WON BY ACCIDENT.

[From the Picayune.]

Edward Walker was very rich—at least his father was. He lived in a fine house on Lone street, in the town of——. As a matter of course he was a "good match." Mothers were anxious for their daughters to make his acquaintance; but for some unknown reason he constantly evaded them. He lived within himself; he associated with but few, and they were mostly men. He was cold and reserved, never having much to say. He was in the habit of going away every summer, and remaning away for two or three months. It was rumored he had been jilted, and on this account had left the gay hills of fashion and given up frivolous society to lead a retired life. But there was nothing to substantiate this—so it rested a vague supposition. He was tall, well proportioned, graceful and handsome; yet his countenance was grave, and at times melancholy. But this was no sign that he might never be happy and cheerful.

Clara Golden lived in a fine residence on Cane stseet, in the town of O. She has often heard of Edward Walker, but had never seen him. She was eager to become acquainted with him, but had never had an opportunity. One day, as she stood on her steps, just ready to descend to her carriage, she slipped and would undoubtedly been seriously injured, had she not been caught in the arms of a stranger. She thanked him; he bowed and walked away. She gazed after him and thought "That's Mr. Walker." She was soon to give a birth-day party, and concluded to send him an invitation—to make his acquaintance—to win him if she could.

A few days afterwards, as he sat on his gallery, reading Romeo and Juliet, and perchance thinking of the beautiful girl whom he had saved from falling, a negro man handed him a note:

"*Mr. Walker*—You are respectfully invited to a birth-day party, to be given at No. 29 Cane street, on Thursday night, 22d inst. You must come, else she in whose honor the party is given, will not enjoy herself.

Respectfully,

CLARA GOLDEN."

As a matter of course he was somewhat surprised, but as the servant had gone no inquiries could be made.

"Oh, well, I'll go. Perhaps have one of my old adventures," he said, after reading the invitation.

The evening came. About 10 o'clock Walker rang the bell at No. 29. A young lady opened the door.

"Mr. Walker, I believe?"

"Yes, miss."

"I sent you the invitation because I dislike to see a young gentleman passing his days in solitude. Now come into the parlor and I will introduce you."

He smiled and followed her.

"Ladies and gentlemen, Mr Walker."

He bowed, then took a seat beside her on the sofa, and when music—such as would charm Heaven's cherubims—rose as if by magic's power, he asked her to dance, and they were declared the handsomest couple and the best dancers on the floor. He was affable to all, but evinced a decided preference for the beautiful and intellectual Clara.

The stars had disappeared one by one, and the morning twilight was driving the night spirits to their safe retreats. The guests were departing. Walker lingered in the parlor admiring a painting until he heard the last good-bye; then, taking his hat, he started towards the door.

"We have had a pleasant evening, Mr. Walker. You must call again; I shall be happy to see you at any time."

"Thank you. I will endeavor to visit you often."

He entered his carriage and drove away muttering to himself: "It seems my doom to marry. Be it so."

He slept—he dreamed—he saw the face of Clara looking fondly upon him—she seemed a fairy, so bewitching, so lovely.

The next week he called on her, and evening after evening found him by her side.

They say that the spirit of love comes at the twilight hour—comes with all its entrancing powers, touching the tenderest chords leading to the heart, rousing all the affections and making man believe, there is bliss in being. Walker tried to ward off his destiny, but "the luxuries of the scene stole too deep into his soul," and he declared his love and was accepted. That night he kissed Clara—the first time he had ever kissed a woman.

She had won him by accident!

LAUTITIA.

☞ The World well says that one o the silliest of the many silly things said by Senator Sumner when he sent his "barbaric yawp" about the Alabama "over the roofs of the world," was the charge he made upon England of sweeping our ships from the seas.

"Our ships" (the editor reminds us) "have been swept from the seas, it is true, but it is we ourselves and not the 'rebels,' nor yet England, by whom the sweeping has been done. The Radicals when they lurched into power in 1861 on the tide of civil war, brought with them a new broom of 'protection.' It is with that that they have swept away not our ships only, but our trade. Nor has England alone made harvest of our folly. France and Germany have gained quite as much relatively as England of the world's carrying trade since we began to drift out of the competition. Germany, in particular, is making really tremendous strides towards the van of commercial enterprise; and so far as concerns our own intercourse with the Continent, she has already distanced England in the 'sweeping' of our ships from the sea.—In a single recent list of vessels 'up' at the port of Hamburg for America, we find ten sailing ships and four steamers, *not one of them American*, and all, with the exception of one English bark carrying the North-German flag. No wonder Bismarck sends telegrams congratulatory to 'President-General Grant.'"

TELEGRAPHIC.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—After June 30, Secretary Boutwell will purchase one million of bonds and sell a million of gold on alternate weeks until further notice.

