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GEORGE WARREN, Editor.

SATURDAY, : : NOV 21, 1868.

What Shall We Do?

The political excitement of 1868, is over, and let it affect us as it may, the result of the election is irrevocable and must be accepted for the next four years. All our regrets will not alter the facts; and we had as well yield the field for the present to the conquerors, and direct our energy and talent toward developing and prospering the country. War and politics, with their manifold calamities, has yet left us land as rich as the world produces, and health and strong arms to work them. The lands of Fulton and adjoining counties will compare favorably with the lands of any district of country, and it is to develope them, to bring them into market, that we should work.

Why do our lands not sell for as much as lands in upper Kentucky and Mid dle Tennessee? There men can afford to pay from $100 to $500 an acre, and make money by appropriating it to agricultural purposes. In this section good land is dull at from $25 to $50, and in many respects our soil is superior to theirs.

Demand, in this, as in all other articles, governs. Our vacant lands need to be cleared, improved and cultivated. To do this we need people—a people who will use the axe, the plow, the loom, and the anvil. We are convenient and accessible to the best markets of the world, and if we can bring out the rich resources of our land, we are rich. Working men must be encouraged to come and live amongst us—men who can open land, raise corn, tobacco, potatoes, beans, cabbage, turnips, onions, and other products, ready for the demand at the markets to which we are accessible. When we have done this our land will command from $100 to $500 per acre. This can be effected in a few years, and it is bound to be effected in time. To facilitate this end we need to encourage schools, colleges, churches of all denominations, public roads, and a good, liberal public spirit generally. Our people can inaugurate a new era of fortune to themselves, if they will. It is people we want—working people—and they will dig capital from our rich lands.

Did it ever occur to you, says Commodore Maury, when an emigrant comes into the country, to calculate how much he adds to the national wealth, not by the money which he brings, but by the labor which he is able to perform? For that labor you will pay him, at the least, one hundred dollars a year. He, therefore, represents an industrial capital of which one hundred dollars a year is the interest, precisely in the same way, that a steam engine, by the work which it is capable of performing, represents an industrial capital. The labor, therefore, of a white man represents quite as much industrial capital as the labor of a negro did before the war, which for an able-bodied man varied from twelve to fifteen hundred dollars. Taking old and young, male and female, let us suppose that each emigrant represents an industrial capital of four hundred dollars. And then we must weigh these eleven millions of excess of Northern population as the number of emigrants, which have come into country since 1790 and settled at the North rather than at the South. Multiply that by four hundred and you have upwards of four thousand millions of dollars, which the North has acquired, not from any superior energy of her people, but merely by the influx of laborers end foreigners abroad.

The "Regulators."

On Friday, the 13th inst., about 12 o'clock at night, a party of men, ten or fifteen strong, visited the farm of Messrs. John and Hugh Upshaw, some three miles below Hickman, calling for Mr. John Upshaw, and proposing to investigate, or have settled a claim, which a former employee of Mr. Upshaw had preferred against him, amounting to $55; and asserting their authority to do so as members of the Ku Klux organization. Mr. Upshaw made a statement to them of the relations existing between himself and his former employee, asserting that he owed him nothing and could establish the fact before any impartial judge. With this the party agreed to suspend any further action, stating that they would further investigate the matter, and if his representation proved untrue, he had better have the money ready when they returned again.

