubroca.

Bas Arron.—au magazin de LeBail & Hanrahan, presidee par John A. Bird, Leon Lejeune et O. M. LeBlanc.

Haut Arron.—a la grocerie d'Alexis Longuepee, presidee par Jas. L. Lobdell, M. C. LeBlanc et Adonnis Thibodeaux.

Haut Arron.—au magazin de J. F. Tacneau, presidee par B. W. Clark, A. Sidney Robertson et Augustin Leclercq.

Haut Arron.—a la maison d'ecol due Bayou Poydrat, presidee par H. L. Ellan, C. D. Petit et Lamue, P. Day.

Haut Arron.—a la maison de Courtney & Woods presidee par W. D. Winter, S. S. Hereford et R. E. Courtney.

Ouest Baton Rouge, ce 12 Sept. 1857.

N. W. POPE, Sheriff.

### POLICE JURY PROCEEDINGS.

At an adjourned meeting of the Police Jury of the parish of West Baton Rouge, held at the Court House thereof, on Thursday September 17th, 1857, the following members were present:

| | |
|---|---|
| J. S. Williams, Pres. | E. B. Trindad, |
| H. Pergeron, | F. A. Woods, |
| F. White, | B. R. Chinn, |
| J. C. Woods, | D. P. Cain. |

ABSENT—W. W Lemmon, and J. W. Pipes.

The minutes of the previous session having been read and approved, the Jury then proceeded to business:

On motion of B. R. Chinn, F. White and D. P. Cain, were excused for not having attended the last meeting of the Jury.

Mr Bleckman through a petition, prayed that further time be allowed him for the settlement of his contract with the parish, when Mr. E. B. Trindad moved that the petition be laid on the table for the present.

On a petition of several inhabitants of the parish, praying that the bid offered by Mr. Jacob Bazar, for the right of keeping a ferry at Randalson's Landing, be reduced.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. B. R. Chinn, and adopted:

*Resolved*, That the bid of Jacob Bazar on the Port Hudson ferry be reduced to five dollars.

Resolution offered by B. R. Chinn, and adopted:

*Resolved*, That the sum of Ten Thousand nine hundred and eighteen dollars and fifty cents, ($10,918 50) be assessed for parish purposes for the year 1857, in accordance with the report of the committee for making an approximate estimate of the parish expenses heretofore published.

Upon a re-consideration of Mr. J. F. Blackman's petition, the following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, By B. R. Chinn, that Capt. D. P. Cain be authorized to settle with Mr. J. F. Blackman for wood cut on parish lands, and that the said Blackman have until the 1st of January 1858, to settle in accordance with this agreement with the parish.

The following resolution was offered by B. R. Chinn:

*Resolved*, That the lot upon which the old Court House, jail and offices are erected, together with the buildings thereon, be sold upon the terms and conditions following, to wit:

One-third of the purchase money to be paid cash, on the day of sale, and the balance in two equal instalments, payable in one and two years from the day of sale; the purchasers to furnish their notes satisfactorily endorsed, bearing eight per cent., interest from the day of sale, with special mortgage retained on the property until full and final payment.

*Be it further Resolved*, That the Sheriff of this parish in his capacity as Auctioneer, sell the above premises after thirty days advertisement in the parish paper, for which he shall receive his usual per centage. And that the President of the Police Jury be, and he is hereby instructed to represent the parish in the notarial act of sale to follow the adjedication, if any be made according to the present resolution.

On a motion of E. B. Trindad, the yeas and nays were called for—

YEAS—H. Bergeron, F. White, F. A. Woods Jas. C. Woods, B. R. Chinn and D. P. Cain.

NAYS—E. B. Trindad. Adopted.

On motion of B. R. Chinn, it was

*Resolved*, That the President of the Police Jury, be authorized to draw a warrant on the Parish Treasury for the amount of the costs of fences, gates, etc., made around the Court House grounds, and that he report at the next meeting of this body the amount thereof.

REPORT OF THE SHERIFF, ON THE ELECTION OF "LICENSE" OR "NO LICENSE."