Judge Fisher ordered the Marshall of the Criminal Court to summon negroes to fill vacancies in the grand and petit juries. Nine negroes were placed on the lists.

Three Government compositors resigned to-day in consequence of the presence of the negro Douglass.

Internal Revenue receipts to-day over a million.

The Busteed Impeachment Committee have adjourned to December.

Grant and Borie returned to-day. Boutwell comes Wednesday.

Under the caption of "The Opportunities and Failures of the Government," the Herald has a column editorial denunciatory of the administration on Cuban policy.

The revenue officers have seized one hundred and fifty thousand cigars and ten thousand dollars' worth of machinery at New Haven, belonging to the National Cigar and Tobacco Manufacturing Association.

Haytien advices indicate the unfavorable reception of Bassett as the only minister resident. He outranks the representatives of England, France and Spain, who are gentlemen of high social position, and are not at all pleased with the prospect of a colored confrere. Nor are the American Consul and other officials delighted at having a colored chief. It is understood that Salnave is also displeased, and asked why colored men were not sent to represent the United States in England and France.

It is the general opinion that if the Democrats run General Hancock they will carry Pennsylvania.

JACKSON, MISS., June 21.—In the case of Yerger, before the military commission, the defence commenced the examination of witnesses to-day. It is shown that the piano seized was not the property of Yerger. Crane knew the fact, but ordered the officer to seize notwithstanding.

It was further shown by correspondence that Yerger had offered to settle the claim of the city if the city would settle a claim held by him against the city for damages to property caused by the negligence of the city government. An order of restitution had been issued by Judge Peyton of the high court, and served on Crane previous to the difficulty, but had not been obeyed.

NASHVILLE, June 23.—In the debate between Senter and Stokes Friday, at Newpor, before a large crowd, Stokes said: "Never has Grant nor the Republican party uttered sentiments favorable to universal suffrage. He said he would never alter to universal suffrage, he would sooner have his throat cut from ear to ear, his heart cut out, his vitals cut out, and his body dissevered. It was universal death to Union men. He appealed to loyal people to flee from the wrath to come. If Senter is elected, every loyal man, woman and child will be driven from East Tennessee. He said the rebels in Nashville were personally preferred by him to Senter, and had begged him to get on Senter's platform and they would support him. He told them no. He denied that he voted to remove Foote's disability. He was very severe on Senter and Brownlow. He said that Brownlow and Andy Johnson were working together. He denounced Brownlow for opposing President Grant and the Senate. He said Grant was for Stokes, and exhibited a telegram to that effect.

Considerable personalities were indulged in by the speakers. Stokes called Senter a pardoned rebel—a citizen by grace of Congress. Senter said Stokes had pardoned himself by swearing falsely and taking test oaths to get into Congress. He also charged that his competitor had ingloriously fled in the battle of Lavergne, and had been court-martialed for cowardice in the face of the enemy.

The new Stokes organ appeared yesterday in the dress of the Republican Banner, a Democratic paper, having three pages of the Banner's advertisements, which that paper published Sunday morning, and one page of original head lines and matter in the interest of Stokes. It is only designed for a campaign paper.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day, Cuban affairs were discussed, the President taking a memoranda of the views of the different members. The arrest of the Cuban junta in New York was the principal topic of discussion.—Cox and Boutwell being absent, the matter was postponed until Tuesday next, when it will be taken up in full Cabinet.

Mexican advices report the arrest of parties concocting claims to lay before the Commission to sit here. Certain Americans suspected of complicity, were being watched.

It is reported that Senor Lemus, the Cuban envoy, arrived in the city to-night.

JACKSON, MISS., June 23.—The Yerger trial is progressing slowly. Witnesses were examined by the defence to prove that Yerger has given evidence of insanity at times.

The Conservative Republican Convention met to-day, with a large attendance. Organization was effected by electing Major Wofford President, and Col. Jenks of Vicksburg, Secretary.

Resolutions where reported in favor of reconstruction on the strictly Congressional plan, and in favor of universal suffrage and universal amnesty, and indorsing the administration of Gen. Grant.

The Convention is harmonious and successful.

NASHVILLE, June 23.—Attorney General Tuthill called at the office of Mr. Grisham, editor of the Stokes organ, yesterday, and asked him whether he was responsible for an article which appeared in the first number of the paper, speaking of him in opprobious terms. Grisham replied that he was, when Tuthill drew a repeater and fired at Grisham without effect. Grisham thereupon struck down the pistol, and grappling with Tuthill, beat him severely.

In the paper, this evening, he charges Tuthill with an attempt to assassinate him.

The affair creates no little excitement, but will not, it is presumed, lead to further difficulty.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—The Republican Convention nominated Geary on the first ballot.

