

# The Louisiana Democrat.

H. R. BOSSAT

THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

VOLUME 25.

ALEXANDRIA, LOUISIANA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1869.

NUMBER 1.

## The Democrat.

**TERMS:**  
THE "DEMOCRAT" is published weekly, at FIVE DOLLARS per annum, THREE MONTHS in advance. No subscription taken for a less period than six months.

**ADVERTISEMENTS** inserted at the rate of \$1.50 PER SQUARE for the first insertion and 75 CENTS for each subsequent one. Eight lines or less, constitute a square. The following are our rates to yearly advertisers:

One Column..... \$300.00  
Half Column..... 175.00  
Third of Column..... 130.00  
Fourth of Column..... 100.00  
Cards, (occupying space of eight lines, or less,)..... 20.00  
Obituary Notices, Marriages, Public Meetings, Cards of Thanks, etc., to be paid for as advertisements.

Personal cards, when admissible, charged double the usual advertisements.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### Texas Tonic Syrup!

A Vegetable Compound for the Rapid and Permanent Cure of

#### CHILLS AND FEVER, OR FEVER AND AGUE!

Every Poison has its Antidote! Every Disease has its Cure!

THE PEOPLE OF THE MISSISSIPPI Valley have long felt the necessity for a safe, certain and reliable remedy, as a substitute for Quinine, Strychnine, and other poisonous Drugs, for the cure of Fever and Ague, or Chills and Fever. We claim, and the result will show, and bear testimony to every unprejudiced mind, that the Texas Tonic Syrup has supplied this want and accomplished this purpose. Its Tonic, Alterative and Antiseptic qualities are such that none can possibly be disappointed in its effects. Upon its own merits, therefore, it is sustained. A single trial is all that is needed to stamp this remedy as the greatest specific of the age.

The ingredients of which this Medicine is composed are simple productions of nature abounding upon certain streams in the State of Texas, and were ever used by the Aborigines of that State as a specific for Fevers of all kinds, and especially Fever and Ague, which they never failed to cure.

A celebrated Physician, acquainted with these facts, has furnished us his theory upon this important subject, and hence as Product properly named TEXAS TONIC SYRUP, which we now offer to the public as a specific and positive cure for Fever and Ague, or Chills and Fever, no matter of how long standing.

Having had innumerable evidences of its prompt and certain effects from the testimony of a multitude of respectable citizens, among whom is classed many of our best Physicians, we do not hesitate to recommend this Preparation in all cases of Fever and Ague and Chills and Fever; indeed, from the facts in our possession of its intrinsic value, it would not be too much for us to state that when the directions are strictly complied with we warrant a cure in every case, where it is tried. It is pleasant to the taste and the cheapest Medicine in the world. Therefore, in truth, it may be declared the day is not far distant when it must be appreciated and used in every household, where Fever and Ague or Chills and Fever is found to exist.

#### Mansfield and Higbee,

PRACTICAL DRUGGISTS

—AND—

ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,

Memphis, Tenn.,

Sole Proprietors.

Observe explicit Directions, around each bottle, and caution to protect the public against imposition and fraud.

FOR SALE BY

Henry St. John,

ALEXANDRIA, LA.

FOR SALE AT

John Fleming's Patent Medicine Depot,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

June 24-Jy.

#### HEYMAN & LEVY,

CHENEYVILLE.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND

a large, varied and carefully selected stock of—

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS,

SHOES,

HATS—

TINWARE,

WOODWARE,

STONEWARE,

WILLOW-WARE,

GROCERIES—

always a well supplied assortment for plantation and family use.

**HARDWARE.**

In this line planters and mechanics will find their stock ample for all their wants.

SUGAR, MOLASSES, COTTON, HIDES

and

Country Produce

of all kinds, purchased or bartered for, at the highest market price.

February 17th, 69.

Red Diarrhoea Remedy is pleasant and effective in acute and chronic diarrhoea.

For cholera morbus and cramps, use R. D. R.

R. D. R. is not a hot stringent preparation.

## JOB PRINTING.

### THE DEMOCRAT

## JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

We have the pleasure to announce to the public, and our patrons in particular, that we have received a large and complete lot of

## NEW JOB TYPE

of the most improved patterns, and are now prepared to execute with

## NEATNESS AND DISPATCH

any jobs that may be entrusted to us. We can turn out in the BEST STYLE OF THE ART—

## POSTERS,

(BOTH LARGE AND SMALL.)

