

# The Yazoo Democrat.

H. P. GARRISON, Publisher and Proprietor.

FOR THE SOUTH.

TERMS—Three Dollars Per Annum, in Advance.

VOLUME II.

YAZOO CITY, MISSISSIPPI, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25, 1860.

NUMBER 52.

## Professional Cards.

**DR. H. PEAKE,**  
YAZOO CITY, MISS.  
Office—One door above that of Drs. Leake & Barnett.  
April 30, 1850-ly.

**DR. WILSON,**  
YAZOO CITY, MISS.  
Office—One door above that of Drs. Leake & Barnett.  
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**DR. WILSON,**  
YAZOO CITY, MISS.  
Office—One door above that of Drs. Leake & Barnett.  
April 30, 1850-ly.

**C. J. MASSEY,**  
Attorney at Law,  
McNUTT, MISSISSIPPI.  
February 18, 1860-ly.

**A. M. HARLOW,**  
Attorney at Law,  
LEXINGTON, HOLMES CO., MISS.  
Will practice in the Probate and Circuit Courts of Yazoo and Holmes Counties; and, also, in the High Court of Errors and Appeals at Jackson. [Oct. 9-58-ly]

**D. W. SANDERS,**  
Attorney at Law,  
LEXINGTON, HOLMES COUNTY,  
Mississippi.  
September 11th, 1859. [ly]

**S. M. PHILLIPS,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
YAZOO CITY, MISS.  
January 21, 1860-ly.

**W. S. EPPERSON,**  
Attorney at Law, Yazoo City, Miss.  
And Commissioner for Louisiana  
Will practice in the Courts of Yazoo, and the other counties composing the Fifth Judicial District, and the Courts at Jackson.  
Office near the Court House. [ly]

**DR. H. PEAKE,**  
YAZOO CITY, MISS.  
Office—One door above that of Drs. Leake & Barnett.  
April 30, 1850-ly.

**DR. WILSON,**  
YAZOO CITY, MISS.  
Office—One door above that of Drs. Leake & Barnett.  
April 30, 1850-ly.

**HENRY LAURENCE,**  
OFFICE ON MAIN STREET,  
YAZOO CITY, MISS.  
September 1, 1858-ly.

**THOMPSON & GRAY,**  
DRUGGISTS,  
Wholesale and Retail Stationers,  
MAIN STREET,  
YAZOO CITY.  
May 7, 1860. [ly]

**PATRICK MAHER,**  
Vine and Ornamental Printer,  
(NEAR THE DEMOCRAT OFFICE.)  
Yazoo City, Miss.,  
Respectfully solicits the patronage of the public.  
(Dec. 4, '58 ly.)

**ANDREW GIBB,**  
Main Street, YAZOO CITY, Mississippi  
Wholesale & Retail Dealer in  
WINE, LIQUORS, CORDIALS, PORTER,  
ALE, TOBACCO AND CIGARS.  
Also, a great variety of Fruits, Confectionery and Groceries of the best quality constantly on hand.  
Jan 1.

**JOSEPH ORLAANS,**  
HOUSE AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER,  
PAPER HANGER AND WHITENER,  
YAZOO CITY, MISS.  
Will give prompt attention to House and Ornamental Painting, Paper Hanging, &c. Signs Painted in the latest style of the art. January 14, 1860-ly.

Vicksburg, Yazoo and Tallahatchie River  
Independent U. S. Mail and Passenger Packet  
**DEW DROP,**  
S. H. PARSONS, Master.  
Leaves Vicksburg every Friday  
Evening after the arrival of the  
S. P. M. train of cars; Yazoo City, every Saturday at 8 A. M.; Greenwood, Sundays at 6 A. M. Returning, leaves Shreveport every Monday at 6 A. M.; Greenwood, every Tuesday, at 5 P. M., connecting at Vicksburg with the Thursday morning train of cars, Charmer for New Orleans, and Kate Frisbee for Memphis.  
The Dew Drop connects at Vicksburg with the steamer Charmer. All freight ordered to be shipped by her will be signed through for, at high water rates, and be delivered at any point on the Yazoo or Tallahatchie (as high as Shreveport) without detention.  
All business entrusted to our care will be promptly attended to.  
For freight or passage apply on board.  
February 11, 1860.

