# 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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FAMILY PHYSIC.

THERE 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.

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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.**

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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 DOGEL,
J. L. VIALLET.

W. B. Rouge, Feb. 23 1856

## Platform of the National American Party.

1st. An humble acknowledgement to the Supreme being 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, and Consitution, 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 all others.

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

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 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 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 the native-born and naturalized 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 privilege 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 ought to admit others than native born citizens to the right of suffrage, or of holding political office.

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.

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 constitutionally enacted, 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 foreigners 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 of suffrage in Kansas and Nebraska; as shown in its vacillating course on the Kansas and Nebraska question; 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 resulting therefrom we would build up the "American party" upon the principles hereinbefore stated.

15th. That each State Council shall have authority to amend their several constitutions so as to abolish the several degrees, and institute a pledge of honor instead of other obligations for fellowship and admission into the party.

16th. A free and open discussion of all political principles embraced in our platform.

## American State Council.

At a Meeting of the State Council of the American party, held in the City of New Orleans, on the first Monday of the present month and year, April, 1856, the following resolutions adopted by the members of the Legislature belonging to the American party, were approved:

3d. *Resolved*, That the friends of Millard Fillmore and Andrew J. Donelson, in each of the six Electoral Districts in this State, be requested to hold District Coventions on the first Monday of June next, at the following places, to wit:

For the First Electoral District, composed of the parishes of Plaquemine and St. Bernaud, the Third District of the City of New Orleans, and Faubourg Trémé in the city of New Orleans.

For the Second Electoral District, composed of the Second District of the city New Orleans, with the excention of Faubourg Trémé, and the First District of the city of New Orleans, in the city of New Orleans.

For the Third Electoral District, composed of the Fourth District of the city of New Orleans, that part of the parish of Orleans lying on the right bank of the Mississippi, the parish of Jefferson, St. Charles, St. John the Baptist, St. Jame, Ascension, Assumption Lafourche and Terebonne, at the town of Thibodeauxville.

For the Fourth Electoral District, composed of the parishes of Tammany, Washington, Livingston, St. Helena, East and West Feliciana, Point Coupeé, East and West Baton Rouge, and Iberville, at Baton Rouge.

For the Fifth Electoral District, composed of the parishes of St. Landry, Calcasieu, St. Martin, St. Mary, Lafayette, Vermillion, Rapides and Avoyelles, in the town of Opelousas.

For the Sixth Electoral District, composed of the parishes of Natchitoches, Sabine, Winn, De Soto, Caddo Bossier, Bienville, Claiborne, Ouachita, Caldwell, Jackson, Union, Morehouse, Concordia, Tensas, Franklin, Catahoula, Madison and Carrol, at the town of Minden in the parish of Claiborne.

To select, each, one electoral candidate and one alternate, pledged to the support of the above distinguished names for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States.

4th. *Resolved*, That we recommend to the American party of the State Louisiana the holding of a State Convention in the town of Baton Rouge, on the third Monday in June next, and that every parish elect delegates to said Convention.

Papers throughout the State, favorable to the American party will please copy, and insert until the respective Conventions are held.

## Mr. Fillmore and Donelson.

The following incident is related to us by a gentleman who happened to be present when Mr. Fillmore visited the Hermitage as he passed through this section of coundry, after the close of his Presidency. He called after leaving the Hermitage, and spent several hours with Major Donelson, who had prepared a collation of which many of the neighbors partook. In the course of the evening Major Donelson, after adverting to the fact that he had once bitterly opposed Mr. Fillmore, having looked upon him as the head of a party which stood on a platform unsafe for the institutions of the South, stated to his friends and neighbors that he was happy to have such an opportunity as this of expressing his conviction that he had done his distinguished guest, who had just left, great injustice.

It was now manifested that Mr. Fillmore was a far more reliable friend of the constitutional rights of all sections of the Union than Mr. Pierce, for whom he, Mr. Donelson, had voted. Time had shown that Mr. Pierce was the patron of the ultraists who had so bitterly opposed the compromise measures, as a final settlement of the slavery question. It was also now evident that Mr. Fillmore, in standing by that settlement, had brought upon himself the wrath of the higher law men of the North. Under such circumstances Mr. Donelson said, he was ready to make all the amends in his power, and that as he had helped his Democratic friends to pull down the administration of Mr. Fillmore, he would say to them that he was ready to build it up again; and, as an earnest of his intentions, he would now propose as a toast, at his own house and at his own table.

