

# The Sugar Planter.

VOL. 1. NEW SERIES.

WEST BATON ROUGE, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1856.

NO. 14.

## THE SUGAR PLANTER,

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.  
HENRY J. HYAMS,  
Editor & Proprietor.  
Office near the Court House,  
WEST BATON ROUGE.

### TERMS OF THE SUGAR PLANTER:

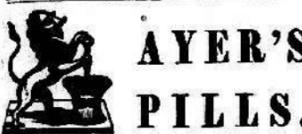
Subscription—\$3 a year, due invariably at the time of publishing; if not then paid, or within three months thereafter, five dollars will be charged; no subscription will be taken for a less term than six months; no paper discontinued until arrearages are paid.

Advertising—Advertisements not exceeding ten lines, at the first, and 50 cents for every subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year.

Terms to Clubs—Where a Club of not less than ten names is sent, with the cash, the paper will be furnished at \$2 50 each subscriber, and an additional copy to the person furnishing the list.

Where a Club of not less than twenty is furnished, with the cash, the paper will be forwarded at \$2 25 each subscriber, and two additional copies for the agent.

Job Printing, Brass, Cast, Broom, Federal and other Notices, executed with neatness and dispatch. In all cases, cash on delivery.



## AYER'S PILLS.

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A

## FAMILY PHYSIC.

There has long existed a public demand for an effective purgative pill which could be relied on as safe and perfectly safe in its operation. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown what success it accomplishes the purpose designed. It is easy to make a physical pill, but not easy to make the best of all pills—one which should have none of the objections, but all the advantages, of every other. This has been attempted here, and with what success we would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been unfortunate for the patient hitherto that almost every purgative medicine is acrimonious and irritating to the bowels. This is not. Many of them produce so much griping pain and revulsion in the system as to more than counterbalance the good to be derived from them. These pills produce no irritation or pain, unless it arise from a previously existing obstruction or derangement in the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity; but it is better that any medicine should be taken judiciously. Minute directions for their use in the several diseases to which they are applicable are given on the box. Among the complaints which have been speedily cured by them, we may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms of Jaundice, Indigestion, Langour and Loss of Appetite, Lactation, Irritability, Bilious Headache, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side and Loins; for, in truth, all these are but the consequence of diseased action in the liver. As an aperient they afford prompt and sure relief in Constipation, Piles, Colic, Dysentery, Humors, Scrofula and Scour, Colds with soreness of the body, Ulcers and impurity of the blood, Irregularities, in short, and every case where a purgative is required. They have also produced some singularly successful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Nephritis, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the Back, Stomach, and Side. They should be freely taken in the spring of the year, to purify the blood and prepare the system for the change of seasons. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, and restores the appetite and vigor. They purify the blood, and, by their stimulant action on the circulatory system, renovate the strength of the body, and restore the wasted or diseased energies of the whole organism. Hence an occasional dose is advantageous, even though no serious derangement exists; but unnecessary dosing should never be carried too far, as every purgative medicine reduces the strength when taken to excess. The thousand cases in which a physic is required cannot be enumerated here, but they suggest themselves to the reason of every body; and it is confidently believed this pill will afford a better purgative than any thing which has hitherto been available to mankind. When their virtues are once known, the public will no longer doubt what remedy to employ when afflicted with a cathartic medicine. Being sugar-wrapped, they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity. For minute directions, see wrapper on the Box.

PREPARED BY  
DR. JAMES C. AYER,  
Practical and Analytical Chemist,  
LOWELL, MASS.  
Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for \$1.

## AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

For the rapid cure of  
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,  
BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH,  
CROUP, ASTHMA, AND  
CONSUMPTION.  
This remedy has won for itself such notoriety from its cures of every variety of pulmonary disease, that it is entirely unnecessary to recount the evidences of its virtues in any community where it has been employed. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried its superiority over every other medicine, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what medicine to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs which are incident to our climate. Not only in formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of COLDS, COUGHS, HOARSENESS, &c.; and for CHILDREN it is the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be obtained. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best that it ever has been, and that the genuine article is sold by—  
H. T. WADDIN,  
WILLIAM BOGEL,  
J. L. VIALET.  
W. B. Rouge, Feb. 28 1856

## Platform of the National American Party.

1st. An humble acknowledgment of the Supreme being who rules the universe, for His protecting care vouchsafed to our fathers in their successful revolutionary struggle and hitherto manifested to us, their descendants, in the preservation of the liberties, the independence and the union of these States.

2d. The perpetuation of the Federal Union, as the palladium of our civil and religious liberties, and the only sure bulwark of American independence.

3d. Americans must rule America; and to this end native born citizens should be selected for all State, federal and municipal offices or government employment, in preference to naturalized citizens, never the less.

4th. Persons born of American parents residing temporarily abroad should be entitled to all the rights of a native born citizen; but,

5th. No person should be selected for political station (whether of native or foreign birth) who recognizes any allegiance or obligation of any description to any foreign prince, potentate or power, or who refuses to recognize the Federal and State Constitutions (each within its sphere) as paramount to all other laws, as rules of political action.

6th. The unqualified recognition and maintenance of the reserved rights of the several States, and the cultivation of harmony and fraternal good will between the citizens of the several States, and to this end, non-interference by Congress with questions appertaining solely to the individual States, and non-intervention by each State with the affairs of any other State.

7th. The recognition of the right of naturalized and native-born citizens of the United States, permanently residing in any Territory thereof, to frame their constitution and laws, and to regulate their domestic and social affairs in their own mode, subject only to the provisions of the Federal Constitution, with the right of admission into the Union whenever they have the requisite population for one Representative in Congress, provided always, that none but those who are citizens of the United States, under the constitution and laws thereof, and who have a fixed residence in any such Territory, ought to participate in the formation of the constitution, or in the enactment of laws for said Territory or State.

8th. An enforcement of the principle that no State or Territory can admit others than native born citizens to the right of suffrage, or of holding political office, unless such person shall have been naturalized according to the laws of the United States.

9th. A change in the laws of naturalization making a continued residence of twenty-one years, of all not heretofore provided for, an indispensable requisite for citizenship hereafter, and excluding all paupers and persons convicted of crime, from landing upon our shores; but no interference with the vested rights of foreigners.

10th. Opposition to any union between Church and State; no interference with religious faith, or worship, and no test oaths for office except those indicated in the 5th section of this platform.

11th. Free and thorough investigation into any and all alleged abuses of public functionaries, and a strict economy in public expenditures.

12th. The maintenance and enforcement of all laws until said laws shall be repealed, or shall be declared null and void by competent judicial authority.

13th. Opposition to the reckless and unwise policy of the present Administration in its general management of our national affairs, and more especially as shown in removing Americans (by designation) and conservatives in principle, from office, and placing foreigners and ultraists in their places; as shown in a truckling subservency to the stronger, and an insolent and cowardly bravado towards the weaker powers; as shown in re-opening sectional agitation by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; as shown in granting to unnaturalized foreigners the right to suffrage in Kansas and Nebraska; as shown in the vacillating course on the Kansas and Nebraska question; as shown in the removal of Judge Bronson from the Collectorship of New York upon false and untenable grounds; as shown in the corruptions which pervade some of the departments of the Government; as shown in disgracing meritorious naval officers through prejudice or caprice; and as shown in the blundering mismanagement of our foreign relations.

14th. Therefore, to remedy existing evils, and prevent the disastrous consequences otherwise we would build up the "American party" upon the principles heretofore stated, eschewing all sectional questions, and uniting upon those purely national, and admitting into said party all American citizens, (referred to in the 3d, 4th and 5th sections,) who openly avow the principles and opinions heretofore expressed, and who will subscribe their names to this platform. Provided, nevertheless that a majority of those members present at any meeting of a local committee where an applicant applies for membership in the American party may for any reason by them deemed sufficient, deny admission to such applicant.