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Ward—16 votes cast, | 12 for L. | and 4 against L. | |
| 2d " 17 " | " 5 " | " 12 | " |
| 3d " 24 " | " 24 " | " 00 | " |
| 6th " 10 " | " 00 " | " 10 | " |
| 8th " 14 " | " 10 " | " 4 | " |

In the 1st, 3d and 8th Wards, the sense of the voters was in favor of issuing licenses, and in the 2d, and 6th Wards, the people were opposed to granting same. No election in the balance of the Wards.

West Baton Rouge Aug. 8th, 1857.

(Signed) N. W. POPE, Sheriff.

*Resolved*, That the Sheriff shall not issue either State or Parish licences for the retailing of spirituous liquors, in any of the Wards of this parish, when by the vote taken on the 20th July 1857, the sense of the people was expressed against it. Adopted.

(Signed) E. B. Trindad.

Upon a petition from Widow Martine Breaux, praying for relief, etc., from the Police Jury on account of old age and infirmities, the following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the annual sum of sixty dollars be paid out of the Treasury, to Widow Martine Breaux, an old and infirm widow, in extreme indigence, and that said sum be paid quarterly, dating from the 1st of June, 1857, on the warrant of, and to the order of J. Tras. Landry.

(Signed) E. B. Trindad.

B. R. Chinn offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*. That N. W. Pope be authorized to draw on the Parish Treasury, to an amount sufficient to pay W. F. Tunnard's bill for carpet, pump, spittoons, grates, lightning-rods, etc., and that the Treasurer be authorized to pay the same out of any monies not otherwise appropriated.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

SEPT. 19, 1857.

The following accounts have been submitted to your committee, which we recommend for payment:

| | |
|---|---|
| Edouard Bourg, holding inquest | $ 25 00 |
| do do " " | 10 00 |
| Sheriff's fees, etc. | 222 43 |
| Sosthenes Aillet holding Inquest | 25 00 |
| J. T. Landry, for copy of Notarial Act | 1 50 |
| Lewis Favrot Read and Levee Ins. for 6 mo. | 12 50 |
| Rosemond Hebert, holding Inquest | 25 00 |
| F. Henry, for dinner to Commis. election | 4 00 |
| Widow Gassie 2 dinners to " | 1 00 |
| One quarter salary to Sugar Planter | 125 00 |
| Dr. Kratz for assisting at an inquest on the body of negro girl of Preni Aillet | 10 00 |
| T. Bergeron, clk P. J., quarter salary | 50 00 |
| M. Doiron, dinner to commissioners, etc | 6 00 |

(Signed B. R. Chinn, F. White. } Committee.

The Jury adjourned until Friday 18th inst, at 10 o'clock.

T. BERGERON, Clerk.

According to adjournment, the Jury met at 10 o'clock A. M.

Present as before, with J. W. Pipes.

Absent—W. W. Lemmon.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the previous session, the following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, Thot the sum of ten dollars be paid out of the Treasury of this parish, upon a warrant issued to Henry Grant for the burial of a dead body, and subsequently transferred to A. Duplantier. Said warrant was lost by said Duplantier before payment could be made.

Upon a note of $15 20, bearing 5 per cent interest per annum, and due five years after date, dated Sept. 2d, 1850; in favor of John Buhler and against the parish of West Baton Rouge, the following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Treasurer of the parish pay the aforesaid note, with interest as aforesaid, from the 2d September 1850, up to this date.

The Jury then adjourned until Saturday, 19th, 1857.

T. BERGERON, Clerk.

According to adjournment, the Police Jury met.

Present—H. Bergeron, F. White, E. B. Trindad, J. C. Woods, F. A. Woods, J. W. Pipes, B. R. Chinn.

Absent—W. W. Lemmon, J. S. Williams and D. P. Cain.

The President being absent, J. C. Woods was called to the chair as President, *Pro. Tem.*

B. R. Chinn offered the following resolution which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the President of the Police Jury, Mr. N. W. Pope and D. N. Barrow, Esq., be appointed a committee to have the Digest of the Laws and Ordinances of this parish, printed in a neat manner, at the lowest practicable price, and have 250 copies delivered to the Clerk of the Police Jury, bound in pamphlet form.

J. S. Williams being now present, took his seat as President.

M. O. LeBlanc, Esq., having refused to serve as Road Inspector for the Eighth Ward, Lewis F. Bernard was appointed for the remainder of the year.