"MILLARD FILLMORE—The people will make him President in 1856, as they did Gen. Jackson in 1828, and in 1832. He is true to the Constitution and the Union, while his Democratic successor has shamefully surrendered both to the keeping of the higher law men of the North and the South, the Rhetts and Cheveses of the latter section, and the Seward and Giddingses of the former."

This toast was drank with acclamat on, and affords conclusive evidence of Major Donelson's high appreciation of Mr. Fillmore, at a time when his open and manly expression of such appreciation could by no possibility be subject to the imputation of having proceeded from any other than the most honorable motives.—*Nashville Banner.*

## Work for the Month--(April.)

THE PLANTATION.

CORN.—The backwardness of the season, thus far, has retarded all operations on the Plantation, and few persons in this section have even commenced planting corn, up to the present date (March 15.) It is absolutely necessary therefore, that the utmost energy be called into requisition, and that not a moment be lost, whenever the ground is in proper condition. Manure heavily and plough deep—use the best and heaviest seed you can obtain, and let your after culture be of the most thorough character, working often and shallow, so as to break no roots. More hereafter. [Do not run wild after the Wyandot, the "Canada Prolific," and other fancy varieties. They should receive at least another season's trial before being planted extensively.]

COTTON.—Having properly "pitched" your corn crop, push forward the planting of Cotton without delay. It is very important to get an early stand, and much may be affected in this way by throwing up the beds light and dry. See the article of Mr. Vick, in present number, and recur to the various hints and suggestions of our experienced correspondents.

SWEET POTATOES.—Plant your main crop of "sets" and draws this month. Try the level system advocated in our last. Reason and experience both teach its superiority. But, if you will plant in hills or ridges, plough the ground very deep and throw them up broad and flat on the summit, so that they may catch and retain as much moisture as possible. Potato "draws" or any similar plants may be safely set out even in dry weather, by dipping the roots in thick batter of black woods-mould or surface soil and water, as heretofore described.

IRISH POTATOES, if not already planted must be put in immediately, or it will be too late for a summer crop. They should be dropped 10 inches apart in 3 feet drills, and covered with a thick layer of partially decomposed pine-straws or leaves.

MILLET, common corn and Doura corn for cutting green and for winter forage, should also be shown plentifully during the present and next month. Early crops of Cow Peas and Oregon Peas may also be sown. For fodder, we prefer the drill; but if intended to turn under for manure, sow the peas broadcast.—*Ala. Planter.*

The seive through which the man "strained every nerve," is for sale at half the first cost.

## A New Sugar.

A short time since we published, says the Washington *Union*, an extract of a letter from a gentleman residing in Provo City Utah Territory, to Hon. J. M. Bernhisel, giving an account of the manner in which a new kind of sugar had been made in that Territory from a white substance found on cotton wood trees, and somewhat resembling honey dew. Since then, a cake of this sugar, which had been placed in Mr. B's hands for the purpose, was submitted to a chemist to be annalyzed. We give below the result of this test:

"The physical characters of the substance resemble much the maple sugar of our country It has however, a dark layer on one side which is less sweet that the lighter-colored one, owing probably to the extractive matter evaporated with the leaves of the cotton-wood tree that have been boiled down with the liquor. The sugar is not chrystalized, but granular and porous, and appears to contain a considerable portion of molasses. It is of a clammy touch, unlike the cane or maple sugar, and its taste is second to that of the last two-mentioned kinds. The chemical characters of this sugar are as follows:

"I have ascertained, to my full satisfaction, that it is a *grape sugar*, or similar to that made from starch. Trommer's copper test has proved beyond doubt that it is not a *cane sugar*. A solution of this sugar, with the addition of potash lye and sulphate of copper, will, after a few minutes boiling, change the green hydrate of copper thus produced into an orange sub-oxide copper, even in the cold at an extremely great dilution, (one grain to an ounce of water,) while for the sake of comparison, a solution of cane sugar treated in the same way with copper, no change of color could be detected, either by boiling or after standing some days. Regarding the origin of this sugar, which, from the details given by your friends, appears to be distributed over a large district in Utah Territory, so that the inhabitants were able to produce several thousand pounds of sugar in a very short period, and by the most simple process such as collecting the leaves of the cotton-wood, washing on the sediment, and concentrating and evaporating the liquor, I was much astonished at first when reading the account, and after some reflection as to the causes that had produced this sugar rain, which some of your friends appear to attribute to a *manna* similar to that upon which God made the Jews subsist while in the desert of Arabia, and which by special favor the same being has granted to the Mormons, I found that the formation of this sugar could be explained, physiologically, upon natural principles, and in the following manner:

"It is a well-known fact that the sap of trees will continue to circulate throught the cellular tissue as long as the organic life is sustained by heat and light, while a sudden change in the temperature will produce an interruption in the circulation, and thereby a chemical metamorphose. It has been observed, also, that the leaves of many trees and shrubs will, in consequence of such sudden changes as from a very hot dry to a cold night, secrete and cover them with a sweet substance exactly in the manner described by the collectors in Utah. I have observed the same phenomenon in the south of Germany in many butternut, walnut and chestnut trees. Therefore, it is a disease in the trees, or an organic disorder called forth by the decomposition or secretion of those matters required for the nourishment and support of the vegetable life.

"As an illustration of the chemical change, I will mention in its natural state any sugar, yet becomes sweet when attacked by frost; the juice thereby becoming decomposed and converted into sugar. Properly speaking, it is the *mildew* which is so often observed on many trees, (such as the black alder, linden, and rose bush, occasionally on the beach and oak,) and which corresponds with the secretion of sugar on many leaves, which are less protected, although very tenderly constructed by nature, and are therefore affected easily on a sudden change, and are also exposed to this derangement, as regards the great quantity of the sugar gathered, which may be surprisingly large at first, nevertheless may be explained. The vegetable juice contains in the fall of the year the greatest quantity of starch, which is so easily converted by the natural as well as artificial process into sugar.

"It may not be out of place here to remark that, in consequence of the formation of sugar mould, lice and other insects are created on those trees. If a steady rain does not soon after the secretion remove all the sugar from them, the mildew is therefore not the cause, but the result, from the creating of those parasites."

Why is an Ohio railway contractor like a German emigrant? Because he makes tracks for the West.

An advertiser in the New York Sun, advertises for several females to work in vests, and says a good stitcher will be paid one dollar per week—four dollars per month!

"Pity the poor (white) slave."

"I say, Bill, Jim's caged for stealing a horse."

"Served him right. Why didn't he buy one and not pay for it, like any other gentleman."

A husband complains sadly at the price of "ducks." His wife recently bought three for $276—viz: a "duck" of a dress, a "duck" of a parasol, and a "duck" of a bonnet.

The lassie that "dropped her eyes to the ground" last week, by the assistance of a derrick has had them raised to their proper position.

"This is really the smallest horse I ever saw" said a countryman on viewing a Shetland pony.

"Indade now," replied his Irish companion, "but I've seen one as small as two of him."

LET LOOSE THE CATS OF WAR!—An obvious improvement on Shakspeare—for they are much more likely to come to the scratch.

## The Food of Plants

AND THEIR MODE OF RECEIVING IT.