15th. A free and open discussion of all political principles embraced in our platform.

Proceedings of the Police Jury of the Parish of West Baton Rouge.  
At a regular session of the Police Jury of the Parish of West Baton Rouge, held at the Court House in said Parish according to law, on the 24th day of September 1856. Present, J. T. Landry, President; B. Landry, Ernest Hebert, Adams Hebert.  
There being no quorum, the Jury adjourned on account of sickness, to the first Monday in October.  
J. T. LANDRY, Pres't.  
DAVID N. BARROW, Clerk.  
MONDAY, Oct. 15th 1856.  
The Police Jury met according to adjournment. Present: J. T. Landry, Pres't, B. Landry, Ernest Hebert, Adams Hebert and L. Caldwell. There being no quorum the Jury adjourned to 2d Monday in November 1856. Attest.  
J. T. LANDRY, Pres't.  
MONDAY, Nov. 12, 1856.  
Pursuant to adjournment the Police Jury of the Parish of West Baton Rouge, met at the Court House thereat.

Present: J. T. Landry, Pres't, B. Landry, Ernest Hebert, Adams Hebert, Alexander Barrow, James Devall, W. W. Lemmon, W. D. Winter. Absent, John A. Danos, L. Caldwell, James Pipes, Jos. H. Johnston. On motion of W. W. Lemmon all members absent at previous sessions were excused.  
On motion of J. T. Landry,  
Resolved, That whereas Henry Cole, lessee of the Ferry under the ordinance of the 27th March 1855, has failed to comply with the conditions of said ordinance in having a good and sufficient steam-boiler to ply between West Baton Rouge and Baton Rouge by the 12th of November 1855.  
Therefore be it Resolved, That the President be authorized to let the ferry in conjunction with the proper authorities of the town of Baton Rouge upon such terms and conditions as shall be agreed upon by the said President and the authorities aforesaid.  
On motion Loren Favrot was appointed road and levee inspector for the 4th Ward in place of G. Dubroca, resigned.  
On motion B. Hebert was appointed road and levee inspector for the first road and levee District, in place of A. Hebert, deceased.  
The Finance Committee made the following report—the claims therein mentioned were allowed:  
To N. W. Pope, Sheriff, (election expenses) \$121 30  
N. W. Pope in case of State vs. S. C. Smith..... 15 00  
J. Hebert, Attorney at Law..... 150 00  
D. N. Barrow, six months salary..... 100 00  
Capitulation Visa-Via, 1 quarter salary..... 150 00  
Joseph Braud, Assessor (making tax-rolls)..... 30 00  
O. Bernard, Jr., Recorder, for extension of tax..... 45 00  
Joachim Allet for serving warrant..... 1 70  
G. Dubroca, road and levee inspector..... 25 00  
On motion of A. Barrow, it was resolved that the Parish Police Jury, do and shall see steps as he shall see proper, upon the bond of Henry Cole. There being no further business, the Police Jury adjourned sine die.  
Attest: J. T. LANDRY, Pres't.  
DAVID N. BARROW, Clerk.

According to law the Police Jury of the Parish of West Baton Rouge met at the Court House thereat, on Monday the 7th day of January 1856, that being the first Monday in said month.  
Present: Messrs. J. T. Landry, Pres't, B. Landry, Adams Hebert, Alexander Barrow, L. Caldwell, James Pipes, Ernest Hebert, James W. Pipes, James R. Devall, W. W. Lemmon, W. D. Winter and Jos. H. Johnston.  
There being no quorum present the Jury adjourned until 9th February 1856.  
J. T. LANDRY, Pres't.  
DAVID N. BARROW, Clerk.

