

SUGAR PLANTER.

Communications intended for this paper should be directed to Baton Rouge, not West Baton Rouge.

Our Exchanges will confer a favor upon us by directing as above.

Any of our Baton Rouge friends having communications, &c., for the SUGAR PLANTER, by leaving them with Mr. ARBOR, on board the Ferry-boat, they will be promptly received and attended to.

Our Baton Rouge patrons must send over their advertisements on or before Thursday, to secure their insertion the same week.

Mr. Oscar Holt Esq., is our authorized agent in Baton Rouge.

Messrs. Wharton & Tandell are our duly authorized Agents in New Orleans.

SATURDAY.....JULY 24, 1866.

NOTICE.
Office Bureau of Refugees, &c.,
Plaquemine, La., Apl. 28, 1866.

Special Orders No. 2
Mr. H. J. BYAMS, Justice of the Peace of the 6th Ward, West Baton Rouge Parish La., is hereby appointed Sub-Agent of the Bureau of the Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, for said Parish, and is hereby authorized to arrange and form contracts between Freedmen and employers in pursuance of circular No. 29, dated H. D., Q. V., R. F. & A. L., State of Louisiana, New Orleans, Dec., 4th 1865. Said contracts to be made on blanks furnished for the purpose from this Bureau, and subject to my approval.

F. A. OSBOURN, V. R. C.,
Bvt. Cap. U. S. V., agent Bureau R F & A L.

NOTICE.
Owing to the great difficulty attending the collection of bills for legal advertising, hereafter none will be inserted unless security be given that the amount will be paid at the expiration of the time for which the advertisement is inserted.

Court adjourned in this parish yesterday, having nearly cleared the docket of civil causes. There were three convictions for crime: McMinden, larceny, one year in the penitentiary; Levi Scott, larceny, six months hard labor in the penitentiary, and Martin Van Buren received a two years benefit in the same institution for horse stealing. All these gentlemen are of the favorite Northern color.

STEAMER NINA SIMES.—The card of this popular steamer will be found in our columns to-day. So well-known are the officers for their kindness and their gentlemanly behavior to all who patronize their boat, that to repeat it would be telling an oft-told tale. Capt. Greathouse and his clerks have our thanks for late favors.

Theophile Bertrand, a highly respectable colored man of Baton Rouge, committed suicide on Monday night, by cutting his throat with a razor. Long and suffering illness was supposed to be the cause.

After a day or two of intense heat, the rain has descended in showers too heavy for satisfaction. Our planters scarcely know what to do—these showers putting a veto on almost all plantation operations. The cotton looks fine and seems to thrive remarkably well, considering the peculiar weather that has favored us for a long time past. Dry weather long enough to enable one more good ploughing would satisfy very nearly all the planters. Here and there we hear of bolls opening, and have seen some very pretty samples of the coming crops but not enough to commence picking.

Somebody says the State Convention (so-called), unable to get the militia to protect them have determined to call out the militia for that purpose. We are glad to know this, for the most fierce, savage and blood-thirsty men we ever saw were militia. If they don't keep order in or out of that Convention, then it's not in the power of mortal man to do so.

Old Brownlow can't get refractory members of the Legislature to attend to their duties, so he calls upon the military to use force. Gen. Thomas telegraphs to Gen. Grant for orders, and Gen. Grant answers saying he has nothing to do with it nor can the military interfere, whereupon Old B. becomes obscene and blasphemous terribly.

The remains of Lieut. Adolphe Kent, of the 1st Louisiana (Regulars) Infantry, who was killed at Murfreesboro, were conveyed to their final home in Baton Rouge on Thursday last. None who left this State to take part in the late war, won greater reputation as a soldier, respect as a gentleman or admiration as a citizen. His remains were escorted by many of his old comrades in arms, and fellow-citizens, who seemed to vie with each other in paying proper attention to the remains of their friend.

The late Gov. Allen, of Louisiana, made a will, by which his newspaper in the City of Mexico passed into the hands of Mr. John N. Edwards, Confederate soldier. Mr. Edwards also receives \$12,000, deposited in bank, and one-third interest in Conklin Brothers' Circus—altogether a miscellaneous lot of property for an edito-leave.