**WATCH REPAIRING.**  
HAVING DETERMINED  
to devote my special attention to  
the Watch-Repairing business, I  
would hereby respectfully give notice to my former  
friends and patrons, and to the public generally,  
that hereafter all watches entrusted to my care  
will be repaired exclusively by myself, and  
warranted to keep time to the entire satisfaction  
of the owners.  
S. H. WILSON.  
Yazoo City, November 6, 1859. [ly]

**GABRIELI LODGE NO. 29,**  
YAZOO CITY, MISS.  
REGULAR MEETINGS every Saturday evening.  
—OFFICERS—  
H. Peake, G. Com. E. Bowman, W. V. G.  
J. W. Barnett, G. Chan. J. Searis, Secretary.  
A. B. Johnson, G. H. G. Tyler, T.  
S. H. Morris, J. S. B. Dickson, O. S.  
February 11, 1860.

## THE YAZOO DEMOCRAT.

YAZOO CITY, MISSISSIPPI.

Saturday Morning, August 25, 1860.

### PLATFORM OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRACY,

Adopted in Committee at Charleston, April 30, 1860, by a Vote of 17 to 16 States.

**Resolved,** That the platform adopted by the Democratic party at Cincinnati be affirmed, with the following explanatory resolutions:

**First**—That the government of a Territory organized by an act of Congress is provisional and temporary, and during its existence all citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle with their property in the Territory, without their rights, either of person or property, being destroyed or injured by Congressional or Territorial legislation.

**Second**—That it is the duty of the federal government, in all its departments, to protect the rights of persons and property in the Territories, and wherever else its constitutional authority extends.

**Third**—That when the settlers in a Territory, having an adequate population, form a State constitution, the right of sovereignty commences, and being consummated by their admission into the Union, they stand on an equality with the people of other States, and a State thus organized ought to be admitted into the federal Union, whether its constitution prohibits or recognizes the institution of slavery.

**Resolved,** That the Democratic party are in favor of the acquisition of the island of Cuba, on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain, at the earliest practicable moment.

**Resolved,** That the enactment of State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Law are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution, and revolutionary in their effect.

**Resolved,** That the Democracy of the United States recognize it as the imperative duty of this government to protect the naturalized citizens in all its rights, whether at home or in foreign lands, to the same extent as its native born citizens.

**Whereas,** One of the greatest necessities of the age, in a political, commercial, postal and military point of view, is a speedy communication between the Pacific and Atlantic coast; therefore

**Resolved,** That the national Democratic party do hereby pledge themselves to use every means in their power to secure the passage of such a bill, to the extent of their constitutional authority, by Congress, for the construction of a Pacific Railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, at the earliest practicable moment.

### THE CINCINNATI PLATFORM RELATIVE TO SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES.

**Resolved,** That, claiming fellowship with, and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the constitution as the paramount issue—and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories; and whose avowed purposes if consummated must end in civil war and dissolution—the American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the "slavery question," upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union—non-interference by congress with slavery in the Territories or in the District of Columbia.

**2.** That this was the basis of the compromise of 1850—confirmed by both the Democratic and Whig parties, in national conventions—ratified by the people in the election of 1851—and rightly applied to the organization of territories in 1854.

**3.** That by the uniform application of this democratic principle to the organization of territories and to the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect—the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact—the original compact of the constitution maintained inviolate and the perpetuity and expansion of this Union insured to its utmost capacity of embracing in peace and harmony, every future American State, that may be constituted or annexed with a republican form of Government.