## CIRCULARS,

## BRIEFS,

## Ball and Wedding Tickets,

## BILLS OF FARE,

## BILL HEADS,

## Steamboat Bills,

## PROGRAMMES,

## CARDS

## —AND—

## BLANKS

## —OF—

## EVERY DESCRIPTION.

OUR PRICES will be found FAIR AND MODERATE.

GIVE US A TRIAL!

## MISCELLANEOUS.

REGULAR NEW ORLEANS, ALEXANDRIA and SHREVEPORT SEMI-WEEKLY PACKET LINE

Leave Alexandria for New Orleans every Wednesday and Saturday at 12 o'clock M.

THE Magnificent Passenger Steamers BART ABLE, W. C. Harrison, Master, W. M. Tompkins, Jr., Clerk; B. L. FODGE, No. 2, W. F. Boardman, Master, Joseph A. Akon, Clerk; SELMA, John Kouns, Master, Thomas J. Howard, Clerk will leave Alexandria for New Orleans and all intermediate landings the balance of the season, punctually as per following schedule:

BART ABLE	B. L. HODGE No. 2
Saturday, May 15	Wednesday, May 12
Wednesday, May 19	Saturday, May 15
Saturday, May 22	Wednesday, May 19
Wednesday, June 9	Saturday, June 12
Saturday, June 12	Wednesday, June 15
Wednesday, June 16	Saturday, June 19
Saturday, June 20	Wednesday, June 23

For Freight or Passage apply on board or to E. R. BOSSAT, WILLIAMS & CO., Agents May 12-14

## N. ORLEANS & ALEXANDRIA

REGULAR WEEKLY SUMMER PACKET.

THE elegant and very light draught Passenger Steamer

### CELESTE.

J. F. MUSE, Master. Leaves New Orleans as above every Tuesday at 6 P. M. Descending, leaves Alexandria every Saturday at 12 M. Norman's and Barbin's Landings at 5 P. M. Freight and Passengers landed promptly and regularly at all intermediate landings. May 26th, 1869-70.

## GRAND ECORE WEEKLY PACKET!

THE STEAMER

### FROLIC.

JOHN HIENN, Master. THOMAS KNEE, Clerk.

WILL make regular Weekly trips in the Grand Ecore trade, leaving New Orleans every SATURDAY at 5 P. M., and Alexandria, on her down trips, every WEDNESDAY at 12 M. March 24th, 1869-70.

## NATURE IS THE GREAT PHYSICIAN.

This is now admitted, by the medical profession as a fundamental principle of healing science. It is wisely provided by the human economy that whenever anything is wrong in the physical system the natural forces of the body are brought to bear to expel the disease. The great aim, therefore, is to strengthen the natural powers. This has been kept in view by the skillful compounders of HOPPETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which operates to give fresh vitality to all the organs of the body. The effect of this medicine upon the stomach, the liver and the kidneys, is prompt and decisive. The patient, who is wise enough to quit drugging and try the BITTERS, soon feels as if he had taken a new lease of life, and as he continues the use of the article, he is overjoyed to find the streams of health coursing through his frame. It is prepared with great care, and its component parts are entirely vegetable. It is free from the objections so often urged against preparations of the kind. As a MEDICAL AGENT it has no equal, while its pleasant flavor and healthful effects have made it a general favorite. It is free from all properties calculated to impair the system, and its operations are at once mild, soothing and efficient. All who have used HOPPETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS attest its virtues.

Even those who are in the enjoyment of perfect health frequently have need to have recourse to tonics as preventives of disease. We are never too well armed against the assaults of "the ill that flesh is heir to." In health or sickness this Tonic cannot be taken regularly without giving vitality and elasticity to the system.

Patent Metallic Burial Cases.

One copy one year, in advance..... \$2 50  
Three copies..... 6 50  
Five copies..... 10 00  
Ten copies, and an extra copy gratis..... 20 00  
One copy to clergymen and teachers..... 2 00  
One year..... 2 00  
Six copies..... 35 00

HERD & HOUGHTON, Publishers, 459 Broome Street, New York

THE undersigned announces to the public, that he is now ready to supply the wants of the community with PATENT METALLIC BURIAL CASES AND CASKETS. His arrangements are perfect and complete in that line, and the public may rely on being supplied at all times. His rates are reduced and the cheapest in Rapids.