We find the above in the Metropolitan Record of the 7th inst. The information it contains is false in two instances. First that Mr. Edwards received, by will of Gov. ALLEN, \$12,000 which were on deposit in bank, when all his friends know that his poverty was so great in Mexico that some of money were raised and sent him to relieve his pecuniary difficulties, and it was with those sums he intended visiting Paris to have an operation performed on his wounded limbs, when death overtook him. Second. Gov. ALLEN had no interest in the circus company alluded to, and this fact is as well-known as the previous false statement. These slanders have been engendered in the brain of some Northern Radical news-monger and put in circulation to injure, if possible, the character of a man who was so highly esteemed and beloved by the people of his State. That this extract should have been found in the columns of the Metropolitan is another source of astonishment. That paper is, or pretends to be, a warm friend of the Southern people and seeks a large circulation among us, but we must caution the editors of that paper to be careful how such slanders are permitted to appear in their columns. They will be injured more than benefited by it.

The Petersburg (Va.) Express says: "It is said that Howell Cobb has recently come out in favor of granting suffrage to the negroes and then sending them to Congress to occupy seats with the Northern Radicals."

If any one supposes the Radicals will be offended by sending negroes to Washington as Southern representatives, they are greatly mistaken. They would be flattered by it, because their great point would be carried—maintaining power in Congress. They have done an abundance of dirty work in their time—are doing the dirtiest of dirty work now, and to get the fragrant African among them would be the concentration of all their sweet-scented labors.

The Richmond Whig takes some consolation in the following: "The dominant party is encompassed by difficulties and troubles. Three of its most potential leaders are growing infirm and losing their energies mental and physical. Old Stevens and Wm. Lloyd Garrison are very aged and very feeble, while Sumner, although not old, is said to be in failing health."

Such men never die. "The evil that men do lives after them," and their mantles, like the garment of the prophet of old, will descend upon the shoulders of many who will gladly array themselves therein, and do as dirty work as the first proprietors did. It pays.

DEATH OF HON. J. J. BURK.—With many of our fellow-citizens we join in the general sorrow at the death of this worthy and estimable man. He expired at his residence in East Baton Rouge on Monday last. Judge Burk had long resided amongst us and enjoyed the reputation of a high-toned, honorable gentleman. As Judge of this Judicial District he won the admiration of his friends by the able manner he discharged the duties of that honorable position. In our community, none were more venerated and esteemed for all those amiable qualities which secure the respect and esteem of all good citizens. The members of the bar of East and West Baton Rouge held a meeting and passed resolutions expressive of their high esteem for the deceased and of condolence with his family. A large crowd of mourners attended the remains of the Judge to his last resting place.

A Lebanon, Ohio, paper says: "The question, 'Can sugar be made from sorghum?' is answered by the Shakers at Union Village. They have a method of their own discovery, by which they make sugar from the pure sorghum material. We have seen a specimen. It is very hard, exceedingly coarse-grained, and has the real sorghum taste, but it is thoroughly dry and is indeed sugar. They have not brought their method to perfection, but they expect in a short time to be able to make a good article."

Don't Emigrate!—The Washington correspondent of one of our daily papers says: "The idea of Southern people going to Mexico does not look well. Gen. Early says: 'many are remaining in a great state of dissatisfaction, while others, who relied on the delusive promises of aid from the Government,' find themselves without lands or the means of returning to the United States. It is only what might have been expected. In Mexico agriculture is carried on to great disadvantage, because it is difficult to procure labor, the laborers of the country being entirely unreliable. A gentleman going there to work as a laborer on a farm would not have a very brilliant future before him. The only professional man that stands any chance there is a physician, and unless he can speak Spanish, he will be like a fish out of water. Engineers could no doubt do well there on the railroad being built between the City of Mexico and Vera Cruz, and scientific miners might do well, or bankers, but not many persons escaping from an unsuccessful revolution are in a condition to carry on the business of banking. The scheme of any extensive emigration from the South to some country outside of the United States does not hold out extensive advantages to the mass of emigrants."

The New York Herald states that a new hat for ladies and misses, named the Gladiateur, has just been introduced in that city. It is made of brown or dark or brown colored silk, of the gypsy style, elegantly trimmed and adorned in front, across the forehead, with a rich bronze figure of the famous French horse, Gladiateur, with his rider on his back, at the moment of making one of his last noble stretches in a winning race. A long and rich feather, starting near the horse's head, on the right side, falls gracefully to the back, streaming over the leaf.

The military force in Utah is reduced now to a single regiment, and the highest officer in command is a major of regulars. About two-thirds of the regiment are at Salt Lake City, the rest at Fort Bridger.

The New York News tells us that the value of a negro vote in Cincinnati has been put at one cent by a jury who recently gave in a verdict in a case in which a negro sued a judge of elections for ten thousand dollars damages for having refused his vote. This valuation of a 'colored' vote should have a cheering effect upon the radicals. In case "manhood suffrage" should become a fixed fact, they can calculate to a nicety the exact amount of their "colored" election expenses.

The President vetoed the new Freedmen's Bureau bill, but the House passed it over the veto by 103 yeas to 33 nays. In the Senate it passed, yeas 33 nays 12.