The party, we are told, claimed to be Kukluxers, and were in the disguise usually ascribed to these phantom horsemen, and indulged in the ghostly, sepulchural talk in which this ubiquitous organization is generally represented. We do not believe that the body commonly known in this country as Kukluxers had anything to do with this act. In various parts of Tennessee, in upper Kentucky, and in our adjoining county of Hickman, bad men, leading Radicals, have been detected marauding around in the night, and operating under the name and disguise of the Kukluxers, interfering with the private rights of peaceful, law abiding citizens, and time and again we have seen manifestos published as eminating from the mythical and dreaded cyclops, condemning and denouncing their acts; and in some instances, if reports be true, quick and summary punishment have been visited upon the perpetrators for using the name of Kuklux to cover their deed. Again, it is generally understood that the Kuklux organization was originated, and is being maintained for the protection of Southern people and Southern interest. That its object and purposes is of a public nature and has nothing to do with the settlement of business accounts between private citizens. In the instance before us, both of the young Upshaws have ever been considered Southern men, born and raised in this community, property owners, and responsible before the law for their contracts. Especially is this true of young Hugh Upshaw, who during the late civil war, made as brave and gallant a Confederate soldier as ever wore boots and spurs. For this reason, we can not think that the real friends of the South, whether as Kuklux, or under any other name, would desire or could be induced to interfere with the private rights of such citizens.

In connection with this affair, we should state that we are told that on the very next day after this occurrence, a number of well known and notorious Radicals of Obion county were seen upon Reelfoot lake, six or eight miles below Upshaws, armed and mounted, and the suspicion is strong with some that they were the so-called Kuklux [illegible] Who composed the party, however, we are likely never to know.

The action of armed bodies of men, disguised, roving through the country at night, assuming to regulate the business relations of our people, or depredating upon their property, and the rights of private citizens, is severely censurable. They are subversive of all law and order, and the peace, quiet, and security of society demand that they should be discouraged and discountenanced by all good citizens. In this State our Courts are established, and in full, unobstructed operation, presided over by judges elected from and by our people. Our laws are made by legislators of our own choosing, and when arraigned, we are guaranteed a fair and impartial trial by a jury of our peers. All of our officers, from Coroner to Governor, are of our own election. We can make no complaint of our laws, or of their fair administration. It, therefore, becomes our people to obey the laws and to aid in their execution. In some of the upper counties in this State the depredations of independent "regulators" was carried to such an extent that the people had to petition Governor Stevenson, to call out the militia for their suppression. This the Governor did, finally succeeding in breaking them up, but not until Col. Wolford, the Adjutant General of the State, had had several fatal little engagements with them.

Our people condemn this raiding around for the purpose of depredating or interfering with private individuals. We think it wrong, however, to attempt to throw the blame on the Kuklux, if there is such an organization in this part of the country. In this issue we publish a communication, on the subject of the Kuklux written by an ex-Confederate officer, and one by education and association always identified with the Southern people, in which it is assumed that the organization does exist in our midst. Of this we know nothing, only that demonstrations have been made under their garb and name. But we must admit that we have never known of their committing any acts of violence.

Vote of the First Congressional District.

COUNTIES.	TRIMBLE.	MARSHALL.	JOHNSON.
Trigg	1,115	55	1
Union	1,338	86	13
Graves	1,749	265	00
Calloway	1,069	70	00
Marshall	1,005	110	13
Ballard	1,241	105	6
Livingston	774	52	5
Lyon	471	54	00
McCracken	924	204	99
Crittenden	656	338	00
Hickman	919	27	20
Fulton	618	6	88
	11,879	1372	245

The Davis Case.

Many inquiries are made as to whether Mr. Davis will have to appear before the United State Circuit Court on the fourth Monday of this month. Such is the condition of his recognizance, but it is by no means certain that will *personally* appear. If Mr. O'Conor and Mr. Evarts, who represent respectively the accused and the government, deem his personal appearance necessary, it is agreed that he shall be informed by telegram over the cable.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

The Civil Service.

A special telegram to the New York Times, sent from Washington within the last week states that Gen. Grant will not hold himself bound to retain in the Government service any of the appointees of Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Johnson, but on the contrary, that he will begin his administration by a wholesome regimen of dismissals, beginning with the present cabinet and not ending short of the collectors and assessor of revenue in the various States of the Union North and South.

GOVERNOR BROWNLOW through the Knoxville Whig has commenced what is really a war of extermination against the few remaining rebels left in East Tennessee. In the last issue the following language is used: "Every such man, like every tory of the war of Independence, finds himself among neighbors whom he lately wronged. He is an object of hatred and he knows it. More than that, he is among hosts of enemises, and therefore helpless."