MEMPHIS, June 23.—Crop reports from Arkansas are very encouraging.

The Board of Aldermen appointed a committee this afternoon to investigate the charge made by the Mayor against them. Alderman Moffett denounced the committee as a whitewashing one, and reiterated the charges of the Mayor.

It is currently reported to-night that the Grand Jury has been investigating Mayor Leftwhich's charges against certain members of the Board of Aldermen, and that indictments will be found against at least three of them for bribery and corruption.

The police made a raid on the keno halls to-night, and arrested all the proprietors.

The Supreme Court has confirmed the verdict of the Criminal Court in the case of Moody and Galvin, convicted of the murder of Capt. Perry of the police about a year ago, and they will be hung.

RICHMOND, June 23.—Chief Justice Chase, by invitation, visited the Tobacco Exchange, where he was welcomed with enthusiasm. Upon being introduced by the president, he said a few words expressing the hope that Virginia will soon regain her former prosperity. He was loudly cheered.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The President has signed J. Hubley Ashton's appointment as agent to carry into effect the convention of 1868, between Mexico and the United States.

Customs receipts from the 14th to the 19th, inclusive $2,617,000.

There is little doubt in New York that an expedition of 500 men sailed last night. Ryan supposed to be aboard.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Gould commissioned revenue collector First Georgia District.

Cubans have late favorable advices that they have been successful in two recent conflicts. Cuban army comparatively healthy, confident and organization improving. Cholera, yellow fever and dissensions among Spaniards decimating and demoralizing them.

Borie has resigned. Geo. M. Robinson, of New Jersey, succeeds him.

National Intelligencer suspended—temporarily it is hoped.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Full Cabinet including Robinson, Secretary of Navy.

Revenue to-day $800,000.

Admiral Hoff is instructed to resist seizures of American vessels not actually engaged in landing troops or munitions on Cuban coast.

Gen. Howard appointed Rev. Jas. Lynch Superintendent of Education for Mississippi.

Delano decides lotttery proprietors, managers and agents must pay five per cent on gross receipts whether tickets, certificates or policies or any device representing commissions or other expenses.

Turner, negro postmaster at Macon, Ga., departed yesterday with his commission.

Lemus, Cuban representative, has an interview with Grant and Secretary of War to-night.

MEMPHIS, June 25.—The Chairman of the County Democratic Executive Committee has received a letter from Hon. Daniel Voorhies which states that owing to important business matters it will be impossible for him to address the Democracy of Memphis as he had previously consented to do.

A meeting of the soldiers of the Confederate army was held last night, the object of which was to form a mutual relief association. Another meeting will be held soon, when a permanent organization will be effected.

It is rumored that five members of the Board of Aldermen are charged by the Mayor with corruption and malfeasance in office. They were before the Grand Jury to-day.

A negro jury was impaneled in the Criminal Court yesterday in the case of a negro named Bedford, charged with housebreaking. Contrary to all expectation they returned a verdict of guilty, and Bedford was sentenced to ten years in the Penitentiary.

The Supreme Court at Brownsville to-day affirmed the decision of the Criminal court of the city in the case of Galvin and the negro Moody, who about a year since murdered policemen Perry and Fenton, and sentenced them to be executed August 20th.

An unknown man, under the influence of liquor, fell off the steamer Luminary this evening and was drowned.

Nothing transpired in the U. S. District Court to-day. The Decatur cotton case is still under consideration.—Several Treasury officials have arrived, and will testify to-morrow.

The injunction served upon the new registrar, Boughner, restraining him from performing the duties of his office came up te-day in the Chancery court, and the case was taken under advisement.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—A Havana letter of the 19th says, on the 16th the Acting Captain General received the following dispatch from Lesca: "I am overpowered; send me three thousand men." From Valmaseda: "Send me two thousand." Letoria says, "he needs eight to ten thousand men quickly to open his way through with some prospects of success, and that if the Government delays thirty days in reinforcing him, twenty thousand will not suffice."

The folling statement is given of the forces in the field. The Government has thirteen thousand veterans, two thousand seven hundred volunteers from Spain, added to eighteen thousand volunteers garrisoning the principal cities, of which nine thousand are in Havana. The Cuban forces are thirty thousand white and twenty thousand negroes, of which twenty-six thousand are well armed. If they keep on receiving arms and ammunition from the States the organized Cuban forces will largely increase.

NASHVILLE, June 25.—The financial condition of the State turns out to be more precarious and alarming than anticipated. Letters from the Secretary and Controller of the State published show that the deciding crash has come at last, and that six hundred thousand dollars due as interest on the State bonds cannot be paid; also, that one million one hundred thousand dollars in bonds deposited as security for the interest may be sold at once.

