# The Sugar Planter.

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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:**

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FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A

## FAMILY PHYSIC.

THESE has long existed a public demand for an effective purgative pill which could be relied on as sure and perfectly safe in its operation. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown with 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, Languor and Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, 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 Costiveness, Piles, Colic, Dysentery, Humors, Scrofula and Scurvy, Colds with soreness of the body, Ulcers and impurity of the blood, Irregularities; in short, any and every case where a purgative is required.

They have also produced some singularly successful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Erysipelas, 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 answer a better purpose 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 in need of 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 of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote 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. WADDILL,
WILLIAM BOGER,
J. L. VIALET.

W. B. Rouge, Feb. 23 1856


## Platform of the National American Party.

1st. An humble acknowledgement 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 perservation 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; nevertheless,

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 faction.

6th. The unqualified recognition and maintainance 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 appartaining 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 indispensible 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 the general management of our national affairs and more especially as shown in removing Americans (by designation) and conservatives in principle, from office, and placing foriguers and ultraists in their places; as shown in a truckling subserviency 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 vascilating 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 hereinbefore 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 council 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.

[OFFICIAL.]

## 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 3d day of September 1856. Present J. T. Landry, President; B. Landry, Ernest Hebert, Adamis Hbert.

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. 18th 1855.

The Police Jury met according to adjournment. Present: J. T. Landry, Pres't, B Landry, Ernest Hebert, Adamis Hebert and L. Caldwell. There being no quorum the Jury adjourned to 2d Monday in November 1855. Attest.

J. T. LANDRY, Prest.

DAVID N. BARROW, Clerk.

MONDAY, Nov. 12, 1855.

Pursuant to adjournment the Police Jury of the Parish of West Baton Rouge, met at the Court House thereof.

Present: J. T. Landry, Pres't, B. Landry, Ernest Hebert, Adamis Hebert, Alexander Barrow, James Devall, W. W. Lemmon, W. D. Winter. Absent, John A. Dan s, 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. R. Devall,

*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 boat 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 re-lease 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 Louis 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, decd.

The Finance Committee made the following report—the claims therein mentioned were allowed:

| | |
|---|---|
| To N. W. Pope, Sheriff, (election expenses... | $121 50 |
| N. W. Pope in case of State vs. S. C. Smith... | 15 00 |
| V. Hebert, Justice of the Peace..... | 4 75 |
| D. N. Barrow, six months salary..... | 100 00 |
| Capitolian Vis-a-Vis, 1 quarter salary..... | 150 00 |
| Joseph Braud, Assessor (making tax-rolls)... | 30 00 |
| O. Bernard, Jr., Recorder, for extension of tax-roll..... | 45 00 |
| Joachin Aillet for serving warrant..... | 1 75 |
| G. Dubroca, road and levee inspector..... | 25 00 |

On motion of A. Barrow, it was resolved that the Parish Attorney be instructed to take such 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, Prest.

DAVID N. BARROW, Clerk.

According to law the Police Jury of the Parish of West Baton Rouge met at the Court House thereof, 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, Adamis Hebert, Alexander Barrow, L. Caldwell. Absent, John A. Danos, Ernest Hebert, James W. Pipes, James R. Devall, W. W. Lemmon, W D. Winter and Jas. H. Johnson.

There being no quorum present the Jury adjourned until 9th February 1856.

Attest: J. T. Landry, Prest.

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 thereof on the 9th of February 1856.

Present: J. T. Landry, Pres't, Ernest Hebert, Adamis Hebert, B. Landry, Alex. Barrow, James W. Pipes.—Absent: L. Caldwell, W. D. Winter, James R. Devall, John A. Danos, 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 3d 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 thereof, on the 3d Monday in March 1856.

Present: Messrs. J. T. Landry, Pres't, Adamis Hebert Alexander Barrow, L. Caldwell, J. W. Pipes, J. R. Devall, W. W. Lemmon, W. D. Winter, James H. Johnston.

Then came Mr. Janvier Hebert and presented certificate of election as member of the Police Jury from the first Police Jury Ward, to fill the vacancy caused by the removal from the parish of John A. Danos.