IN the Fourth Tennessee District, Tillman, the Radical candidate for Congress, has received the certificate. Sheafe, democrat, had 850 majority on a square vote; but, after the election was over, there were just enough votes thrown out to declare Tillman elected. Brownlow would have done the same in the Memphis district, but had 2 radicals contending against Leftwich, he feared to choose between them.

For the Hickman Courier.

Ku Klux Klan.

MR. EDITOR:—I suppose every one of your readers are aware of the fact, that we have a secret organization in our midst, that acknowledges the above appellation. But I am under the impression that few of our people have reflected seriously upon the character and effect of such societies. I wish it understood in the out set, that I am no politician, and care but little about mere political triumphs. I do feel however an abiding interest in the peace and good order of society, and most especially in that of our own. It is therefore no part of my purpose to oppose this uncouthly yclept organization from a mere political stand point. I do desire however, to offer a few reflections of my own, and the Kk's, will please observe, that they are addressed particularly to them. I of course know nothing as to who of our young men, or old, are members of, or identified with this very questionable society; but I presume the order numbers among its members some of our most esteemed citizens, and it is to such I wish to offer a few suggestions which occur to my mind as altogether pertinent. Whether the opinion be correct or not, I of course can assert with no certainty; nevertheless it generally prevails, that the order originated with, was organized by, and derives its respectability from the returned Southern sold[illegible] of Southern sentiment, and for the protection of Southern men. It strikes me, that this is the fairest possible construction, that can be placed upon the character and purposes of the K-k's. If I am correct in this, then all will please understand that in sentiment I am as warm a Southern man as any in their order, and was a companion in arms with them, in a warfare, that was as justifiable on our part, as any ever waged for the maintenance of human rights. What I object to then is not the sentiment of the order, nor the purposes I have supposed they wish to accomplish. But it is to the character of the organization and the manner in which it is proposed to effect, what I am willing to grant is, a laudable object. When we remember the condition of affairs in this country, and especially the state of public opinion as shown in the recent Presidential election, it becomes a grave question as to how far we of the South are responsible for the manifestly hostile sentiments of the great mass of the Northern people. It becomes us to look well into our own proceedings since the close of the late disastrous war, and see if there is not much to be found therein, if not to justify, at least to somewhat excuse much of the ill feeling at the North; and which has had a tendency to paralize the energies, and cripple the efforts of those friends in the North, who are willing to do us full and ample justice. Viewed in this light, it seems to me there are many palpable objections, (which can but strike every thinking man), to the fostering of a *quasi* military political organization, secret as to its designs, numbers, and capability for good or evil.

The commonest observation can but discover how easily the purposes, strength, and character of such an order may be misapprehended, misrepresented and turned to the injury of those, for whose especial benefit I am supposing this intangible and apparently ubiquitous fraternity was banded together. Whoever is at all familiar with the manner in which the late political campaign was conducted at the North, needs not to be told that the existence of the "Kuklux Klan" all over the South was one of the most powerful engines used for the defeat of the conservative sentiment. I use the word sentiment in preference to party because I am satisfied that *party* days are about over in this country. Formerly we had parties differing about the construction of a constitution, the binding force of which was admitted by all. Now we have no such constitution, and *public opinion* stands to day as its representative. As this is as variable as a weather cock, permanent party organizations based thereon, must of necessity prove abortive. We had better recognize the fact at once that this public opinion is the supreme law of the land, than wait until we have forever lost the power to lead it, and then be forced to submit to a disagreeable necessity. "Vox populi" has come to be "vox Dei" indeed with the large mass of the people of the United States. If this be so, had we not better be its *idol* than its *slave!* Should we not rather furnish the pabulum for a healthy existence, consistent with good will, than food for its hate? If public opinion, unbridled by constitutional restraints, is to govern the country, had we not better conciliate and attempt to lead it, rather than exasperate, defy, and endeavor to brave it. This seems to me but the simple dictates of reason and sound policy. Now with this view of the case, does it need any argument to demonstrate how dangerous to the best interest of the South, all such organizations, as the one under consideration, must be. In my opinion it has hung a grotesque incubus around the South, and by its nightmare horrors awakened in the minds of timid, per-adventure, guilty Loyalists of the Southern States, has inflicted far more injury upon those States than good. They have "paid too dear for the whistle." And as we of Kentucky do not desire to "whistle any to the same tune," it is time we were looking into matters a little; that we may be able to determine if it is to our interest to foster and maintain such an order in our midst; and thus give at least a coloring of excuse to the vindictive feelings of those who stand ready to seize any pretext to oppress us. These objections to the existence of the order amongst us appear forcible, even if we had no danger to apprehend from the abuses such institutions are always liable to.