Snibbs says the Elephant Club of Bayou Sara have added some splendid looking-glasses to their meeting-room, of the kind necessary to crook the elbow when taking an "observation."

Squibs thinks that as men have limbs they should be called trees. In his younger days he has often heard children called sprouts.—B. S. Ledger.

Don't know; but have seen children frequently twigged.

The rinderpest has made its appearance among the cows in the stables of New York and Brooklyn.

The question has been asked whether Jackasses are liable to take it!—Ledger. Be careful and you may escape.

A BIG WIND FALL.—Mrs. Elia Walker, of Hartford, who has become heiress to a fortune of \$35,000,000 in Europe is the wife of a machinist and mother of several children. The family will leave for England next week, to assume possession of the property, and it is rumored that they will subsequently return to Hartford and erect a palatial residence in that city. The property was originally bequeathed to Mrs. Walker's father, and as he was dead, the whole amount came to her as his only child.

A lady informs the Maine Farmer that she saved her cherries from the birds, by making some cats out of old rags. "Be sure," she says, "to make the eyes out of large yellow beads or bright brass buttons, and the birds will not come near when one of these cats is perched in the tree."

The Memphis Bulletin of Friday has the following:
Capt. J. Barbieri, left Memphis last evening en route for Belgium, on the European continent. His intention of visiting that kingdom is to establish a direct trade and emigration between one of the towns on the Belgian frontier and this city via New Orleans. Many of the principal merchants of the city are interested in this important scheme.

The Galveston News of the 10th says of the Norwegian colony in Texas: "We have been pleased to hear recently of the continued and enlarging prosperity of the Norwegian colony, consisting of about eighty families, which settled in Bosque county some thirteen years ago. They have fine farms, comfortable and even elegant houses, splendid stock, and have never, we learn, failed to raise first-rate crops any year since they came to the country. They get along remarkably well with their American neighbors, by whom they are highly esteemed for their probity and industry."

Horace Greely has finished the last page of his record and concluding volume of his History of American Conflict, at sundown on the eve preceding the "Glorious Fourth." He has still about three or four weeks' labor on it, preparing the index, reading proofs, and preparing the appendix—after which he will go "off fishing somewhere" for a few months, and Russell Young will have charge of the Tribune during his absence.

PORTLAND RESEMBLES RICHMOND.—A Yankee correspondent thinks "the scenes in the burnt district and at the old city building are strikingly similar to the scenes in Richmond during the week subsequent to the evacuation and burning of the rebel capital." He adds: "The crowd at the city building, with baskets and pails, awaiting supplies, particularly reminds one of the throngs of destitute Confederates who congregated around the Union commissary depots in Richmond after the capture of that city."

A QUEER STORY.—The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says: "A short time since an official letter from one of the departments of the French government was given to a clerk, who was a Frenchman, to copy. The clerk after finishing the letter, as it now appears, inclosed a private note to Ducuys de Lhuys. Through some fault in the direction, the letter came back to the dead letter office. Upon opening it the private letter of the clerk came to light. It urged the immediate increase of the French army in Mexico, and a march northwest, saying that the South would welcome the French standard, and that through its aid both the conquest of Mexico and the union of the republics would be assured."

There is said to have been considerable congratulation at the United States treasury over the annual balance sheet, which shows receipts from the internal revenue and from customs and district tax to the amount of five hundred millions of dollars.

A SOLEMN WARNING TO PERSONS WHO DON'T PAY THEIR BILLS.—A new journal has appeared in Paris under the name of the Creditors' Monitor, in which will be inscribed the names of all persons, no matter what their station, convicted of what tradesmen call "bad pay." The bad, the good, the uncertain, the slow, the sure paymasters of Paris, will each have a column in the Monitor. Fifty of the first tailors and linen-drappers have clubbed together for the publication. The only question remaining is the legality of the proceeding, and a deputation has waited on Jules Favre for his professional consideration. The uncertainty of the French law of libel renders the experiment a dangerous one, and Favre with all his experience, was unable to solve the difficulty at once but was compelled to ask time to consider the question before answering it decisively.

The Daily Telegraph, (English) commenting on the death of General Scott, says: "It is but five or six years since Gen. Scott was the great military figurehead of the most excitable, vain-glorious and sectional community among the nations that make up the family of man. We live in fast and passionate times and the thrilling events that followed the elevation of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidential chair in 1860 have snuffed out the light of many such Transatlantic luminaries as Gen. Scott."