The following resolution was offered by B. R. Chinn, and adopted:

*Resolved*, That the President of the Police Jury, in his capacity as such have full power and authority to revise, amend and correct the proceedings of this Jury, as in his judgment he may think proper, and the Police Jury itself would.

A petition from several inhabitants of the Fourth Police Jury Ward of this parish, praying that the Police Jury declare the road running from the Mississippi River, and along the lines of Mrs. V. Kirkland and T. W. Bird, to the forty arpents, thence turning at right angle and following the forty arpent lines of Mrs. Kirkland and the double concession line, to where it intersects with the road already declared public by this Police Jury, which runs to J. C. Woods, etc., a public road; and that a committee of six free holders, be appointed to assess the damages thereto, etc.

Said road, was declared public, and Messrs. Raphael Hebert, J. C. Woods, Alfred Hebert, E. B. Trindad, Guy LaBauve and J. B. LaBauve, were appointed a committee to assess said damages.

The Jury having now finished the revision of the Digest of Laws for this parish, the following account was submitted to the Jury:

*Police Jury of West Baton Rouge,*

*To N. W. Pope and D. N. Barrow, Dr.*

For making Digest of Laws for the parish $500 00

Upon which, B. R. Chinn offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the above amount be allowed to D. N. Barrow and N. W. Pope, for services in making the Digest of the Laws and Ordinances for this parish, provided, they shall attend to the publication, correction of the proof of said Digest, without any extra compensation. Adopted.

The Jury then adjourned, *sini die*.

JOSEPH S. WILLIAMS, Pres.

T. BERGERON, Cl'k.

THE LATE DEFALCATION IN THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—The committee on Depositories and Finance, of the American Sunday School Union, has published a "brief statement" in regard to the defalcation of Mr. Frederick W. Porter, their late Corresponding Secretary, in which they say:

Distrust of Mr. Poter's faithfulness was awakened by the approach to maturity of one or two acceptances which did not appear upon the books. But this might be charitably assigned to some oversight which could be explained. On further investigation, however, it was ascertained that he had used the Secretary's credit and his official relation to it, for private purposes, to a very large extent. Engagements of this sort, in which the Society had no interest or concern, but for which Mr. Porter, by his signature, had thus secretly pledged its credit, have already been ascertained to the amount of $88,883 09, no part of which ever came into the possession of the Society, or even appears on the books to its credit.

While it is confidentially believed that these unjustifiable proceedings have extended through a series of years, nothing has occurred until the present crisis to bring them to light, though not a little ingenuity has been displayed in evading an earlier detection.

[From the N. O. Crescent.]

### Has Agitation Ceased?

In a recent speech at Holly Springs, Mississippi, Col Jefferson Davis said the Compromise Measures of 1850 were "proclaimed as a finality—a complete settlement of the vexed question (slavery) for all time to come," and asked:

Had agitation ceased? Had the North relaxed its exertions to prostrate and destroy the South? Not at all.—The agitation is now greater than ever. The fanaticism of the North looms up in more fearful proportions than before. It is true that the North having gained California, and finding nothing else just then ready for the harvest, for a time was quiet. And in the Presidential election of 1852, those Democrats who had gone off with Mr. Van Buren in 1848, came back to the party, and again coalesced with the National Democracy in the election of Mr. Pierce. But upon the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill under his administration, the great body of them proved to be traitors in the camp, and again went off.

Who proclaimed the Compromise Measures of 1850 a "finality?" Who disturbed the "complete settlement of the vexed question (slavery) for all time to come?" And who revived the agitation which "is now greater than ever?"—These are questions of vast importance, so much so, that it is strange that they did not suggest themselves to Col. Davis. He tells us that "fanaticism of the North looms up in more fearful proportions than before." But we are left in ignorance as to the true cause of this looming up of Northern fanaticism. The Colonel says: "It is true that the North, having gained California, and finding nothing else just then ready for the harvest, for a time, was quiet. And in the Presidential election of 1852, those Democrats who had gone off with Mr. Van Buren in 1848, came back to the party, and again coalesced with the National Democracy in the election of Mr. Pierce." But when the Kansas Nebraska bill was passed, these Democrats "proved to be traitors in the camp, and again went off."