The railroads have so far failed to pay anything into the Treasury, in consequence of which the price of Tennessee bonds has fallen ten cents on the dallar, and soon will be reduced to less than fifty cents.

Controller Blackburn and Secretary Fletcher now denounce the expenditures for the militia as wholly unnecessary.

A DISGUSTED DUKE.—The Duke of Buccleugh, one of the richest nobles in Great Britain, has a city residence adjoining the House of Parliament, London.—He had a fine water front. The Underground railroad has chosen the elegant terrace of the Duke beneath which to place their road. Parliament, which there is law, constitution and everything else, has authorized the corporations to take the needed lands wherever they can find it, and in spite of sacred associations and the indignation of the Duke the democratic locomotive on its way. Worse than all for the wealthy Duke, the great embankment, which is to be nothing more than a grand boulevard or driveway from the Parliament House to the Lord Mayor's mansion, runs right under the nobleman's window, and enables all London to pass between the Duke and his water view. He is so indignant at the outrage committed upon him that he proposes to sell out his city property and retire in disgust from the democratic rule which seems to be growing and swelling in the city.

MR. BRIGHT'S "HASTY EFFUSION."—Mr. Bright has written a letter to a meeting in Birmingham, in which he says of the House of Lords' delay in the passage of the Irish Church Bill that they will stimulate the discussion of the subject, which might slumber for years. The value of a constitution which gives a majority in one House in favor of and in the other House against a given policy may be questioned. Why is it that when the Crown and Commons are in harmony with the nation, the Lords are in direct opposition? As long as the House of Lords act in harmony with the country they may go on for a long time.—When they thwart its course they may meet with unpleasant accidents. Mr. Bright concludes with the hope that the counsel of a few wise men in the House may prevail.

The Gote.

BY JOSH BILLINGS.

The gote iz koarse woolled sheep.

They have a split hoof and a whole tail.

They have a good appitite and a senguine digestion.

They swallo what they eat and will eat enny thing they kan bite.

Their moral karacters are not pollished.

They had rather steal a rotten turnip out of a garbage box than tew cum honestly bi a pek ov otes.

The male gote has two horns on the ridge ov his hed and a mustash on his bottum lip, and iz the plug ugly of his naborhood.

A maskulind gote will fite ennything, from an elephant down to his shadder on a ded wall.

They strike from their but-end, insted ov from the shoulder, and are az likely tew hit az a hammer iz a nailhed.

They are a hi seasoned animal, as much so as a pound of ascifidity.

They are faithful critters, and will stick tew a friend az long az he lives in a shanty.

They kan klime ennythiny but a greast pole, and kno the way up a rock az natural az a woodbine.

They are az certain tew rise az young ones, sum familys are haff gotes and the other haff children. They are good eating when they are young, but they leave it oph az they get stronger.

They are alwus poor in the boddy, but phatt in the stumick, what they eat seems to all go to appetight. Yu mite az well agree to phatt an injun rubber over-shoe bi filling it with klam shells, az tew raise enny adipoze membrane on the outside bust ov a gote.

A phatt gote would be a literary curiosity.

They use the same dialekt az the sheep, and the yung ones speak the language more fluently than the parients do.

There iz only two animals ov the earth that will eat tobakko—one iz a man and tuther is a gote, but the gote understands it most, for he swallers the spit, chaw and all.

The male gote, when he iz pensiv, iz a venerable and philosophic looking old cuss, and wouldn't make a bad professor of arithmetick in some of our colleges.

They are handy at living a long time, reaching an advanced age without arriving at enny definite konklusion.

How long a gote lives without giving it up, there is no man now old enuff to tell.

Methuzeler, if his memory was bad at forgetting, might give a good sized guess, but unfortunately for science and this essa, Methuseler aint here.

Gotes will live in enny klimate, and on enny vittles, except tanbark, and if they ever cum to a square death, it is a profound sekret, in the hands of a few, to this day.

I wouldn't like to beleave enny man under oath wi o had ever seen a maskuline gote actually die, and stay so.

Speaking ov Methuzeler put me in mind ov the fackt, if a man should live now daze az mutch as he did, he would hav to hav an addishun built onto the back ov hiz head tew stow away things into.

The female gote iz either the mother, or sister, or cuzzin ov the male gote, ackording tew the prevailing circumstansis in the case, or else, I labor under a delusion, I forget witch.

They giv milk intuitively about a quart, before it iz watered, in twelve hours, which iz the subjickt ov nourishment, in various ways.

This milk, whitch iz extrakted from the female gote, iz excellent tew finish up young ones on, but iz apt tew make them bellycose and fightful.

It iz not unkomon for a babe, while inhaling this pugnashus fluid, to let oph his left colleckshun or diggit and ketch the nurse on the pinnakle ov the smeller, and tap it for claret.