Proceedings of the Police Jury of the Parish of West Baton Rouge.  
According to adjournment, the Police Jury of the Parish of West Baton Rouge met at the Court House thereat on the 9th of February 1856.  
Present: Messrs. J. T. Landry, Pres't, Ernest Hebert, Adams Hebert, B. Landry, Alex. Barrow, James W. Pipes, Ernest Hebert, L. Caldwell, W. D. Winter, James R. Devall, W. W. Lemmon, J. H. Johnston.  
On motion,  
Resolved, That the Clerk of the Police Jury of the Parish, notify the members of this Jury of the next meeting.

And no quorum being present the Jury adjourned until Monday the 2d March, 1856.  
Attest: J. T. Landry, Pres't.  
HENRY J. HYAMS, Clerk pro tem.

According to adjournment the Police Jury of the Parish of West Baton Rouge met at the Court House thereat, on the 2d Monday in March 1856.  
Present: Messrs. J. T. Landry, Pres't, Adams Hebert, Ernest Hebert, B. Landry, James R. Devall, W. W. Lemmon, W. D. Winter, James H. Johnston.  
On motion the President appointed Messrs. L. Caldwell, Adams Hebert and W. W. Lemmon, a committee to examine the accounts of J. W. Pipes, J. R. Devall, W. W. Lemmon, W. D. Winter, James H. Johnston, and said committee have reported favorably. Mr. Jaavier Hebert took the oath prescribed by law.  
The minutes of the preceding meeting were then read and approved.  
Mr. Caldwell stated his reasons for absence at the last meeting of the Police Jury and asked to be excused and on motion they were accepted and the member excused.  
On motion of W. D. Winter all members heretofore absent at the meetings of the Police Jury, were excused.

Mr. Caldwell presented a petition from the residents of Barrou— in the upper Brule, praying for a public road, through the tract owned by the P. M. E. B. and authorized jointly by the P. M. E. B. and the Police Jury, the said road to be a free transit to the Court House, and the Mississippi river.  
Resolved, That a jury of seven free holders, consisting of Messrs. H. W. Allen, John B. Devall and J. V. Durbin, be hereby appointed to trace and lay out a Public Road for the benefit of said Petitioners and to take all such legal steps as may secure an early completion of said road.  
On motion of Mr. L. Caldwell,  
Resolved, That a committee of five members be appointed by the President of the Police Jury, who shall take in consideration the propriety of repairing the old Court House and Public Jail, or the purchase or construction of suitable buildings for a new Court House and Jail, and that said committee be authorized to examine sites within one mile of the present Court House, and receive proposals for the purchase or erection of buildings suitable for the purpose of a Court House and Jail.

Resolved, That said committee report their investigations at the next meeting of this Police Jury.  
On motion of Mr. Adams Hebert, it is now and has been impossible for want of necessary drainage and bridges and other repairs.  
Be it Resolved, That a committee composed of Messrs. B. Landry and H. Bergeron, be and they are hereby appointed and authorized jointly with a similar committee appointed by the Police Jury of the Parish of Iberville at its last session to contract for and cause to be made, the necessary repairs to said Iberville and West Baton Rouge Cut-off road.  
Be it further Resolved, That upon certificate of the said joint committee, the completion and acceptance of said repairs, the President of the Police Jury of the Parish of West Baton Rouge is hereby authorized to issue a warrant to the contractor or contractors for one half the amount of said costs and repairs.

Resolved, That a committee of three members be appointed by the President, to employ some fit persons to revise the regulations of the Police Jury.  
And the President appointed Messrs. L. Caldwell, A. Barrow and Adams Hebert.  
The Finance Committee having reported favorably upon the following claims, the same were allowed and the President authorized to draw his warrants for the same:  
Rosemond Hebert, for one request..... \$ 25 00  
do do " account..... 25 00  
do do " "..... 25 00  
do do " "..... 25 00  
Rosemond Hebert, ad. J. A. Hebert, Inquest..... 25 00  
Edward Bourg, Coroner Inquest..... 25 00  
James Odum, Jailor..... 100 00  
Sugar Planter, ad. salary..... 25 00  
W. H. Chamberlin, Clerk's fees..... 17 90  
Henry Grant, burying dead body..... 10 00  
David N. Barrow, Clerk P. J..... 100 00  
J. A. Levesque, road and levee inspector, 1855..... 25 00  
On motion Mr. T. Derichbourg was appointed road and levee inspector in the 3d road and levee District, in place of F. A. Williams.  
On motion the Jury adjourned sine die.  
Attest: J. T. LANDRY, Pres't.  
DAVID N. BARROW, Clerk.