**Resolved,** That we recognize the right of the people of all the territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

### TWO FACES OF LINCOLN.

Some enterprising publishers recently issued a life size lithographic portrait of Mr. Lincoln, the Republican candidate for the Presidency, and it is so ugly that it gives great offence to the political friends of Mr. L. We have examined the picture at a distance, for we had not the temerity to go too near, and must confess that if Mr. Lincoln looks "like that," he must have won his title of "rail splitter" by merely smiling at the butt end of the straight grained logs, using a horse-collar to grin through in case the knots were more than usually hard and plentiful. In fact, the old adage of "handsome is who handsome does," will not apply to old Abe, for he never could be handsome any way you can fix it. Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, is a beauty beside him, and Hooper, of Alabama, a perfect Apollo. This picture of old Abe makes him appear as if his features were composed of the sweepings of a western goring match, where no eye, or cheek, or lip were of the same size, yet all huddled together higgly-piggly, making up a phisionomy that is fearful to behold. As an offset to this "genuine resemblance," some of the hopeful young men of his party have got up a pretty face of old Abe which, in our opinion, is just as much out of drawing as the other, but not so picturesque. If old Abe is ever elected President he will never adorn the White House, that's certain; we would respectfully suggest, if it is his fate to be Chief Magistrate, that at the West room leaves the guests be provided with cut glass prisms, which might by their distortions bring old Abe's features into something not altogether repulsive. If this is impossible, then he must adopt the Japanese Tycoon style, and give audience behind a screen.—*Spirit of the Times.*

### A MAN UP IN WISCONSIN

somewhere has gone to fattening frogs and fish for the market. He has a large pond in which he "cultivates" these aquatics by feeding them with oatmeal and grasshoppers. He raises the largest frogs that have ever been seen this side of the river Nile.

## SOUTHERN DOUGLASS MEN THE REPUBLICANS PRAISE YOU, CAN YOU STAND THE INFLECTION?

Says the Hartford Times, among the Black Republican papers that endorse, more or less fully, the position assumed by Senator Douglas, in the present contest, are—

1. The New York Tribune, which declares that Mr. Douglas is fighting a "gallant battle," for which it "admires" him and that so far as "his principles and policy tend in the right direction," he has its "sympathy and respect." Admiration and sympathy from the New York Tribune?—What does this mean?

2. The Albany Evening Journal, the leading Black Republican sheet in New York State, which declares in Mr. Douglas's speech in Albany, last Friday night, that it was just such a speech as Abe. Lincoln would have made! It adds that Mr. D.'s doctrines will be "vindicated and established" by the election of a Republican President!

3. The Springfield Republican, which hailed his speech at Springfield as a revelation of the aims and purposes of the "new Douglas," and declared that he used good "Republican reasoning," and that he went further to "please the anti-slavery sentiment" than he ever went before—and that it was interesting to see how he turned upon Northern side of it so as to catch the applause of the anti-slavery sympathies of his audience.

These indications, as the Albany Evening Journal significantly remarks, serve to "show where things are drifting." When Forney denounced the proposed union of the Democracy in Pennsylvania, but expressed a desire for the union of the Douglas Democrats with the Black Republicans, he, too, showed that he saw where things were drifting. We are glad to know that a large number of the Douglas Democrats in Pennsylvania are ready to repudiate such leaders. They are not prepared to admit the truth of the Tribune's declaration that these things are "tending in the right direction."

Mr. John P. Hale, a distinguished member of the Black Republican party has been recently addressing the people of Boston on the "state of the Union," and among other things remarked in reference to "the Douglas party," as follows:

"The Douglas wing of that party has made great progress, and great credit is due them. He could be just to his opponents. The Douglas party had made such progress that they have come to the condition of complete and stolid indifference, and do not care whether slavery is voted up or down. They had come on a neutral ground, and he had no love or respect for those who occupy neutral ground. There have always been such men. They wanted to wait till the battle was over, and then they could come out and join the strongest party. They are doing our work, and when they make their next step it will not go backwards, and the great mass of the Douglas party will stand with us. The sympathies of most of the Douglas party are with the Republicans."