PATRICK KELLY, Undertaker, March 17th, 69-70.

## LOUISIANA STATE SEMINARY OF LEARNING

MILITARY ACADEMY, Near Alexandria, La., Founded and Supported by the State of Louisiana.

For particulars, address D. M. BOYD, Superintendent, Alexandria, La. Jan. 13, 1869-70.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### BRITISH PERIODICALS.

The London Quarterly Review, The Edinburgh Review, The Westminster Review, The North British Review, and Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

THE REPRINT OF THE LEADING Quotations and Blackwood are now indispensable to all who desire to keep themselves fully informed with regard to the great subjects of the day, as viewed by the best scholars and soundest thinkers in Great Britain. The contributors to the pages of these Reviews are men who stand at the head of the list of English writers on Science, Religion, Art, and General Literature, and whatever is worthy of discussion finds attention in the pages of these Reviews and Blackwood. The variety is so great that no subscriber can fail to be satisfied.

These Periodicals are printed with the utmost fidelity to the English copy, and are offered at prices which place them within reach of all.

TERMS FOR 1869.  
For any one of the Reviews..... \$1 00  
For any two of the Reviews..... 2 00  
For any three of the Reviews..... 3 00  
For all four of the Reviews..... 4 00  
For Blackwood's Magazine..... 4 00  
For Blackwood and one Review..... 7 00  
For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews..... 10 00  
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews..... 13 00  
For Blackwood and the four Reviews..... 15 00

CLUBS.  
A discount of twenty per cent. will be allowed to Clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for \$12 50.

POSTAGE.  
Subscribers should prepay by the quarter, at the office of delivery. The POSTAGE on any part of the United States is Two Cents a number. This rate only applies to current subscriptions. For back numbers the postage is double.

Premiums to New Subscribers.  
New Subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1869 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any one of the Four Reviews for 1868. New Subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1869 may receive gratis Blackwood or any two of the Four Reviews for 1868.

Subscribers may, by applying early obtain back sets of the Reviews from January, 1865, to December, 1868, and of Blackwood's Magazine from January, 1866, to December, 1868, at half the current subscription price.

Neither premium to Subscribers, nor discount to Clubs, nor reduced price for back numbers, can be allowed, unless the money is remitted direct to the Publishers. No promises can be given to Clubs.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING COMPANY, 110 Fulton St., New York.

The L. S. Publishing Company, also publish the

### FARMER'S GUIDE,

by HENRY STEPHENS, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages, and numerous engravings.

Price \$7 for the two vols.—by mail, post paid 85.

### THE RIVERSIDE FOR 1869.

THIS FAVORITE MAGAZINE FOR the Young announces the following as among the noticeable features of the new volume:

1. New Stories, contributed especially to the "Riverside" in advance of their publication in Denmark. By Hans Christian Andersen, and others.

2. A Serial, "White and Red," of thrilling adventure and humorous scenes amongst our Northwest Indians. By Mrs. Weeks, author of "Amslee."

3. Stories from Spenser and Chaucer—by the author of the popular "Stories from Shakespeare."

4. Papers on Invention and Art: how statistics are made, how telegraphs are worked, how a boy can make photographs, etc., etc.

5. Hunting in South Africa: Streets of Constantinople; American Cities—New Orleans, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, etc., etc.

6. Life on the Prairie, and Scenes from American History.

7. Exquisite Fairy Pictures and Poems. Graceful tales by popular writers.

8. Illustrations of the Bible, History, Natural History, Biography, Curiosities, etc., etc.

9. Fun and Frolic in all sorts of forms.

The list of writers for the "Riverside" includes the names of Jacob Abbott, Hans Christian Andersen, Miss S. A. Brock, Alice and Phoebe Cary, Nellie Estlin, F. E. Gouthing, Paul H. Hayne, Horace E. Scudder, Forté Crayon, Victor Montacute, Author of "Susy's Six Birthdays," Author of "Seven Little Sisters," etc.

A full-page Frontispiece and a number of large illustrations in every number.

A BRILLIANT ILLUMINATED COVER.