AN INTOLERABLE PINSTER.—Theodore Hook, once walking with a friend, passed a pastry-cook's shop, in the window of which was the usual inscription—"Water ices and Ice-Creams." "Dear me," said Theodore, "what an admirable description of hydrophobia!" "How can that be?" said his friend; "what have water ices and ice-cream to do with hydrophobia?" "Oh," replied Hook; "you do not read it right. I read it thus; Water I sees and I screams!"

(From the New York Evening Express.)

CATHOLICISM, ROMAN CATHOLICISM, GREEK CATHOLICISM, CHURCH OF ENGLAND CATHOLICISM, AMERICANISM, &c.—The Evening Post dissects and discusses an article of ours, and thinks it finds contradiction in it.  
"We pass by (it says) the blunder of the Express respecting the Greek Catholics, who are distinct from the members of the Greek Church, and are as obedient subjects to the Church of Rome as any others."  
Blunderer corrects an imaginary blunder here, we think. Russians are Greek Catholics—but hostile to Rome. Greeks of Athens are Catholics—but not Roman. Every body knows the history of the early divisions of the early Greek and Roman Churches with one capital at Rome, the other in Constantinople. Episcopalians are Catholics, and claim to be the only true Catholic church. But, continues the Post:

"It is evident that the distinction which the Express seeks to make between the Louisiana Catholics and those of other States has no foundation. The Roman Catholics of all parts of the United States deny that they owe temporal allegiance to the Pope. We should, for our part, as readily trust the patriotism of a Catholic who lives in the State of New York, as that of one who lives in Louisiana. They all acknowledge the Pope as the head of their church. In ecclesiastical matters, they all submit to his authority; in temporal matters, none of them acknowledge him as their sovereign. The Catholics of France themselves bow to the authority which proclaims the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception as a doctrine of the Latin Church. The Nativist newspapers of this country have abounded with ridicule of that doctrine; yet is received by the Louisiana Catholics, who have just been welcomed to the great National Council of Americans held at Philadelphia."

Some truth, and some untruth here. The Gallic Catholic Church, and the Irish Catholic Church, practically differ as much as a Frenchman and an Irishman. The latter is often the tool of the priest; the former seldom, if ever. The Priests rule Ireland; the army or the Emperor rules France. The Pope is everything in Rome, Venice, Naples, Padua, Milan, Florence, but only a puppet in Paris. What "spiritual" and what "temporal" allegiance is, are words admitting of many definitions. The Roman Hierarchy in America must owe the Pope of Rome "temporal" as well as "spiritual" allegiance—for from him they hold their offices—have their honors—and upon him, in everything, they depend for bread. To say, then, such servants give their master no temporal allegiance, is to utter absurdity. The Pope is the temporal and spiritual head over their church and they are his servants. They are his subjects, just as much as in Austria, Russia, or Spain, people are the subjects of their master, the King, the Lord paramount. Beside—there is such a close connection between spiritual and temporal allegiance, that the first often runs into and absorbs the last. Give us the spirit, the soul, the brain of a man, and you may have his body. He who owns the head and the heart, owns about all of a man worth having. The question, then, dividing us from the Catholics of the Church of Rome, is—not necessarily a question of religion—but a question of politics—in this—that if they give allegiance to Rome, they are unit subjects to share with us a citizen self-government. To be a subject of Rome, and a citizen of the United States, is an impossibility. But when a Catholic, especially a Gallic Louisiana Catholic, native born, tells us—Rome is but the mere nominal head of his church, as was the Archbishop of Canterbury head of the English Episcopal Church in America before the American Revolution—we listen to him, and credit him especially if in his works, he works out his professions. In ecclesiastical matters—the French and German Roman Catholic Church, nor to Monsignor Bedini, the Papal Nuncio. In other Roman Catholic Churches, say in the Hartford (Conn.) Church, like resistance was made by Roman Catholics. Such Catholics, even if they have the "Christian name," "Roman," will do for us—because in the principle of resistance to his Roman monarchy is involved allegiance to America—both in ecclesiastical and temporal matters.