Mr. Burlingame in a Republican meeting, the other evening, said he felt rejoiced every time he saw a Douglas banner, for he knew those who enlisted under it had deserted the service of slavery. They had come half way, and had better join the forces of the free. Douglasism, then, is the half-way house on the road to Black Republicanism, in Mr. Burlingame's estimation. It may be well to remember that.—*Lowell Adv.*

## SUCCESSFUL TERMINATION OF A SUIT FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

A young attorney of Mobile was engaged by a lady a few days ago, who visited his office for the purpose, to bring a suit against a gentleman for breach of marriage contract. The nuptials were to have been consummated the evening before, and somehow (says the Mercury) the gentleman forgot to come to time. The lady was prompt to demand her legal remedies, (she was a widow,) and, as we said, called upon our attorney yesterday, at his office, who forthwith instituted proceedings by making out the necessary papers, laying the damage at \$10,000. Having to go out on the street for something connected with the suit, our attorney came up with the defendant, who expressed a decided disrelish for the law proceeding, at the same time excusing himself of the non-performance of his contract the evening before, which was unintentional, and the result of forgetfulness. The attorney told him he thought he could avoid the suit yet—that the injured lady was then in his office, and he thought she would accept the performance of his original contract in full satisfaction for the injury, and invited him to walk up and try to negotiate a peace. The lady was not difficult to persuade to take him instead of the \$10,000; the attorney was obliging and left them for a few minutes to indulge together their blissful anticipations, while he went for a license and Justice. The obliging attorney then procured a carriage for them, and sent them down to the City Hotel to taste the first sweets of the honeymoon.

## BY THE LUMP.

The Prince of Wales is wide awake. On the principle adopted by Dr. Franklin's father, of saying grace over a whole barrel of pork at once, instead of asking a separate blessing on each piece brought to table, his Royal Highness receives half a dozen civic deputations together, and makes one speech answer for all. Smart boy.

## An "Ingin" and a white man were passing along Broadway,

when the former occupied a window full of wigs, and pointing to the owner, who was standing in the doorway, said: "Ugh—big great man—big brave—take many scalps!"

## THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA BILL IN 1856.

How was the Kansas-Nebraska bill understood in 1856? If it was understood to be an assertion of the power of the inhabitants of a Territory, while in a Territorial condition, to exclude slavery by lawful means, then Mr. Buchanan was elected with the understanding that he was on a Squatter Sovereignty platform, and Mr. Douglas stands where Mr. Buchanan was then believed to stand. If, on the contrary, it was then understood to mean, that "it is only when they come to form a State Constitution" that the inhabitants of a Territory can so exclude slave property, then Mr. Buchanan was not elected on a Squatter Sovereignty platform, Mr. Douglas is not justified in his war on the President, and those who then supported the Democratic candidates will stultify themselves in voting for candidates who repudiate that construction of the Kansas bill and oppose the doctrine contained in it.

What construction, then, was put on the bill? The Know Nothings in this State all agree with the Douglasites in maintaining that it was understood to mean Squatter Sovereignty.

With such, we presume Mr. John Bell is good authority. In a speech in the United States Senate, February 24th, 1858, (see Cong. Globe, 1st ses. Congress, vol. 36, part 1, page 882), he says:

"Here let me remark that in the canvass of 1856, the people of the State of Tennessee began to have some idea of the true bearings and tendencies of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and not before. I mean that they had not before a full and adequate idea of them. The majority of the people who favored that bill in Tennessee, gave their support to it on the ground that the people of a Territory, while in the Territorial state, were powerless as to the question of slavery; AND THAT IT WAS ONLY WHEN THEY CAME TO FORM A STATE CONSTITUTION THAT THEY HAD THE RIGHT OF SOVEREIGNTY TO EXCLUDE IT."