On motion the President appointed Messrs. L. Caldwell Adamis Hebert and W. W. Lemmon, a committee to examine the credentials, and said committee having reported favorably Mr. Janvier Hebert took the oath prescribed by law.

The minutes of the preceeding 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 Bayou ——, in the upper Bruslé, praying for a public road, which was read to the Jury.

On motion of Mr. L. Caldwell, it was

*Resolved*, Whereas, the inhabitants of that part of this parish, situated in the rear of the plantations of Messrs David Pipes and Abraham Lobodell, have petitioned the Police Jury for a public road to enable them 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 Bird, Dr. P. M. Enders, B. F. Chinn, Wm. Nolan, James R. Duvall and J. V. Duralde, 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. Adamis Hebert, it was

*Resolved*. Whereas, the Cut-off road is now and has been impassable 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 of 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.

On motion of L. Caldwell,

*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 Adamis 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 inquest..... | $ 25 00 |
| do do " account..... | 35 00 |
| do do " " ..... | 20 75 |
| do do " " ..... | 25 00 |
| Rosemond Hebert, adr. J. A. Hebert, inquest. | 25 00 |
| Edward Bourg, Coroner inquest..... | 25 00 |
| James Odom, Jailor..... | 259 05 |
| Sugar Planter, bal. salary..... | 100 00 |
| W. B. 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, 1853. | 25 00 |

On motion Mr. T. Derichebourg was appointed road and leve inspector in the 3d road and levee District, in the place of F. A. Williams.

On motion the Jury adjourned *sine die*.

Attest: J. T. LANDRY, Prest.

DAVID N. BARROW, Clerk.

A CURIOUS FACT.—In the town of Honegy Canton of Zurich, Switzerland, a mortar has been recently discovered. The regiment of Auverne (Lafayette's) had been presented with it by General Washington, on the occasion of the capture of the redoubts at Yorktown, Virginia. How that mortar happens to have been found buried in Switzerland is unknown, though it is certain there were Swiss soldiers in that regiment.

## Taking in a Native.

A FISH STORY.

A ludicrous scene occurred the other day in Anthony street, near where the new theatre is in course of construction, which, if a brief description may convey an adequate impression of it, is well worth the telling.

One of the laborers growing thirsty beneath the influence of a hot sun, went hastily over to the nearest hydrant for a drink, and clapping his mouth to the spout, imbibed the Croton as it came, in the most forcible and plenteous manner imaginable. Hardly had poor Paddy, however, tasted the gushing fluid that distended his cheeks, when he bolted upright and with a look of agonized horror commenced a series of pantomimic contortions which were absolutely painful to witness.

"Ow—ow—ugh!" he groaned convulsively, at the same time clawing at his throat in a frenzied manner, while he spirted the water out again with the energy of a wounded whale; then, suddenly recovering the use of his speech he shouted—

"Och murther! but he's gone; it's all over wid me now!"

"What's gone?" exclaimed the crowd that had gathered around him.

"I've swallowed him! Oh, howly St. Patrick, I've swallowed him."

"But what the deuce is it that ye's swallowed?"

"A snake, a murthering snake! Oh holy Patrick, proteck me!"

"Shure then, ye've made a savin o' yer dinner," said a fellow-laborer, more alive to fun than sympathy, while a shout of mingled incredulity and laughter followed in which the poor sufferer could hardly refrain from joining.

"But was it alive, man?" inquired a sympathising individual when the excitement subsided.

"Alive, did ye say? By the blessed powers, ye didn't think I'd be after ating him dead. Alive is it? And didn't he jump down my throat in spite of my teeth?

Then clapping his hands to his stomach he exclaimed.

"Och hone, he's squirming now. Oh, howly St. Patrick! Oh, why didn't ye do the work entirely, and kill the snakes in this murthering country, too? Help, he'll bite my insides out of me. Oh howly Moses! Help! murther! fire!"

And poor Pat, distracted by fear, cut up more capers than a Camanche Indian would at a war dance.

"Tut, tut, tut! Be quiet man," returned another.

"How do you know it was a snake?"

"How do I know it! Didn't I fale him wigglin his tail? Oh, howly St. Patrick deliver me!"