Nor have the Catholics of France bowed to the "Immaculate Conception" dogma—but on the contrary, intelligent and independent Gallic Catholicism has stoutly resisted it. Ponderous tomes have been written against it by men high in the Roman Church—and the Pope dare not excommunicate them, because they are in France—whereas, if the more subservient Roman Hierarchy in the United States were to manifest any such independence, some Bishop Hughes, or Bishop Tinnon, or O'Reilly, would soon put them under interdiction, and assign them to the Devil in this world and the next. The Roman Catholic Church in America, out of the French and German settlements, is mainly Irish Roman Catholic, generally under Irish Government in the free States, and as different in its practices as are the customs of France and Ireland. In Louisiana, the Catholics pay just about the same respect to the "Immaculate Conception" as we do—no more. If the picture of the Virgin is a good one, we have no objection to give it art-worship. The Virgin of a Raphael would extort from us anywhere a species of adoration. Science and the arts are worshipped among the Creoles of Louisiana, and some very young virgins may believe what a priest whispers in their ears—but among the masses, the value of a winking Madonna, there would be only estimated by the skill and art with which the priest made it wink.

It is very true—as the Evening Post hints, or says—that American principles are not strikingly defined here, there, and every where. And what is? "Democracy" is one thing here—but another there, and yet another there. In Pennsylvania it levies high tariffs; in New York it is free trade; on the lakes it goes for Federal Improvement of harbors and rivers; in Georgia dead against any such thing. Anti-Slavery is one thing with German, Giddings, and Gerrit Smith; and another thing with Thurlow Weed, Seward and the Evening Post. Some men are earnest about it; others are for it but to plunder the Federal State, and City Treasuries. Not twenty Northern men would be

likely to agree upon defining or limiting action on slavery under our constitution. The Americans thus disagree—while their instinct of resistance to Papal aggression in the United States, to Papal influence over American votes, and to masses of foreigners banding together to control American elections, is a general, universal, "Catholic instinct"—the same here, there and every where. Some would never let a foreigner vote; others in 21 years would open the doors; others in 10 years; others—as soon as they could read and write the English well, and understand the Federal Constitution. Some don't believe Popery in any form tolerable; others don't care what a man's religion is, if his heart is all American, and he looks upon the Pope only as he does upon any other foreign monarch, to be judged by his acts, &c., &c. But the general instinct, nevertheless—is—that the United States ought not to be the dumping ground of all the convicts and paupers of Europe—that foreigners, especially Irish foreigners, should not vote here a day or two after they land—that American demagogues who court foreigners for their votes, to the neglect of their own American countrymen, ought to be put down—that if it takes us Americans 21 years of life here to know enough to vote—if a foreigner does not stay as long as that, he ought to stay long enough to know as much as we do—before the government lets us vote—so that we should all be on a par—that the half a million of foreigners coming over here annually, underworking our own labor, and thus robbing our mechanics and others of bread for their children, receive quite enough of "equal rights" and "equal privileges," in the general equality of our laws—to be content to stand by our motto in principle and substance—"THAT AMERICANS SHOULD RULE AMERICA,"—at least so long as we secure them liberty, equal laws, all the rights of property—trial by their peers in the Jury Box—and protect that property, and all those rights, just exactly as we protect our own.