A splendid picture, in colors, THE QUACK DOCTOR, by the celebrated animal and humorous painter, H. L. Stephens, will be sent by the Publishers, free of expense, to any one who will send direct to them the price of subscription, \$2.50.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: One copy one year, in advance..... \$2 50  
Three copies..... 6 50  
Five copies..... 10 00  
Ten copies, and an extra copy gratis..... 20 00  
One copy to clergymen and teachers..... 2 00  
One year..... 2 00  
Six copies..... 35 00

HERD & HOUGHTON, Publishers, 459 Broome Street, New York

## Murdering a Prince.

O'FARRELL'S ACCOUNT OF HIS MISSION TO HILL THE DUKE OF EDINBURG.

[From the London Cor. New York World.]  
The refusal of the House of Commons to print the official return from the Colonial Legislature of Australia, including the confession of O'Farrell, has not sufficed to suppress that entirely interesting document. A copy of it has been obtained, and the Dublin Mail has published it. It embraces a minute of the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Parkes, and a verbatim report of the conversations between him and O'Farrell, taken by a short-hand reporter who was placed where he could overhear all that was said, but of whose presence O'Farrell was unaware. The minute of the Colonial Secretary explains this, and adds that "after the first day, when he was suffering acutely from the wounds and bruises he had received, the prisoner never lost an opportunity of expressing his satisfaction that he had failed to murder his Royal Highness." The substance of O'Farrell's statements is that "a warrant came out from England to execute the Prince; that he and nine others met in Sydney to consider the expediency of carrying out this warrant; they took an oath binding each one to abide by the decision of the majority; it was agreed that the execution should be appointed by lot; and they all swore to kill the man to whom the lot fell if he failed to do the job."

O'Farrell stated that the organization which sent out the warrant "was the same as the American," and that if the Prince went to New Zealand he would be in danger of another attempt upon his life, although "after this they may consider the anxiety of his mother, and might think that to shoot a man who had been shot at once would look cowardly." Omitting the questions of the Colonial Secretary, the following is about all of O'Farrell's additional statements:

As to the matter of fear, I did not care a fig. There were ten of us; we swore to effect the Duke's death, and if the person to whom it was allotted to do it did not do it, he should die. We were very much exasperated at the time about certain things at home. The ballot took place in Sydney; where I will not tell. The other nine men have gone home. Out here they could not see much to do; the work is to be done at home—chiefly in London. The work I mean of the Fenian organization. All the artisan and mechanical class, and a portion of the middle class, we look on as sure to join. Of course, the foundation is a republic for the three Kingdoms—a confederation of fifteen States, three for Ireland, two for Wales, three for Scotland, and seven for England. They were going on the basis of population, but that would not do for Scotland on account of its manufactures and enormous shipping.

"We are very fond of the Prince of Wales, in this sense; we look upon him as useful in the cause—the republican cause—because he disgraces royalty. \* \* \* Mr. Gladstone's advocacy of the cause of Ireland is to be attributed to fear, and is a result of the Fenian organization. The Presbyterians of Scotland would never have got their church only they fought for it; they were rebels, and they fought and won; whereas, the Catholic clergy—of course the Fenians are against them—the Catholic clergy have been opposed to every movement that would benefit Ireland. \* \* \* The Scotch clergy, to a man, are for their own people. The Pope, in the first instance, prefers England to Ireland. \* \* \* The execution of the Duke was resolved on as the *lex talionis* for the executions in Manchester.

HUMAN BONES AS FOOD.—Col. Elliot, the editor and proprietor of the *Lavaca*, Texas, Commercial, an old acquaintance and admirer of Gen. Sam Houston, gives a sketch of his last interview with him at Huntsville in 1869. We have no room for the various topics of the conversation in that interview though interesting as relating to incidents of Texas history. Col. Elliot, having alluded to the fondness of cattle for eating bones on the prairies, Gen. Houston stated as a fact that they ate the bones of the Mexicans killed at the battle of San Jacinto. There were so many Mexicans killed that the attempt to bury them had to be abandoned on account of the intolerable stench.

"After the lapse of some months the bones of these Mexican invaders were consumed by the cattle; and what is the most extraordinary feature of the whole, as related by Gen. Houston, for eighteen months after they had thus consumed the bones, the flesh of the animals could not be used for food. It became a deadly poison to any one attempting the use of the slaughtered cattle. A widow woman, owning a neighboring ranch (an Irish woman, we believe), threatened Gen. Houston with suit for damages to her stock. But, as they finally outgrew the disease, she abandoned the patriotic purpose."