Blind Tom, the musical negro of Georgia, made some of the "loyal" people of Troy, New York, as mad as a March hare the other night by giving "the Battle of Manassas" on the piano. "Amateur" writes to the Troy Times that "when the audience were invited to listen to Blind Tom they did not expect to be regaled with the story of their own defeat." He adds that the thing was a "deliberate insult" to the audience.

In Philadelphia on the 4th, the soldiers would not permit the negroes to mix in the ceremonies of the day. The consequence was that the latter did not even appear on the streets to witness the pageant.

Of Dr. Craven's career in the army, we had the following singular episode:—"Every spare moment of Craven's time was employed in making collections of rare insects, herbs, fishes and geological specimens or other curiosities for his own or the Smithsonian Museum. Once when a very scoundrelly deserter, convicted of going over to the enemy and other crimes too abominable to be mentioned, was shot to death with musketry, in pursuance of his sentence, Dr. Craven obtained the privilege of skinning him and tanning his hide—the skin itself, tattooed all over while the fellow was a sailor with pictures too blaspheously and obscenely horrible for contemplation, being a dreadful commentary on the multifarious crimes and offences of which the soul dwelling therein had been greedily guilty. On his breast was our Savior suspended on the cross, tattooed in various colors, and on each side of it, men and women—and even worse than this—in every conceivable attitude of public shame. It was so, also I have heard—for I did not see the execution—over all the rest of his body; and certainly such a hide, with the eighteen holes in it thro' which nine bullets entered and passed out, is no bad sermon on such a life as had been led by this villain."

The mayor of Toronto, Canada, has written the following letter to the New York Times: "Your fulsome laudation and that of your ass of a correspondent of everything British and Canadian, which appears lately in your journal, can easily be seen into. Aye, your mock sympathy. Why did you not show your colors before? The danger now being over, I beg leave to give you to understand that we, as true Britains, fear not; that I can raise Orangemen enough to hurl back any number of Yankees or Fenian marauders which may attempt to invade to invade the soil of Upper Canada."

LIBERAL.—Brigham Young says that if any of his wives wish to leave him, they are free to go. That sort of liberality is not confined to Mormons.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.
Parish of Iberville.
FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
In matter of estate of Thomas Mille and Pauline Dupuy, his wife, writ of fi fa No. 347.

Clarisse Dupuy, wife, vs. Michel Hebert husband, fi fa No. 365.

BY VIRTUE of writ of fi fa to me directed from the honorable the aforesaid court in the above numbered and entitled causes, I have seized and will offer at public auction, at the court house of the parish of Iberville, on

SATURDAY, the 4th day of August next, 1866, at 11 o'clock a. m., all the rights titles interests and claims of the defendant Michel Hebert, into the following described property, to wit:

The undivided half of a certain tract of land situated in the parish of West Baton Rouge, on the right bank of the Misissippi river, measuring nine arpents front on said river, more or less, by the depth thereunto belonging, bounded above by lands of Balthazar Dupuy, below by those of Josine Taillier, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon being and thereunto belonging. The said tract of land being contiguous and adjoining the plantation of the defendant seized in the above causes, and situated in the parish of Iberville.

The other undivided half belonging to Volzi Hebert.

Terms of sale—twelve months bond with good and approved security.
je 21 ALLEN JUMEL, Sh'ff.

ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE.
PAROISSE D'IBERVILLE.
CINQUIEME DISTRICT JUDICIAIRE.
Dans la succession de feu Thomas Mille et Pauline Dupuy, son épouse, ordre de fi fa No 247

Clarisse Dupuy, son épouse, vs. Michel Hebert, epoux, fi fa No 365.

EN VERTU de deux ordres de fi fa a moi adresse par l'honorable la susdite cour dans les causes ci-dessus intitulees et numerote, j'ai saisi et exposerai en vente public au plus offrant et au dernier enchereur a la maison de cour de la dite paroisse.

SAMEDI, le 4me jour d'août prochain, 1866, a 11 heures d'avant midi, tout les droits et pretensions du defendant Michel Hebert, en et au proprietes ci-apres decrite savoir:

La moitié indivise d'un certain morceau de terre situe dans la paroisse d'Ouest B. Rouge rive droite du Mississipi, mesurant neuf arpents, plus ou moins de face sur le dit fleuve sur la profondeur lui appartenant, borne en haut par terres de Balthazar Dupuy et en bas par terres de Josine Taillier, ensemble avec toutes les batisses et amelioration qui s'y trouvent, le dit morceau de terre joignant a l'habitation du dit defendant, assis dans les memes causes situe dans la paroisse d'Iberville.

L'autre moitié indivise appartenant a Volzi Hebert.

Conditions de la vente—a un credit de douze moi avec bonnes securities.
ALLEN JUMEL, Sh'ff.