THE POWER OF MAGNETISM.—Eugene Guizot gives us an incident in Parisian life which he regards as romantic, and which is at least amusing.  
The scene is laid in the pavilion attached to a country house in the neighborhood of the great city; the time a few minutes past 11 p. m. Mons. Armand awaits with patience Madame X., with whom he has arranged an interview at that hour, quite innocently, but quite secret.  
Close to the appointed time Mons. Armand hears footsteps. Is it the lady! The door opens! He stands stupefied in the presence of her husband. Mons. X. has returned from Paris, and deeming it too late to awaken the sleepers of the house, comes to share the room of his friend in the pavilion.  
The conversation between the lover and the husband is amusing, and as the hour approaches the perplexity of the former increases. His agitation leads him to the most inconsistent remarks and the most inexplicable questions.  
"What is the matter with you?" asked the husband.  
"Nothing at all."  
"I discompose you; how strangely you look! Have I interrupted something serious?"  
The lover stands, his hands pressed upon a little table, weak and nervous with agitation.  
"Ah!" exclaims the husband; "I see you were about to try an experiment in table-turning!"  
The suggestion saved the lover. Gradually recovering, he admits the fact. The whole public was then in a rage of table-turning, and the most marvelous effects were attributed to the mysterious process.  
"Yes," exclaims Mons. Armand; "I admit it. You smile at me. You doubt! Shall I explain to you, by an exhibition of true science, one of those miracles of magnetism of which I speak? Will you deny the evidence of facts?"  
"No, I ask only actual proof."  
"My will have it. My will can traverse space and overcome distance. Name some one at the chateau, and I will summon him here in a moment. Shall it be your aunt?"  
"Oh, no! She is too old, and the experiment would ruin us."  
"Your wife, then?"  
"Very well, my wife."  
Mons. Armand, with an air of intense thought, leans on the table and inwardly exerts his magnetic will.  
In a few moments Madame X. enters and perceives her husband, stands mute, pale, with dilated eyes and outstretched arms, and an air of stupor wholly unaffected.  
"Prodigious!" exclaims the husband, "Hush, silence," says the magnetizer. "Do not wake her. Do you at last admit the power of magnetism? Do you acknowledge the mystery of somnambulism and the magnetic currents?"  
"I am indeed convinced," murmured the astonished husband.  
Fearful of awakening the somnambulist, the magnetizer forbids the husband to speak or to approach, and with a few words and gestures willed her departure, and the sleeping medium walks off.  
All learned a lesson by the experiment, and the husband was thereafter a firm believer in animal magnetism.

In a mixed crowd of ladies and gentlemen a Yankee in Europe was asked, "Which are the handsomest, the ladies of this country or the American ladies?" "I must confess," was the prompt reply, "that I think the palm of beauty is with the Americans; but had I met these ladies around me, in America, I should have supposed them to be my own countrywomen."  
The courtesies and dipping in the gilded drawing-room where Jonathan said that, must have raised all the dust in the carpet.

Why does the eye resemble a school-master in the act of flogging?  
Because it has a pupil under the lash.

An extraordinary surgical operation was lately performed which killed the patient. The physician is doing well.

The reason why many ladies dodge an offer of marriage, is because the question is popped at them.

## The American Party Defended.

The following extract from the speech of Mr. Crittenden of Kentucky, at the great ratification meeting of the American nominations, held in New York city, is truthful and eloquent. He vindicated the American party from the slanders of its enemies in a manly and convincing exposition of the true position of the party. He said:

He had no antipathies against the foreigners; the party has none. Let the oppressed and downtrodden of all nations come to us.—Let them share the beneficence and justice of our laws. Let them share our educational facilities. Let them share our language and our customs; but we tell them in all kindness both for their sake and our own, that they must leave us to govern and manage the country, or in their hands, unaccustomed as they are to its delicate machinery, it will be wrongly directed, and its power will be thrown against itself, and it will be involved in one mass of splendid ruins.