This iz a kommon fackt among Irish babes, and explains the reason whi, in after life, these same babes makes such brilliant hits.

In writing the history ov the male and famale gote tew adorn the pages ov futer times, I flatter miself that I hav stuck tew the truth, and haven't allowed mi imaginashun to boss the job.

A grate mennу ov our best bilt historians are apt tew mistake opynuns for facts, this is an eazy mistake tew make, but when I strike a goose, or bed bugg, or gote, you notic one thing, I stay with them.—Finis.

THE ARMY DICTATING THE DISPOSAL OF CIVAL OFFICES.—The latest instance of the President's inordinate desire to oblige his personal friends is related by Judge Brockins, of the Territory of New Mexico. It appears that a man who was formerly Speaker of the Territorial Legislature was appointed by Grant and confirmed by the Senate Postmaster at Santa Fe, New Mexico. He was one of the most promident Republicans in the Territory, and was strongly backed by Chavez, the Territorial Delegates in Congress. Upon hearing of his suspension, Judge Brockins, who was here, went to the Postmaster General to ascertain the cause. He inquired what charges had been preferred against the suspended Postmaster.

"None," said the Postmaster General.

"Then why was he suspended?" asked Brockins.

"Well," said Creswell, with his usual frankness, 'all I know about it is this: Gen. Sherman went to the President and said he wanted a place for an army officer who was left out in the cold by the consolidation of the army. The President inquired what sort of a place he would like to have. Sherman replied that the officer was now in New Mexico, and he would like to be postmaster at Santa Fe. Grant said he believed the place was filled. 'Put him out,' said Sherman, in his impatient manner, 'he's some political bummer. I guess, and my man is a soldier.' All right, Sherman,' said Grant, 'I'll do it.' And so he did."

Judge Brockins is curious to know what reasons the President will assign for this suspension within thirty days after the Senate meets. It is said Grant has employed Sherman to write the reasons for this particular case.

DEATH FROM CORPULENCE.—Mrs. Eliza Ogburn died at her residence on Ridge Avenue, near the six mile stone Roxborough, Twenty-first Ward, a few days ago, from corpulence. She weighed 430 pounds two years ago, and it is believed that she weighed 600 pounds at the time of her death. Owing to her great weight she was obliged to sit on a sort of a box as no chair could be found strong enough to bear her. In dying Mrs Ogburn fell to the floor, and it required the strength of six stout men to raise her by means of the carpet on the bed. It was then thought best to remove the body to the ground floor of the house, and some eight or ten men were required for that service. The coffin was three feet wide, and there were twelve pall-bearers.—[Philadelphia Post.

PRIME WHITE WINE VINEgar, for sale by H ST. JOHN.

The Jackson Tragedy.

THE KILLING OF MAYOR CRANE BY E. M. YERGER.

Testimony Before the Jury of Inquest.

The Jackson (Miss.) Clarion, of the 10th publishes the full particulars of the recent lamentable tragedy in that city, which grew out of the official act of Mayor Crane, the deceased, in ordering the seizure of the personal property—a piano—of Mr. Yerger, in satisfaction for arrears of taxes. The Clarion proceeds:

When this property was attached, E. M. Yerger was in Memphis. On his return, Tuesday morning, he sent several messages to Col. Crane, the purport of which was an invitation to meet him on the street, divested of his official character, in order to give him satisfaction for what he esteemed to be an affront. We are informed that Dr. Harrington, who after repeated solicitations bore one of these communications, finally consented to do so, with a purpose in his mind, when explaining to Crane the intent of Yerger, to advise him not to go upon the streets, and that he did so, stating that yerger was armed and that his passions were greatly intensified by liquor. Unfortunately there is no living witness of this fact. But it is the statement of Dr. Harrington, who is a truthful, kind hearted generous man of peace, and would be the last person on earth to produce dissension and the first to save a fellow mortal from the sorrors of such a death as overtook the deceased. Chief of Police Isler, as will be seen from the testimony, gave the same advice which Dr. Harrington had given but unfortunately it was not taken. Strange enough the deceased did not, as a conservator of the peace, order the arrest of Yerger, notwithstanding his billigerent message, from the streets, nor did he prepare himself with arms for a deadly combat, nor still did he keep out of harm's way.

From the testimony elicited before the Coroners's jury, we use the subjoined statements:

ROBERT ISLER, SWORN.—Was at Mr. Crane's office in the forenoon; Geo Yerger came to the office, called Crane out into the hall; heard them talking; heard Crane say he would not leave his office to see any one; some time after George Yerger left Dr. Harrington came down to the office; witnessed introduced him to Col Crane; sat talking a few minutes; Harrington asked Crane if he had a private office, Crane replied that he had not, but would have one as soon as the new clerks's office was fixed up; Dr. Harrington said he wanted to see Crane privately; Crane took him into the United States Clerk's office; they stayed there some time, when Harrington left and Crane came back into his office and said Yerger wanted him Crane to meet him on the street; witness told Col. Crane not to go on the street; witness thinking there might be a difficulty, put on his pistol; Crane told him that he was excitable, that there was going to be no trouble.