This is not a fair statement of the case. It is the truth but not the whole truth. The Democratic party proclaimed the compromise measures as a "finality—a complete settlement of the vexed question for all time to come." And in national convention assembled, it declared itself opposed to the further agitation of slavery, in or out of Congress. The people, North and South, East and West, believing that the Democratic party was honest in its professions, and really desired to give peace to the country, united with that party in 1852, to a greater extent than ever before witnessed. For the same reasons those Democrats who had gone off with Mr. Van Buren in 1848" came back and coalesced with the party. What was the result of this unparalleled unanimity? Mr. Pierce was elected to the Presidential chair, and an unprecedentedly large majority of Democrats were returned to Congress. This gave the party the power to redeem all its pledges and fulfill all its promises. It enabled the Democracy to protect the "finality," and prevent the "complete settlement of the vexed question for all time to come," from being in any way disturbed. This was what the country expected of the Congress of 1852. How were these expectations realized? Let us refer to the history of the Pierce administration for an answer.

In the first place, a dissension arose among the Democrats of the North in consequence of the manner in which the spoils were divided. The old hunkers claimed all, and would not listen to a proposition to divide them with "those Democrats who had gone off with Mr. Van Buren in 1848." This dissension created a breach, and again there were two Democratic parties in the North.—The next cause of disaffection was the action of Congress, which so far departed from the well beaten path of Democracy, that even "poor Pierce" felt compelled to interpose the executive veto, to prevent anti-Democratic measures from being fastened upon the country by a Democratic Congress. This disgusted many Democrats and caused them to lose all confidence in the leaders of the party. Thousands became convinced that they were only actuated by a love for the spoils of victory. The leaders became aware of this disaffection and loss of confidence on the part of a large portion of the party, and saw the necessity of getting up some new issue whereby the South could be united in favor of the Democratic party. They saw that it required some master stroke of policy—something that would startle the people. In this emergency, Senator Douglas conceived the idea of the Kansas-Nebraska act and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He felt assured that the latter would unite the South, while it was hoped to satisfy the North that nothing had been lost by the repeal, as Squatter Sovereignty and alien suffrage was an effectual restriction upon the extension of slavery, as was the Missouri Compromise. The result of the manœuvre was successful, but it came very near being a failure.

In the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, we have the cause of the renewed agitation of the question of slavery, which "is now greater than ever.

The repeal of that measure is what roused the fanaticism of the North to "loom up in more fearful proportions than before." It was the violation of that compact which again caused the Democracy of the North to abandon the party. Why was this? Because the country, as well as the Democratic party, had been deceived by the promises and pledges made by the leaders of that party. In repealing the Missouri Compromise, the Democratic Congress must have been fully aware that it was violating the "finality" established by the compromise measures of 1850, and disturbing the "complete settlement of the vexed question"—that it was renewing the agitation of slavery in and *out* of Congress, against which the National Democratic Convention had declared the most uncompromising opposition.

Taking into consideration all the circumstances connected with the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, we can not arrive at the conclusion that the prime movers in the repealing of that restriction were actuated purely and solely by an honest regard for the rights of the South or respect for the Constitution.

Had it never been a mooted question, it might have been overlooked; but such was not the case, for it has been but a very few years since it was proposed to extend the line established by the Missouri Compromise across to the Pacific. Why was not the injustice and unconstitutionality of that measure discovered then, and its repeal made a part of the "finality."

The victory gained, it was not long before dissensions sprung up between the Old Hunkers and Barnburners in the North, in consequence of the division of the spoils. The former were unwilling that the latter should receive any of the fruits of the victory. The subsequent action of Congress was another source of complaint against the leaders of the party. So great became the disaffection that the wire pullers saw that it was necessary to bring about a union of the South or the Democratic party would be entombed. The Little Giant was constituted the presiding genius.