A benevolent-looking gentleman here suggested it might possibly be a fish, or perhaps an eel; and remarked that there ought to be a filter attached to every hydrant in the city as the water was full of all sorts of animalcule.

"It's an ail, it's an ail!" howled a hodman catching at the idea. "Mike, it's an ail—Run for a filter, and you'll catch the rascal prisintly."

"A filter, a filter!" was the general cry: "run for a filter, Mike!"

Without pausing to inquire into the feasibility of using the article in question for the purpose desired, the poor distracted son of Erin started with the speed of a race horse for the office in Broadway, where the figure of Hebe, standing in the window, "pours her never ceasing flount."

"A what d'ye call em!" cried he rushing frantically into the establishment.

"A snake catcher, for the love of——! A snake catcher! Oh howly St. Patrick!" he continued snatching up a filter and applying it to his lips.

"Come out wid ye, ye thafe of the world."

"My good fellow," said the astonished hero of the diaphrams, "what is the matter with you?"

"Matter is it? isn't everything the matter? A snake is the matter! I've got an ail in my belly! Oh—hullaboo, hullaboo."

"An eel! How came an eel in your stomach?"

"And didn't the varmint jump in my mouth without saying by yer leave," said the bewildered sufferer, endeavoring to screw the filter into his lips.

"But my man, that won't do you any good now. It should have been attached to the hydrant, and then you might have drank with perfect safety."

"And wont it catch him now?" asked our Mike in a piteous tone turning aghast as he dropped the instrument in dispair.

"Of course not—how should it?"

"Och, murther! what will become of me?" exclaimed Mike with an agony truly painful to behold.

"Get a soedologer fish hook," said a wag from the crowd.

"Run for a doctor," said another, "and get a stomach pump."

The suggestion was immediately followed and he started for a drug store near by. The apothecary however, applied an emetic, instead of the pump, and the poor fellow, after a violent retching ejected a lively black eel about six inches long.

"Oh, howly St. Patrick," he exclaimed, experiencing immediate relief, "why didn't ye make clean work of it and kill the ails as well—and sure they're first cousin to the ugly sarpints. Divil a drop o' water will I drink again in the blessed country."

And with sundry other resolutions which would have shocked the ears of a temperance man, Mike, pale and trembling, returned to his work.—*New York Paper*.

A certain Millerite author tried to get a publisher to print his book proving that the world would come to an end in three months and wait nine months for his pay! The publisher didn't like the looks of the last six months.

But what shall we say of the nomination of Andrew Jackson Donelson? Here is renegadism accepted and welcomed without a show of probation, while yet rankling and fresh upon the delinquent.—*Richmond Examiner*.

## A Laughable Predicament.

In December, 18—, we were traveling through one of the New England towns, in an old fashioned coach, with a friend whose powers for making fun from the slightest cause were manifest from any passing object that he chose to attack. It was midnight, as we approached the villiage of R—d, he espied a large mansion house on the top of a small sugar-loaf hill close by the road. When we arrived opposite, he asked the driver to stop a few minutes; the request was cheerfully complied with, although we were almost freezing; but what trick he had in view none could guess.

The funny gentleman marched directly up to the front door of the mansion and knocked with his cane loud enough to wake all the inhabitants. Immediately a window sash was raised, and out popped a red night cap containing the head of the proprietor, who in alarm exclaimed—

"What, what's the matter? What's wanted at this time of night?"

"Pardon me sir, for this intrusion; but I have a communication to make to you *personally*, and as the stage is waiting impatiently for me, please hurry to the door for a moments interview."

The old gentleman's red night cap, with its owner in a garment curtailed of its fair proportions, were almost immediately at the door politely bowing to the funny stranger, who again apologized for disturbing his slumber and thus exposing him to the chilly winds of a December night.

"My dear sir," interrupted Mr. Nightcap, "don't mention it, but pardon me for appearing before you in the plight in which you see me."

"You are certainly quite excusible, and especially as my great haste prompted this courteous response to my call upon you."

"Be pleased to step into the house, as I notice some ladies in the coach are attracted by my appearance."