Crane sat down to write a letter, saying that he was going to headquarters as soon as he got through; that he also had to get a bottle of Jamaica ginger for a man who was sick, Witness stayed at the Mayor's office until pretty nigh one o'clock when he went home to his dinner. While at dinner, was informed that Col. Crane had been killed by Yerger. Went up to Yerger's house and arrested him; went with him to headquarters; from there Yerger was taken to camp by soldiers.

Witness was informed that John K. Yerger had the knife with which Crane had been killed; was told by some one he ought to get it; went after it; met George Yerger and went with him to John K. Yerger. George Yerger told John K. Yerger that he might as well give the knife up, which he did. Witness produced the knife before the jury.

HARRIS BARKSDALE SWORN.—Came out of Clarion office and met Crane; passed him with usual salutations, and went into Green's bank; while there, heard some one say, "You are a damned puppy;" ran out with Mr. Thomas Green and George Green; saw Crane and E. M. Yerger standing near each other; Crane said, "You are drunk and had better go home;" Mr. Yerger said, "I am not drunk, and want to tell you that you are a damned puppy," Crane said, "I don't care for you and will not have anything to do with you." Yerger said, I telegraphed you not to take advantage of me during my absence," at the same time shaking his finger (don't know which hand) in Crane's face; Crane said, "I did not take advantage of you," and made a gesture with his hand; Yerger said, "Take your hand out of my face, you damned cowardly son of a bitch," at same time striking Crane's hand down; Crane said. "I don't know you and don't want to have anything to do with you except officially." At this time witness noticed that Mr. Yerger had his right hand in his bosom. Crane turned his back to Mr. Yerger and took one step up street. Mr. Yerger pushed him and said, "Go, you damned dog." Crane wheeled round and struck Mr. Yerger with a walking stick. They then clinched, and Mr. Yerger drew a knife and commenced cutting at Crane. Crane caught Mr. Yerger's arm and held it awhile. They were still struggling. Mr. Yerger jirked his arm away and struck Crane in the back. At this time Crane backed into Brown's store. The parties struggled just inside the door. Witness could see nothing but the arms of the parties. Crane fell, and Yerger stepped out and threw the knife at Crane, saying.—"Now, you damned dog, you struck me," or, "What did you strike me for." Witnes could not identify the knife—did not see it, except in Yerger's hands. At the time thought it was a "thug" knife.

THAT'S WOT I THO'T.—A few days since, says a Michigan paper, one specimen of humanity, chuck full of fashionable drink, took a seat in the express train at Jackson, and quietly awaited the advent of the conductor, who appeared on time, and relieved the traveler's hat of his ticket without any remarks. On his return traveler but tonhold him and inquired.

"Conductor! how far is't to Poleon?"

"Twenty miles."

"That's wot I tho't."

At the next station the traveler stopped him and again inquired;

"Conductor! how far to Manch'ter?"

"Twenty miles."

"That's wot I tho't."

At Manchester the traveler stopped him the third time and said:

"Conductor, how far to Tescumshe?"

"Twenty miles."

"That's wot I tho't."

As the train left Tescumshe, traveler exhausted the patience of the conductor and the following dialogue explains the result:

"Conductor, how far to Adri'n?"

The conductor threw himself upon his dignity, and remarked:

"See here, my friend do you take me for a fool?"

The traveler "stuck to his text," and very cooly remarked:

"That's wot I tho't."

The conductor joined the passengers in a hearty laugh, and concluded to allow his passenger to "tho't" as he pleased.

THE BEST CHARACTER.—A character which combines the love of enjoyment with the love of duty, and ability to perform it, is the one whose unfoldings give the greatest promise of perfection.

Soothing.

GENERAL LOGAN ON THE DECORATION OF REBEL GRAVES.

General Logan has issued an order, dated at Washington, June 2, as Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, in which he explains officially why the graves of rebels were not decorated as well as those of Union soldiers. He says that the charges against the marines on guard at Arlington are wilful exaggerations. The guard received their instructions from the committee, and it is believed that they discharged their duty in a proper manner and spirit. The Grand Army of the Republic seeks to honor and preserve the principles and institutions for which its members and their dead comrades fought.