THEMATIC BONES AS FOOD.—Col. Elliot, the editor and proprietor of the *Lavaca*, Texas, Commercial, an old acquaintance and admirer of Gen. Sam Houston, gives a sketch of his last interview with him at Huntsville in 1869. We have no room for the various topics of the conversation in that interview though interesting as relating to incidents of Texas history. Col. Elliot, having alluded to the fondness of cattle for eating bones on the prairies, Gen. Houston stated as a fact that they ate the bones of the Mexicans killed at the battle of San Jacinto. There were so many Mexicans killed that the attempt to bury them had to be abandoned on account of the intolerable stench.

"After the lapse of some months the bones of these Mexican invaders were consumed by the cattle; and what is the most extraordinary feature of the whole, as related by Gen. Houston, for eighteen months after they had thus consumed the bones, the flesh of the animals could not be used for food. It became a deadly poison to any one attempting the use of the slaughtered cattle. A widow woman, owning a neighboring ranch (an Irish woman, we believe), threatened Gen. Houston with suit for damages to her stock. But, as they finally outgrew the disease, she abandoned the patriotic purpose."

THEMATIC BONES AS FOOD.—Col. Elliot, the editor and proprietor of the *Lavaca*, Texas, Commercial, an old acquaintance and admirer of Gen. Sam Houston, gives a sketch of his last interview with him at Huntsville in 1869. We have no room for the various topics of the conversation in that interview though interesting as relating to incidents of Texas history. Col. Elliot, having alluded to the fondness of cattle for eating bones on the prairies, Gen. Houston stated as a fact that they ate the bones of the Mexicans killed at the battle of San Jacinto. There were so many Mexicans killed that the attempt to bury them had to be abandoned on account of the intolerable stench.

"After the lapse of some months the bones of these Mexican invaders were consumed by the cattle; and what is the most extraordinary feature of the whole, as related by Gen. Houston, for eighteen months after they had thus consumed the bones, the flesh of the animals could not be used for food. It became a deadly poison to any one attempting the use of the slaughtered cattle. A widow woman, owning a neighboring ranch (an Irish woman, we believe), threatened Gen. Houston with suit for damages to her stock. But, as they finally outgrew the disease, she abandoned the patriotic purpose."

THEMATIC BONES AS FOOD.—Col. Elliot, the editor and proprietor of the *Lavaca*, Texas, Commercial, an old acquaintance and admirer of Gen. Sam Houston, gives a sketch of his last interview with him at Huntsville in 1869. We have no room for the various topics of the conversation in that interview though interesting as relating to incidents of Texas history. Col. Elliot, having alluded to the fondness of cattle for eating bones on the prairies, Gen. Houston stated as a fact that they ate the bones of the Mexicans killed at the battle of San Jacinto. There were so many Mexicans killed that the attempt to bury them had to be abandoned on account of the intolerable stench.

"After the lapse of some months the bones of these Mexican invaders were consumed by the cattle; and what is the most extraordinary feature of the whole, as related by Gen. Houston, for eighteen months after they had thus consumed the bones, the flesh of the animals could not be used for food. It became a deadly poison to any one attempting the use of the slaughtered cattle. A widow woman, owning a neighboring ranch (an Irish woman, we believe), threatened Gen. Houston with suit for damages to her stock. But, as they finally outgrew the disease, she abandoned the patriotic purpose."

THEMATIC BONES AS FOOD.—Col. Elliot, the editor and proprietor of the *Lavaca*, Texas, Commercial, an old acquaintance and admirer of Gen. Sam Houston, gives a sketch of his last interview with him at Huntsville in 1869. We have no room for the various topics of the conversation in that interview though interesting as relating to incidents of Texas history. Col. Elliot, having alluded to the fondness of cattle for eating bones on the prairies, Gen. Houston stated as a fact that they ate the bones of the Mexicans killed at the battle of San Jacinto. There were so many Mexicans killed that the attempt to bury them had to be abandoned on account of the intolerable stench.

"After the lapse of some months the bones of these Mexican invaders were consumed by the cattle; and what is the most extraordinary feature of the whole, as related by Gen. Houston, for eighteen months after they had thus consumed the bones, the flesh of the animals could not be used for food. It became a deadly poison to any one attempting the use of the slaughtered cattle. A widow woman, owning a neighboring ranch (an Irish woman, we believe), threatened Gen. Houston with suit for damages to her stock. But, as they finally outgrew the disease, she abandoned the patriotic purpose."