*Messrs. Editors:* It seems that the first step towards successful agriculture would be to ascertain what plants feed on, and how, and in what proportion it should be supplied to them. Plants will not live in an exhausted receiver, nor in perfectly dried earth, nor in pure water so far as regards the large class with which we are particularly concerned. It may be assumed with some probability of being correct, that plants, like animals, live on solids, liquids and air. The stomach is the place where the food is prepared for the further use of the plant. The one receives it in its crude undigested state, for the stomach to act on; the other in a liquid or gaseous state after its preparation in the earth. No plant can receive any thing in substance, as the pores or minute absorbents of the roots can only take it up in such very small portions as is contained in liquids. It would seem that nothing could be made the food of plants that could not be dissolved.—Let us see how the general conditions of the earth may justify this supposition. The ground may be divided into surface soil of five or six inches, and subsoil all below that, and is, in general parlance, thus spoken of as sandy soils where more than three parts are composed of sand; clay soil where a like quantity of clay; and, calcareous or prairie, where of decomposed lime. The subsoils on which it rests are either on sands like it, or more often a clay more or less impervious to water, or on limestone rock, as our prairies. These subsoils, though in themselves they may not possess fertility, may exercise, through their mechanical agency, much influence in production. Deep ploughing, as a large receiver and regulator of moisture in the earth, carries out this idea of mechanical agency. The chemists who have made it their particular study to know, and have analysed it, tell us that only about one-twentieth part of the earth is composed of decayed vegetable and animal matter from the decomposition of plants that have died on the spot, or washed there by the rains or floods, and these alone are soulble in water, and constitute the food of the plant, when put by water into the condition to be taken up by the absorbents of the vegetable. This, though the general condition is dependant on the greater or lesser portion of these soluble matters, and is ranked as a rich or poor soil as either may be greatest. It is to this especially that our attention should be directed by adding manure, either vegetable or animal, and by a change of the crop on such fields as too long cultivation of particular crops may have used up an undue portion of any one ingredient in the soil. We should also supply water it we could. We know some plants depend more on water than others, and it is inferable without actual knowledge that some derive more of their nourishment from the air, and others again from the ammonia or fertile property in the soil itself.

For such reasons some plants exhaust a soil more than others; and some few, as clover and cow peas, live more on the air and exhaust but little. Plaster of Paris that acts principally by attracting moisture from the atmosphere to the plant, so increases the quantity of clover that it enriches the soil, and is much used in the wheat growing states; and cow peas it is believed acts much in the same way with us. It would be of great value to know what portion of the usual ingredients of the soil particular plants consume most, as it would direct us to the proper rotation of crops, and what manures to apply.—On this subject we are in the dark, and must be content to grope along in search of lights to guide us. In England under their best systems, the field was laid fallow one year in four to recover this exhaustion of any undue portion, and in some of the states it has been attempted to reach the same object by the three and four year shift rotation of crops. Many facts show that change of the plant and soil are necessary. The corn fertile lands on the Mississippi river lessen their production of the sugar cane and to use their vernacular are tired of making sugar, and put down one year to cow peas they return to their proper productiveness. The small grains, potatoes and hay cannot be planted in the same field more than two years without diminishing their product. Cotton and corn, though they will grow in the same field for many years, are much benefitted by change. These facts are enough to satisfy us that it should be a guide not only in the selection and change of fields but also in the manuring.

The thrifty system of inclosing fields to be ungrazed, and listing in their growth beyond the evaporating influence of the sun, come within the class of things to be done to reach desirable object.

My desire has been to ascertain what is the food of plants and how received by them, but as it requires more to be said than will probably be read at one time, it must be postponed for your next paper.

A PLANTER.

A GREAT TRUTH.—Some men are like cats. You may stroke the fur the right way for years and hear nothing but purring; but accidentally tread on the tail, and all memory of former kindness is obliterated.

A ragged individual was saluted a few days since, by a little urchin, thus: "I say, you sir, don't you belong to the army?" "No," was the indignant reply. "Well," said the other, "I thought you did, as you are out under arms!"

If you wish to cure a scolding wife, never fail to laugh at her with all your might until she ceases—then kiss her. Sure cure, and no quack medicine!

Woman's "Empire State" is matrimony.—Here she is alway in the majority—always *reigns* and sometimes *storms*.

The medical fee of the Empress Eugenie's accoucher, it is said, will be 500,000 francs. His father received £10,000 for his attendance upon the Empress Marie Louise, at the birth of the King Rome.

It was a maxim of General Jackson: 'take time to deliberate, but when the time for action arrives, stop thinking."

## The Pet.

*Messrs. Editors.*—I send you a dash of every day life. If you think it worthy of a place in your excellent paper, publish it.

Respectfully, FANNIE PIE.

"Where are you going, my darling?"

"Just going over to see little Mary Brown, mother."

"I would'nt go there, my daughter, just now."

"Why not go there just *now*?"

"Well, Bettie, your pa will be here soon to dinner, and he will wish to see his daughter at home."

"I don't care for that, I want to go *now*."

"Don't talk that way, my dear."

"Ma, do let me alone! I tell you I *will* go."