"Never mind them, my dear sir. Your finely located mansion has arrested the attention of us all—it makes truly a beautiful appearance in the bright moonlight. Speaking of the moon, brings to my mind the question which has recently agitated the scientific world, and in which you undoubtedly have been interested, viz: Is this luminary inhabited, or is it not inhabited? The telescopic?—

"Excuse my interruption, sir, but allow me to get a cloak, for I am almost frozen, and"—

"Ten thousand pardons, my dear friend, but the stage is waiting for me, and I must lose no time, for of all things in the world, time that"—

"Allow me to remind you sir, that you desired to make a communication to me. I am now ready to receive it.

"Ah, me! how unmindful I am in the discharge of a duty incumbent upon me and which has been so long protracted, I most readily to acknowledge."

"Oblige me, sir, by coming directly to the communication you desire to make."

"Again, I beg you to forgive my apparent tardiness in doing so. The fact, my dearest sir, which as a scientific man I felt it my duty to divulge to you for your own benefit, for I need not inform you that men endowed with scientific attainments"—

"But, sir, I demand, without further delay, what is the important *fact* you desire to communicate."

"It is simply this: Your house being situated on the apex of a hill, with sides sloping sufficiently to allow water, to flow therefrom, I have stopped the coach this cold night, and aroused you from your slumbers, to apprise you of the fact that you can with ease drain your cellar from four different directions.

"You infernal scoundrel!" shrieked the astonished and infuriated proprietor. "I'll teach you a trick worth a dozen of this, as he seized the funny gentleman's cane, who had commenced a rapid retreat for the coach—the red night-cap and abbreviate garment after him, as fast as two spindle shanks could carry him. But the funny gent gained on his pursuer, jumped into the coach, which was at once put at full speed up an adjoining hill with the enraged country gentleman, in curtailed garment fluttering in the breeze, in cold pursuit, but whose hot imprecations against us all were enough to stifle the mirth of a live Yankee.

On arriving at the top of the hill, by one of those singular coincidences which sometimes occur at the crisis to marr or heighten ones happiness, we suddenly came in contact with two open carriages abreast, loaded to overflowing with ladies and gentlemen who were returning from a country ball. The attention of the whole party was soon turned to our red capped, white garmented pursuer, who, not taking so many lady spectators, hurled his cane at us, (which, however, glanced by and struck among and aroused a family of pigs by the road side) and commenced a rapid retreat for home, followed by a dozen squealing pigs, barking dogs, and a flock of quacking geese. The scene presented was the most ludicrous imaginable, and such a wild outburst of uncontrollable merriment is seldom heard; indeed, it was a fit subject for the pencil of a Hogarth.

REMARKABLE CASE.—The Rockingham (Va.) Advertiser states that a respectable farmer named Samuel Henly, residing in that county, has totally abstained from food for *fifty-seven days!* and he may yet survive several days. For some time he has been in a rather melancholy mood, and about two months ago he refused to eat and since that time has not taken anything except water: and, strange to say, he is still alive, though reduced to a mere skeleton. Neither physicians nor friends can induce him to take any nourishment. He declares he can not swallow anything though, he does every now and then take a drink of water. He will doubtless persist in his delusion until he starves to death.

SADLY BEAUTIFUL.—There is a young lady in this city so dazzingly beautiful that her guardians do not dare to allow her to go out of the house. She remains shut up at home, and is only visible to female visitors. What a blessing small-pox would be to this imprisoned belle! It should be added that, with the "fatal gift of beauty," the young lady possesses other charms, amounting to about $300,000!—*N. Y. Mirror*.

MR. GRIP ATTENDS DIVINE WORSHIP.—The Police Tribune elucidates excessive meanness in the following story:

Mr. Grip is one of our best known citizens. Mr. Grip is a worshipper of money, and never allows a half dollar to pass out of his hand without giving the "eagle a squeeze that makes him hiss like a gander." Mr. Grip is a church member, who attends divine worship with becoming punctuality. Although Mr. Grip is a man of wealth, he "makes it a point" never to put over five cents in the plate, even for the benefit of "Central Africa." This piece of coin he places in the right hand pocket of his vest, on Saturday evening, so as to prevent mistakes." A few Sundays since, Mr. Grip, in dressing got on the wrong vest. He did not discover the error till the "man with the plate" commenced taking up a collection. The moment Mr. Grip saw him, he commenced chasing up the five cent piece. It was no good, however, he had the wrong vest on, while the smallest piece of money he had in his pantaloons pocket, was half a dollar. He of course, could not think of "throwing away funds" in that manner He applied to his wife:

"Mary, have you got any small change?"