We strew flowers, therefore, on the graves of our comrades, and prevent their being strewn in the national cemeteries at the same time on the graves of such rebel dead as may be buried therein, not because we cherish any feelings of hate or desire to triumph over individual foes, but because we seek to mark in this distinction and manner the feeling with which the nation regards freedom and slavery, loyalty and treason, republican principles and those of a slaveholding oligarchy. We are ready to forgive—we hold no malice—but we will never consent by public national tribute to obliterate the wide gulf which lies between the objects, motives, and principles for which we fought and our comrades died, and those for which the rebel armies banded together, and for which their dead now lie in numerous graves.

FRESH LEMON SYRUP—Warranted Genuine. Prepared by H. ST. JOHN. Orgeal Syrup, Vanilla, Pine Apple, Strawberry. Prepared by H. ST. JOHN.

A STEAMBOATMAN'S CURE FOR CHOLERA.—The Madison Courier has the folllowing, from an old steamboatman, as a cholera cure:

Take one pint of pure brandy, two tablespoonfuls of black pepper, two table-spoonfuls of loaf sugar, and half an ounce of gum camphor. Put the mixture in a cup or pan, set the brandy on fire, stir it while burning and cook it well.

Dose—one teaspoonful every few minutes, as warm as the person can take it, if cramped, rub the person all over hard with the same mixture, until the skin looks red. I always keep it on hand. I have run the river during all the cholera seasons since 1832. I have had as many cases on my boats as any other person. The above remedy is all I ever used. I never lost a man. If will cure the worst case in thirty minutes.

I want every person to know this remedy, as I believe it is the only sure remedy for cholera. Every person should keep a bottle of it on hand, and take some if they have any symptoms of cholera.

FISHING TACKLE—Perch, Trout and river hooks; superior lines of silk, grass, hemp and cotton; trot or river lines; cork floats, bait boxes, Japan Fishing Poles, at H. ST. JOHN'S.

FREIGHT MADE TO ORDER.—Glancing through the columns of that sprightly little sheet, the Richmond's Headlight, (published on board the steamer Richmond,) our eye encountered the following paragraph:

We guess—and since Yankeedom has become universal, we guess we have a right to guess—that the Richmond is the only boat that ever had railroad iron moulded to fill out her load. At New Albany, she received 400 tons T rails, 150 tons of wheels and axles, and about 75 tons of bolts, spikes, etc., and a great quantity of the T rails were brought down to the wharf hissing hot from the foundry, but like a man in a passion, it had cool down.

☞ During a cross-examination, a witness was asked where his father was. To which question, with a melancholy air, he responded; "Dead sir—dropped off very suddenly." "How came he to drop off suddenly?" was the next question. "Foul play, sir—the sheriff imposed on his unsuspicous nature, and gettting him to go on a platform to look at a select audience, suddenly he knocked a small trap door out from under him, and in falling he got entangled in a rope, from the effects of which he expired."

GRANT AND WADE.—These two worthies had an interview lately, when the following dialogue ensued:

"Grant—How do you like private life, Wade, after being so long in the Senate?

"Wade—It's just like a boy getting out of schools; have no bother with fellows running after me for this, that, and the other thing, and I can enjoy myself and feel independent.

"Grant—Private life is the best, I guess Mr. Wade; there is more peace to it, and then you are your own master.

"Wade—Well, I would be that, anyhow. When I was Senator, I never allowed any of those fellows to boss me. I always had my own way."

It is not reported that Grant retorted anything to Wade's last words, but the presumption is that he "keep up a devil of a thinking."

☞ A lady called at one of our well-known dry goods stores yesterday, and after examining one or two articles, remembered that she wanted some cosmetic for her toilet, and turning to the proprietor of the store, asked, "Have you any bloom of youth?" The merchant, over whose head over fifty summers have passed, turned to one of his lady clerks, and asked, in a business way, "Have I any of the bloom of youth l-ft?" The clerk looked up with a quiet smile, and answered, "I believe not, sir."—[New Bedford Mercury.

STICK POMATUM
(FRAGRANT AND CHEAP.)
For Sale By
Henry St. John.

CAGE.—An article to the manufacture of which our spinsters would do well to direct their attention, since, according to Voltaire, the reason of so many unhappy marriages is, that young ladies employ their time in making nets instead of cages. Putting the same thought in another form, we might say that our damsels, in fishing for husbands, rely too much upon their personal, and too little on their mental attractions, forgetting that an enticing bait is of little use unless you have a hook, line and landing-net, that may secure the prey.

GRANT AND SUMNER.—It is said that a bitter rivalry is springing up between Grant and Sumner caused by their aspirations for the Presidency of 1873. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette says:

"Both are now seeking with all the power at command to outdo the other in vexations and oppressions upon the unoffending white people of the South. Butler, whatever his real feelings may be in regard to Grant, may safely be trusted as hating with an intensity peculiarly his own the rhetorical Senator from Massachusetts.—Hence he has become the leading spirit of the Administration, and now directs, if the does not actually pen, the politico-judicial 'opinions' of the Attorney General. The future of the South, placed as it will be, between these upper and nether millstones, may be conceived."