Mr. Bell was certainly right. That was the way the Kansas-Nebraska bill was construed throughout the South; and the election of Buchanan was an indorsement by the people of all the slaveholding States of the Cincinnati platform thus explained.

[Louisville Courier.]

## A BIT OF ROMANCE.

A gentleman of the Second District of this city was on board of the ill-fated steamer Arctic, when she got lost on the 27th of September, 1854. The sad news reached here that he was among the missing, and cast a gloom in his household, for he had a family—a young and pretty wife, and a child. He was well to do in the world and left property sufficient for their maintenance. The young widow mourned her lost husband sincerely, doubtless, but sorrow is not everlasting, and as the long years rolled past, the mourning weeds disappeared, the roses on her cheeks bloomed again, and smiles played on her rosy lips. She was young and pretty, and suitors were not wanting. She married again. Several years of quiet bliss have passed since the day she took a new companion in life, and now, suddenly, the electric spark of the telegraph, flying with the speed of lightning, has struck the edifice of her happiness—struck at its base, so as to make it totter and crumble. A dispatch from the Balize, received day before yesterday, announced the arrival of the long-lost first husband. Clinging to some piece of the wreck, he had floated to distant shores, where for six long years he lived with the hope of meeting once more the beloved one he had left at home, but unable to find a homeward bound vessel. We hope to obtain some particulars concerning his Cruise life; and of the many hardships he must have suffered—all of which dwindle into mere nothingness at the thought of the disappointment that awaits him on his arrival home. The feelings of the twice wedded wife may be better imagined than described.

## SECRET SOCIETY OF NEGROES.

The police of Mobile made a discovery, a few days since, of a secret society of negroes. The Advertiser says:

An examination of the premises resulted in finding a blank book with the names of about twenty-five members written upon its pages; several applications for membership to the "Evening Star Society," signed by well known negroes; a ballot box, a faro spread, several checks, a box of dominoes, three dice, and one or two bills for refreshments. The applications date as far back as October last, and the negroes on trial this morning admit that the society is about a year old, and that its objects are, "taking care of the sick and burying the dead." The gambling apparatus they deny all knowledge of—say was there when they obtained possession of the room from the lady of the house. One of the masters had no knowledge of his boy's connection with the "Evening Star" until he heard of his arrest. Nothing more of its character could be gathered than we have reported above. It was suggested by the owner of the boy Alford, who was at first suspected of being President, but who, it turns out, is not, that all the members be arrested and interrogated, to see if they agree in their accounts of the society and its objects. Until this can be done, the case is continued for further examination.

How beautiful are the smiles of innocence, how endearing the sympathies of love, how sweet the solace of friendship, how lovely the tears of affection. These combined are all characteristic in woman. They are the true poetry of humanity—rich pearls clustering around the altar of domestic happiness.

A confirmed tippler was bothered how to honor his birthday. A brilliant idea struck him. He kept sober.

## THE GREAT EASTERN'S TRIP TO CAPE MAY.

Judging from the reports of the New York press, generally, we should say that the trip of the big ship from that city to Cape May was anything but a pleasant one. All sorts of swindles, if these reports be anywhere nearly correct, were practiced by the managers of the excursion on those who had paid high prices for their passage and accommodations. The character of the complaints may be pretty well understood by a perusal of the following resolutions of a large proportion of the passengers, who formed an indignation meeting on board. Some of the passengers, on arriving at Cape May, quitted the concern, disgusted and returned, landside, to New York.

### THE RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, from the previous reputation which the Great Eastern and her officers had established, we the gentlemen and ladies who embarked on the excursion to Cape May, expected and had a right to expect decent accommodation and proper attention, as it had been announced that she was capable of carrying an almost fabulous number of passengers and affording them proper attentions and accommodations.