THEMATIC BONES AS FOOD.—Col. Elliot, the editor and proprietor of the *Lavaca*, Texas, Commercial, an old acquaintance and admirer of Gen. Sam Houston, gives a sketch of his last interview with him at Huntsville in 1869. We have no room for the various topics of the conversation in that interview though interesting as relating to incidents of Texas history. Col. Elliot, having alluded to the fondness of cattle for eating bones on the prairies, Gen. Houston stated as a fact that they ate the bones of the Mexicans killed at the battle of San Jacinto. There were so many Mexicans killed that the attempt to bury them had to be abandoned on account of the intolerable stench.

"After the lapse of some months the bones of these Mexican invaders were consumed by the cattle; and what is the most extraordinary feature of the whole, as related by Gen. Houston, for eighteen months after they had thus consumed the bones, the flesh of the animals could not be used for food. It became a deadly poison to any one attempting the use of the slaughtered cattle. A widow woman, owning a neighboring ranch (an Irish woman, we believe), threatened Gen. Houston with suit for damages to her stock. But, as they finally outgrew the disease, she abandoned the patriotic purpose."

THEMATIC BONES AS FOOD.—Col. Elliot, the editor and proprietor of the *Lavaca*, Texas, Commercial, an old acquaintance and admirer of Gen. Sam Houston, gives a sketch of his last interview with him at Huntsville in 1869. We have no room for the various topics of the conversation in that interview though interesting as relating to incidents of Texas history. Col. Elliot, having alluded to the fondness of cattle for eating bones on the prairies, Gen. Houston stated as a fact that they ate the bones of the Mexicans killed at the battle of San Jacinto. There were so many Mexicans killed that the attempt to bury them had to be abandoned on account of the intolerable stench.

"After the lapse of some months the bones of these Mexican invaders were consumed by the cattle; and what is the most extraordinary feature of the whole, as related by Gen. Houston, for eighteen months after they had thus consumed the bones, the flesh of the animals could not be used for food. It became a deadly poison to any one attempting the use of the slaughtered cattle. A widow woman, owning a neighboring ranch (an Irish woman, we believe), threatened Gen. Houston with suit for damages to her stock. But, as they finally outgrew the disease, she abandoned the patriotic purpose."

THEMATIC BONES AS FOOD.—Col. Elliot, the editor and proprietor of the *Lavaca*, Texas, Commercial, an old acquaintance and admirer of Gen. Sam Houston, gives a sketch of his last interview with him at Huntsville in 1869. We have no room for the various topics of the conversation in that interview though interesting as relating to incidents of Texas history. Col. Elliot, having alluded to the fondness of cattle for eating bones on the prairies, Gen. Houston stated as a fact that they ate the bones of the Mexicans killed at the battle of San Jacinto. There were so many Mexicans killed that the attempt to bury them had to be abandoned on account of the intolerable stench.

"After the lapse of some months the bones of these Mexican invaders were consumed by the cattle; and what is the most extraordinary feature of the whole, as related by Gen. Houston, for eighteen months after they had thus consumed the bones, the flesh of the animals could not be used for food. It became a deadly poison to any one attempting the use of the slaughtered cattle. A widow woman, owning a neighboring ranch (an Irish woman, we believe), threatened Gen. Houston with suit for damages to her stock. But, as they finally outgrew the disease, she abandoned the patriotic purpose."

THEMATIC BONES AS FOOD.—Col. Elliot, the editor and proprietor of the *Lavaca*, Texas, Commercial, an old acquaintance and admirer of Gen. Sam Houston, gives a sketch of his last interview with him at Huntsville in 1869. We have no room for the various topics of the conversation in that interview though interesting as relating to incidents of Texas history. Col. Elliot, having alluded to the fondness of cattle for eating bones on the prairies, Gen. Houston stated as a fact that they ate the bones of the Mexicans killed at the battle of San Jacinto. There were so many Mexicans killed that the attempt to bury them had to be abandoned on account of the intolerable stench.

"After the lapse of some months the bones of these Mexican invaders were consumed by the cattle; and what is the most extraordinary feature of the whole, as related by Gen. Houston, for eighteen months after they had thus consumed the bones, the flesh of the animals could not be used for food. It became a deadly poison to any one attempting the use of the slaughtered cattle. A widow woman, owning a neighboring ranch (an Irish woman, we believe), threatened Gen. Houston with suit for damages to her stock