"Not a cent."

He then turned to his son:

"Got any small change, George?"

"Nothing but a shilling—that one with pillars you gave me last night."

"Hav'nt you got a smooth one."

"No, sir."

"Well, hand it here, and give me your knife. I'll tick him on four cents any way."

Saying this, Mr. Grip took his son George's knife and drew it across his son George's shilling. By this means, Mr. Grip reduces its value to eight cents, and felt better for the next two days. Mr. Grip is a character. To do another out of four cents, affords as much pleasure as to make two shillings in any legitimate manner. The plate carrier that gets ahead of Grip, has got to start early, that's all,

PAT'S IDEA OF A CHEAP NEWSPAPER.—A gentleman visiting his estate in Ireland, was standing in a field noticing work that was being done, when he overheard Paddy telling Pat of some terrible intelligence from the seat of war. The news seemed so very astounding that Pat couldn't quite make up his mind to swallow the whole of it without some further authority; so he inquires—

"An' faith, where did you get hold of the intelligence?"

"Och," said his companion, "and did'nt I rade ivry blessed word in the chape newspaper that's prented in the town."

"And d'ye believe what ye see in the chape prints?"

"And why shouldn't ye belave that as well as any other?—it's a gentleman as prents it."

"Because," said Pat, "by my faith, I don't think they can afford to spake the truth for the money.

ORATORY.—A celebrated lawyer, many years ago, at the bar of Erie country, concluded an eloquent harrangue to the jury, against the prisoner, with this appeal:

"He bared his arm, gentlemen; he bared his arm, I say, to heaven, and——stole the sugar?"

The learned counsel for the defence arose and addressed the court:

"May it please the court and gentlemen of the jury, "Silenus has spoken!" and took his seat with great gravity of countenance.

This brought up the orator:

"Who is Silenus?"

The councellor arose with a sarcastic smile on his face, and replied:

"My learned friend, counsel for the prosecution: asked me who Silenus is. I will tell him. He was the foster-father and companion of Bachus, and, (like my friend, the orator,) lived in Arcadia, and rode on an ass and was drunk every day."

The court and jury were in a roar of laughter in about a minute. The case then went to the jury.

RUSSIA AND AMERICA.—A correspondent now in St. Petersburg writes as follows with respect to the opportunities for American enterprise in Russia:

There is in this country a wide field open for enterprising American merchants and mechanics. The Russians are getting sick of the English and French monopolies, and are anxious to cultivate trade with the United States. Englishmen have done nearly all heretofore, Mr. Winans' being the only American manufacturing establishment in the country, and Mr. Ropes, of Boston, the only merchant. At a dinner party, the other day, at which there were a number of influential gentlemen, I was told, by one too who knows well the feelings of the government, that if an American company would locate an American cotton (raw cotton) house in Russia, extensive and exclusive privileges could be obtained. There is not a single cotton house in the country, though there is a large consumption of the artical by the manufacturing establishments. All must and does come from England. There is unquestionably a wide door open here for a splended fortune in the sale of raw cotton, and this I get from the very best authority.

Shaffner, the telegraph man, has been here as head of a company for the purpose of negociating with the government for the purchase of a large iron establishment, and if they can succeed a large fortune will be made. These things are well worthy the serious consideration of our enterprising merchants and mechanics. Now is the time to strike, before Russia again gets mixed up with the English and French people.

The only interest I feel in this matter, is that I believe that American energy and enterprise can do more to change the face and condition of this country than any other upon the face of the globe. This is a country of great internal resources, and all it lacks is the energetic spirits to bring it out.

The best protection against the rigors of winter, says somebody, is matrimony. A bachelor acquaintance adds the query:—What is the best protection against the rigors of matrimony? That was a trump.

And didn't you, after many wry mouths "accept and welcome renegadism" in the person of one Henry A. Wise, who declared during his entire canvass, that he had "no recantations to make.—*Richmond Whig*.