AND WHEREAS, we, the passengers on this excursion to Cape May, have been grievously disappointed in every expectation; therefore,

**Resolved,** That we, the passengers to Cape May, have been only disappointed but swindled; that there was no water to wash, no towels to wipe with, no berths provided, and that many ladies were obliged to sleep on the deck or in the open cabins; that there was not a glass of water to be had to quench thirst, and that the whole arrangement were contemptible and disgraceful.

**Resolved, also,** That we should advise our friends who purpose to go to Annapolis and Norfolk in the Great Eastern to stay at home, for fear of similar treatment.

## A PET RAVEN'S ATTEMPT AT NEST-BUILDING.

A propensity came over him every spring to build a nest. He knew no more about the art of building than if he had four feet instead of two, and had worn hair instead of feathers; but always about the same time of the year he became very mysterious, and very much occupied with some business of his own. He was observed to collect sticks, and resort much to the under frame-work of an open thatched roof which protected a shed. Here, in fact, he slept at all seasons of the year, and the place might be called his "residence."

Here, then, he brought his sticks, impelled most probably by a dim vision that something more than usually domestic was to be done. But sticks, though collected in large quantities, were laid out in all directions, without the least approach to compactness of form. I believe he was himself aware of the bad job he was making of it, for nothing could vex him more than for us to go and look at his nest; so of course we went accordingly. He evidently knew it was wrong, but did not know how to make it right; and when we approached the place he was both angry and embarrassed, exhibiting every appearance of being exceedingly ashamed of what he was about. Perhaps the building partner was wanting in the concern, and so the nest-making never advanced beyond the mere collecting of the raw material.

## TERRIBLE RETRIBUTION.—The Cedar Keys (Fla.) Telegraph, of last week says:

We learn that a terrible tragedy occurred at Starke, on the Florida Railroad, a few days since. It seems that a party of men, headed by one Luck Dowling, had threatened one Dr. Hollingsworth for some report he had raised on them. They repaired to the house of Hollingsworth, and commenced their attack. The old man was sitting up with a sick child at the time, with his wife and a youth of fourteen years with him. He and his boy, his son, began fire on the party, killing the leader at the first fire. Four others were left on the ground. Three have died and two are badly wounded.

This will be a terrible lesson to these marauders who attempt to enforce a law of their own. The old doctor and his son did not get hurt. The house was literally shivered by the bullets.

## MATRIMONIAL.—Miss Ella Roberts Stevens,

heiress to the princely estate of the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, estimated to be worth almost three millions, was on Thursday evening, the 26th ult., married to the Hon. Muscoe Robert Hunter Garnett, member of Congress from Virginia. The Right Rev. the Bishop of New Jersey, Dr. Oldenheimer, assisted by Rev. V. Bruce, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Hoboken, solemnized the rites of marriage. The bride is said to be small in stature, but remarkably beautiful. The groom is a nephew of the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, of the United States Senate.

## STEAL ON THE EYELID.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer sends the following remedy, which she says she can vouch for:

Put a teaspoonful of black tea in a small bag; pour on to it just enough boiling water to moisten it; then put it on the eye pretty warm. Keep it on all night, and in the morning the sty will most likely be gone; if not, a second application is certain to remove it.

A lotion made of sugar of lead and rose water will have the same effect.

## POISONS.—To prevent the constantly recurring of poisoning by mistake, it has been suggested that arsenic and other poisons be put up by druggists in red paper and marked with the skull and crossbones, in fluid poisons the same symbols should be put on the bottles. This the most illiterate could understand.

## THE OLD CELLAR DOOR.

How sweet to remember the pleasure gone by, The time of our boyhood and glee; What bosom but swells with a half choking sigh, When in manhood our old haunts we see? But sweetest and dearest of all to the heart, When "night" throws her shadows before," Are those days which we spent with juvenils art, Sliding down on the Old Cellar Door.

How brightly it shone in the gray summer sun, How sweetly it smiles at our side; And the walls seem to laugh and encourage the fun.

And over their smooth heads we'd glide, They, too, oft deceived us, and stayed our career; Out our trowsers maliciously tore; Turned our joys to distress and our smiles to a tear, Those walls in that Old Cellar Door.