"Now Bettie, don't speak so to your mother; that's naughty—tut, tut!"

Yes, but I will though! You never will let me do anything any way."

"Hush, Bettie!"

"I won't; I say you never will let me do anything any way, and you won't, neither!"

"Why, Bettie—"

"You needn't talk that way to *me* ma'am. I'll do as I please!"

"Hush, you impudent huzzy!"

"I'll not hush till I get ready; my mouth's my own, and I'll talk when I want to, madam."

"Bettie, mother's beauty, don't get into such a rage; you'll spoil your pretty face. Dear me! how flushed you look; your pa would be shocked to see you looking so!"

"That's none of your business, ma'am, how I look, I tell you, ma, I want to go over to see Mary Brown, and I am going too!"

"I had rather you wouldn't my love. Don't you want to stay and try on your new dress I have just finished for you to wear at your birth-day party? There, Bettie, hand me the cologne, my head aches badly to-day."

"I can't ma! I am so busy—call Peggy!"

"Oh, dear me, I must go to bed, I feel so sick."

"See ma, can't I go?"

"Bettie, my love—"

"Oh you needn't go to Bettying *me*. I say I want to go!"

"Your pa will be here direct—

"I don't care, I say I want to go, and you might as well say "yes," as not, for I am going anyhow. Here I go—good by. Have my new dress finished while I am gone, and send up in town and get me a pink sash to correspond—and mother my pink kid gloves are soiled—get me a new pair, and tell Peggy to get me a boquet and have my lace fall fixed in my dress—and tell Peggy to give my love to Jimmy Dash, as she goes by his office. Good-by." [EXIT PET.

"Good-by, my darling pet—mother's angel child." FANNIE PIE.

WHY SATAN NEVER TROUBLES A WOMAN.—Mahommedans relate the following story as an authentic and veritable piece of tradition, illustrative of the fact that the Devil himself has duties to perform in the world and that all things would go wrong if he were idle, and neglected them, viz:

In the days of Mahommed, there was an Arab who had a very pretty wife. The devil formed himself in an exact and accurate likeness of her husband, that she could not for the life of her tell which of the two was her husband. Both claimed her, that is the real husband and the devil in his likeness. The case excited much interest in the neighborhood, but no solution of the difficulty could be obtained. At length the case was brought before his Majesty, the Prophet. Mahommed, after a little reflection, held up a certain earthern pot in his hand, with a spout like a teapot, and said to them both, "Now, whichever is the real husband will enter this vessel by the spout, and thus establish his claim to the woman." The devil, as having more capacity in that way than the sturdy Arab of real flesh and bones, entered at once into the pot as suggested. The moment he entered, Mahommed closed the top of the spout and kept him shut in. But, by the time Mahommed had kept him shut up for a few days, it was ascertained that the world was getting wrong in all its machinery. Mahommed was therefore constrained to let the devil out from his confinement, to take his necessary place in the management of the world. But before restoring him to his liberty again, Mahommed extorted the solemn promise from him that he would never trouble the fair sex any more, but confine himself to what he could do among the male sex.

An exchange says: "God intended all women to be beautiful as much as He did the roses and the morning glories; and what he intended they should become, they would, if they should obey his laws, and cut indolence and corset strings and indulge in freedom and fresh air. For a girl to expect to be handsome with the action of her lungs dependent on the expansive nature of a cents worth of tape, is as absurd as to look for tulips in a snow-bank, or full grown oak in a flower pot."

A naturalist, describing the rook, says:—"He loves the blue empyrean, and he quits his lofty height, when he is brought to this dull earth by the mere force of *caterpillary* attraction."

The following is said to be a remedy for nails growing into the flesh:—Cut a notch in the middle of the nail every time it is pared. The disposition to close the notch draws the nail up from the sides.

Scolding never did anybody good. It hurts the child; hurts the parent; it is evil and only evil, everywhere and always.

Ladies with turn-up noses should put them aside with one finger, when a man attempts to kiss them. A fine youth recently received the end of one of these noses in his eye, on account of the lady's remissness in that important *point*.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE SURGEONS.—The railroads have resumed their regular trips.

SPORTING.—The editor of Young America has a ferocious poodle, which he backs to lick any plate in the neighborhood.