The whole philosophy of our principles lay in one memorable order given by the Father of his Country during the darkness of the Revolutions—"Place none but Americans on guard to-night!" There were brave men of foreign birth in the army; but they were not sons of the soil. The magic attraction of patriotism did not bind them to the land.—The tugging at their hearstrings was not orf the country in whose service they were then engaged, but for their country beyond the sea.—They were not to the manor born, and could not say, "This is my own, my native land!" Then, was it not policy, and was it not philosophical, to place men who were bound by those magic ties in the most responsible situations? And if it were best, then, is it not the policy of the nation still, to place none but native-born patriots at the helm of State, the most responsible of all situations to us at this time? And should our foreign-born brethren object to this policy when it is so instantly followed under every other government? [Cheers.]

And how did our party arise? That it was the work of an over-ruling Providence is evident. It was not the work of propaganda. It was from the germ of patriotism in the hearts of the people. On its first manifestation, the people gathered silently around it, drawn by their best feelings to enlist in the cause. It spread silently and surely, without noise, without effort, being rolled onward by its own weight, when it was once started.—Like the wind, it is said no one knows of our party, whence it cometh; and some even at this day are so mentally blind as to say they know not whither it goeth! [Laughter.] But, to his mind, it was evident that "it goeth towards the White House, as its home, and towards the Capitol as its place of industry!" [Great Applause.]

We have thrown down the gauntlet—let them take it up who will—we are ready for the fight. Our ranks are full, but we have room still for those who prefer to struggle with us to fighting against us, for it has come to that point. And let those who see the truth of our principles at this the eleventh hour, come to our banners and receive the welcoming hand from those of us who have borne the heat and burden of the day.  
Do our naturalized brethren we say, we do not love the foreigners less than when we first extended an invitation to them to find a home from oppression upon our shores; we do not love them less, but we love our country more. And we find if we do not protect the ark of our liberties from the proffered support of officious hands, we shall all be involved in one common destruction.

When the emigration of our country did not exceed 10,000 per year, we did not feel the effects of it. Those who thus came among us were absorbed in our customs, and forgot their native country in a measure, and strove to become Americans. Now the small stream has become an overwhelming torrent, and threatens to submerge the whole land. Instead of mixing with us and becoming a part of us, whole countries are found in which the English language cannot be understood.

The foreigners retain their clannish spirit; their customs, traditions, habits, yea, and language; they form a foreign colony in our midst as distinct in fact from us as they are in habit, though they are under our government it is this we deprecate. It is this we would prevent.  
He did not regard the foreign-born citizen with feelings of distrust or hatred, nor did the party. He could cordially welcome them, but he could not accord to them the power to rule and ruin the common country. No man felt more charity for the misfortunes of oppressed lands than he.

In this very hall, not many years ago, he had spoken at a meeting, in which the citizens of Washington were raising money to send to famine-stricken Ireland, and he had introduced a bill in the Senate, which was passed, appropriating \$500,000 from the National Treasury for the benefit of the starving Irish.

The business of the American party was to preserve the Constitution and the Union intact; to preserve them from every hand that should be raised against them, and they had everything to hope from the patriotism of their course.  
He closed by saying "we strive for our native-sovereignty and our native-born supremacy in the land which a beneficent God has given us. Who is he that can resist the American people, when in a just cause they stand before God and man to defend their rights?" If the party will but act worthy of their noble cause, they will triumph through its purity and patriotism. [Cheers, long and loud.]

BIBLES IN TURKEY.—A box of New Testaments in Turkish, that were to be shipped to Thessalonica, were recently sent from the Bible depot in Constantinople to the Custom house. As they were books, some copies had to be sent to the government censor to be examined before they could pass. They soon came back with the government seal on the first blank leaf, authorizing their free circulation in Turkey.

A VETERAN SHIP.—The fine old ship William Fane, which nearly a hundred years ago bore General Wolfe to the conquest of Quebec, is now lying in the dry docks at Newport, England, to undergo a few slight repairs.