## A PERILOUS SITUATION.—We clip the following from the Cincinnati Gazette:

On the Indiana and Cincinnati railroad a pleasant party rode a short distance, when they alighted, and stood around on the small platform, covering it completely, waiting to see the cars move before leaving for the woods. Just as the train started, the skeleton skirt of one of the young ladies, who happened to be standing near the train, caught on a nut on the side of one of the cars, throwing her from her feet. Very fortunately, the train was moving quite slowly at the time, or the consequences might have been more serious. As it was, the young lady was pretty roughly used. A stout man in the party, seeing her condition, at once raised her in his arms, and pulled with all his strength, endeavoring to tear her loose; but the skirt was both strong and firmly fastened, and not until all the girl's under-clothing was pulled from her body, and her dress tore to threads, did he succeed. All this transpired while the train was moving a distance of twenty or thirty feet, when the conductor saw the danger, and instantly checked its motion. Indeed, the girl was not entirely released until the train had stopped. After the excitement of the moment had passed, it was discovered that the soles of both the girl's shoes, by the resistance she had offered the train, had been completely stripped away, leaving the uppers on her feet. Strange to say, she escaped without any serious injury. She was immediately encircled by a number of her female friends, who conveyed her to the village, where her wants were properly attended to.

## Pickings from Vanity Fair.—Why can no quadruped enter a city garden?

Because there can never be more than three feet in a yard.

Motto for the Heenan Dinner.—None but the brave deserve the fore.

The Quaker Doctrine.—Thee ory.

Too Good to be True.—Bonner, of the Ledger, Jenkins advises us, send one of his horses to grass for the summer. Can it be his Cobb?

Street Courtesy.—First disputant—Dry up.

No. 2.—You're another.

No. 1.—Shaw, you ain't Heenan.

No. 2.—No more be you Sayers. Git out!—pudden-head!

## A BET.—A gentleman of Memphis made a bet a few days since, with Col. Dobbins, of this State \$5,000 a side, that Douglas will get more electoral votes than Breckinridge. The Douglas man will win that pile.—Exchange.

The gentleman referred to lives in this county. There was a forfeit of \$500 on the above bet. Col. Dobbins deposited the \$5,000 at Memphis per agreement, but Mr. A. Y. Partee, the Douglasite, backed down and lost the forfeit. We were present and speak from the book. The Colonel will bet \$30,000, if desired, that Breckinridge will carry more States than Douglas.

[Coahoma Citizen.]

## THE POSITION OF VIRGINIA.—A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from White Sulphur Springs, Va., records the following "notable remark made to me (him) by Gov. Letcher:"

Speaking of the probable contingency of Lincoln's election and a secession in some of the Southern States—both of which events he feelingly deplored, as they might lead to a conflict between the Federal and some of the State authorities—he said with emphasis, "but while I live no Federal troops shall march across Virginia against a Southern State in arms for the defence of its sovereign rights and its equality in the Union."

A Virginian who heard the remark, and who had been very moderate in the views he had expressed, afterward said to me: "Letcher may not be so strong as some of our leaders, but he differs from Gov. Wise in this, that you may always count upon his acting up to what he says."

A San Antonio letter says that "water brought from the Mississippi river is selling in Indianapolis and Lavaca or twenty five cents per gallon." It is cheaper in other places, in Texas, however.

"I'm on the sea, I'm on the sea!" roared a bad singer "You're not," cried a musical punster in company, "you would be on the C if you sung in tune; but you're on the B flat, confound you!"

We heard of a man once who was so mean that he would, if it were possible to collect the amount, charge his stomach with storage for victuals he eat!

A mechanic in Islington, England, has recently made a burning glass, three feet in diameter, by which steel, flint, and even platinum, it is said, have been melted, by concentrating the rays of the sun upon it.

Cassius M. Clay is busy canvassing the State of Indiana for the black-republicans.