It was his ever active and inventive brain that conceived and brought forth that "pandora's box," the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the Kansas-Nebraska act. The first was claimed as an act of justice to the South, which would enable slaveholders to emigrate to territory of the United States with their slaves, upon a perfect equality with emigrants from the free States. This, it was confidentially believed, would secure the Southern vote. But at the same time it was known that the repeal of the Compromise would be very unpopular in the North. So to make the pill go down with Northern people, it was sugar coated with squatter sovereignty and alien suffrage, which, the people of the North were told, would prove just as effectual a restriction to slavery extension as the Missouri Compromise, and even more so, because the latter was considered unconstitutional. The people of the North, however, were too deeply incensed at the repeal of a compact they held binding to discover the clever trick the Little Giant had played off on the South.—They looked upon the whole thing as emanating in the South, and the result was the organization of the Black Republican party, which proved sufficiently formidable to get control of one branch of Congress. And so great was the opposition to the Democracy in the North, that it became necessary to drop the Little Giant, who was confident of being nominated for the Presidency. The leaders saw that their only hope of success was to nominate some man who had been on both sides of nearly all great questions, and particularly that of slavery, and then rely upon federal influence and patronage to carry enough Northen States to enable the South to elect their man. They succeeded, but it was with a mighty tight squeeze.

In this brief history of the sayings and doings of the National Democracy for the last few years, we have the cause of the excitement and agitation which is now so alarming Col. Davis. Democratic leaders sowed to the wind and are now reaping the whirl-wind. The Colonel has been a prominent actor in most of these scenes, directly or otherwise, and knows full well that the Democratic party is wholly responsible for the agitation that has alarmed the country, and endangered the peace and perpetuity of the Union, and yet he attempts to palm it all off upon Northern fanatics. And the Colonel knows, too, that the leaders of the so-called National Democracy in the North, care but little for the interests of the South, and that if the voter of the South was not necessary to *party success*, her rights and interests would scarcely be recognised.

### Opposed to Americanizing Nicaragua.

Quite a number of journals are laboring assiduously to deter men from going to Nicaragua to aid in Americanizing that country. We shall not pretend to say by what motive they are actuated, but we can inform them that they are unconsciously rendering the enterprise a very important service, and that they can place its friends under still greater obligations by piling on the agony. The frightfully horrid stories they have published will only frighten the timid and cowardly, a class of men for whom Gen. Walker has no earthly use. He had in his army too many who went to that country with the idea that his army was a "peace establishment," and the result was, they ingloriously deserted as soon as they became convinced that some desperate fighting had to be done. It is hoped that the efforts of the journals alluded to will prevent any from going to Nicaragua who are actuated by no higher motive than their "grub" and $25 per month. Five hundred good and gallant spirits, who possess some pride of caracter, and have a reputation to lose, are worth a ten acre field full of those who have no higher object in view than their mounthly pay. Gen. Walker wants men who are willing to endure privations, undergo hardships and encounter dangers, in order to achieve the glorious objects of the enterprise, of which he is acknowledged leader. Any man who supposes that a country can be acquired and a government established without running any risks, or enduring any hardships, had better stay at home. There are enough who will go to aid in carrying out the objects of the undertaking without the assistance of the "moral heroes," who are only willing to fight for *pay*. Such men are not reliable, for they might abandon the cause in the hour of greatest need, if they could find a better market for their service.

NEWSPAPER SWINDLERS.—The "Real Estate News-Letter," informs us that the Indiana editors are calling for a convention of newspaper men, to take measures to protect the craft against rascally advertisers:

Among the most noted of those rascals, says the Goshen Democrat, are P. Lacour, New Orleans; Dr. D. F. Blackburn, Tennessee; Professor Rondout, New York; Geo. A. Crofut, Philadelphia; G. W. A. Kendall, New Jersey; V. B. Palmer, New York; Dr. J. S. McAllister, Jersey City; N. Hubbel, New York; Vanalestyne & Gould, Chicago, and S. M. Pettingill & Co., New York.

Another and greater one than any of these, is a fellow by the name of R. T. Dawley, hailing from Chicago. He is, we understand, sending advertisements for the Chicago Weekly Herald (a paper not in existence,) proposed to be published by the Great Western Publishing Association, (never in existence) of which he is President, with a gratuitous distribution of $100,000 in premiums (never to be drawn of course) to those who send him the largest club of subscribers. We have seen many sufferers looking for Mr. D., but he generally is among the missing.

AN OLD CITIZEN GONE.—We regret having to record the death of an old and esteemed citizen, General Horatio Davis, who died yesterday, in the sixth-third year of his age. He was a veteran of 1814, and has been for a number of years, Secretary of the Senate of Louisiana. His mood will be that of a good man and a gallant soldier. His funeral will take place this evening at four o'clock, from his late residence on Robertson street, between Bayou Road and Esplanade street.