Our future, if placed between these millstones, will be bad of a verity; but what of the future of the North with Butler for boss and infinite portable property to steal?

SHARP AND QUICK.—We should say that Senter ought to beat Stokes for Governor of Tennessee, since he has it in his power, as Gov. *pro tem*, to manufacture or destroy as many votes as he pleases. Stokes already accuses him of registering 1,500 more than there are men in one county. Stokes yells, but Stokes would have done the same thing, if he had had the chance. When universal suffrage and the ballot are allowed such stuffing with impunity, the empire is not so far away as many imagine.

☞ Salt, when mixed with manure it is stated by a Belgian journal, will increase the natural productiveness of the soil to the extent of 250 per cent. Sea water is said to be equally efficient. These results were obtained from a series of experiments ranging over twenty-six years.

MARRIED.—On Thursday, the 24th of June 1869, on Bayou Boeuff, at the residence of Mrs. W. R. Brown, by the Rev. Thomas Lansdell, MRS. L. COLE, to Capt. H. F. LONG.

For the kind remembrance of the Democrat, we heartily thank the gallant Captain and his fair bride.

DIED:—On Sunday night, June 27th, 1869, MARY LAURA, daughter of Samuel W. and Laura Henarie, aged 9 years and 9 months.

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL THE PLANTATION known as "Mooreland," eight miles south of Alexandria, containing 2400 or 2500 arpents, about 900 cleared, in cane before the war, but the sugar house, dwelling and the larger portion of the quarter being burnt, has been partially planted in cane and cotton since. I have now 12 acres of cane and 90 in corn which will be sold with the place if desired, and deliver. There are enough brick on it to rebuild the sugar house. The Overseer's house, (which I now occupy,) hospital, with four other double frame houses with galleries on each side, and two of the finest and most commodious horse and ox stables in the State, and a large two story brick store room, roofed with slate, and a brick meat house are left. Have also five of the largest and best built underground brick cisterns in the State, holding from 85,000 to 90,000 gallons. Possession given at once, or at the end of the year.

For further particulars, apply to Ar. Miltenberger & Pollock, New Orleans; Judge Manning, Alexandria, or myself on the place. THOS. O. MOORE.

Mooreland, near Alexandria, La., June 29th, 1869.

June 30, 1869-tf.

☞ N. O. Weekly Picayune insert until further notice.

ESTIMATE

Of Parish Expenses for 1869.

Court House Expenses	$ 1500 00
Payment of debts	10,000 00
Paupers	1500 00
Jury and witnesses fees	4000 00
Officers, Clerks, Physician, Attorney and Printing	2500 00
Jailor's Fees	4000 00
Coroner's Fees	250 00
Returning Officer of Election	300 00
Members of Police Jury	500 00
Contingent Expenses	2500 00
Commissioners for Collecting	2500 00
Bridge purposes	3000 00
	$32,550

BRICK MASONS.

THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a copartnership to set sugar kettles and do other brick-work for sugar planters in Rapides, at the shortest notice. Mr. Edgar has large experience in setting sugar kettles.

D. D. EDGAR,
GILES SMITH.

June 30th, 1869-tf.

Ice House Tonsorial Saloon.

LEON DESSEINS

HAS PURCHASED THIS SALOON, and will attend to it in person. Shampooning, Hair Dying, Shaving and Hair Cutting attended to in the latest style.

JOHN J. FERGUSON,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,

OPPOSITE MARKET HOUSE.

☞ Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired.

N. B.—Highest cash price paid for old gold and silver. [dec23'68-tf

FOR RENT.

A LARGE and commodious Warehouse and shed, close to the River bank: also a room adjoining for office or storage. For terms apply to the undersigned.

A. CANFIELD.

☞ For all forms of diarrhœa, use R. D. R.

R. D. R. cools and quiets the stomach.

R. D. R. excellent for crying babies.

For children while teething, use R. D. R.

NOTICE.

AN ELECTION by the qualified stockholders of the "Louisiana Central Railroad Company" will be held in Alexandria, on Thursday, the 15th of July, next, for Directors of said Company, according to the Charter. The stockholders are notified and requested to attend for that purpose. HENRY BOYCE,

June 12, 1869-tde. President.

LUMBER.

THE undersigned having rented the Saw Mill of W. S. Colhoun, is now prepared to fill all orders at the reduced price of $20 for cypress and $15 per M for pine. All bills payable on delivery.

June 2d, 1869-3m*. S. E. CUNY

FRESH PUMPKIN SEED—Just received and for sale by H. ST. JOHN