And it is not the least of our apprehensions, than an order as powerful and as closely and secretly bound as this appears to be, may and will become in the hands of bad or desperate men, a terrible scourge. Recent developments show that this fear is well founded; and that the order is becoming in the hands of ill advised men an engine of mischief, or else under cover of their grotesque and silly paraphernalia, scoundrels are taking advantage of the supposed fear created by their uncouth appearance and the mystery that surrounds them, to do that which no right minded man will approve.

Fellow Soldier! you who have followed your now fallen banner, where brave men fought and fell, pause and think. No man doubts your courage, or your love of the people and country for which you so nobly suffered. All believe you would do nothing rashly, calculated to result in injury to the people and section you love. Ask yourself, has the past history of secret political organizations in this country anything to encourage you? Can you draw any augury of good from their miserable failures? Are not such institutions of very questionable utility under any and all circumstances? What is there in the condition of affairs here in Kentucky that will justify a resort to such desperate and doubtful expedients? Is the existence of such secret oath bound societies, known or believed to be hostile to such as are commonly called Yankees, calculated to encourage sentiments of mutual forbearance and good will; or strengthen the regard which springs from a common interest and a common destiny? As the weaker party, already suffering from the distrusts and hatred of our opponent, is it not the dictates of sound policy and sober wisdom that we should be careful not to add fuel to the fire even now too warm to be agreeable? The answer to these questions it seems to me would necessarily suggest to the candid thinker that such an order as the K-k's, under the present aspect of affairs, can only result in evil, and bring trouble upon the people where it is countenanced and sustained. Now, Kuklux friend, these thoughts I have written, with the hope that they may meet the eyes of those of you who sometimes reflect. I have written this in no unfriendly spirit, but with a firm conviction that it is for the best interest of our people that all such institutions as yours should be abandoned. I would say this in person, but [illegible] ted by good motives, I trust you will read patiently and weigh calmly what is thought of your order by one who has campaigned with you, and is your friend; though differing widely with you in reference to this enterprise of yours. I am not done with the subject. This is a serious matter, and I am thoroughly in earnest, and hope you will read what I have to say with calmness. Let me suggest to you that tall ideas are more effective than tall hats for the accomplishment of good or desirable ends.

More anon. AMERICUS.

ARKANSAS.

Radical Account of the Kuklux Battle.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 18.—A Little Rock special to the Democrat says, of the previously reported fight at Center Point, Sevier county, Ark., that Gen. Patterson's report of the matter states that he sent a detachment of militia, under Major Demby, to occupy Center Point. Just before arriving there they met about one hundred Kuklux, drawn up in line of battle. The Kuklux killed one militia man and wounded several others. Major Demby then charged their line, killed nine of them, and wounded many more, capturing twenty prisoners and twenty stand of arms and thirty-five horses and mules, and completely routing the remainder of the party.

Grant a Minority President.

The New York World estimates the vote of the States which voted in 1864, to be this year as follows: For Seymour, 2,251,773; for Grant, 2,526,079, showing a Republican majority of 274,304. The same States gave for McClellan, 1,811,754 and for Lincoln 2,223,035 showing a Republin majority of 411,281. It is probable that North and South Carolina have given a Republican majority of 10,000, Tennessee of 20,000, and that Georgia has gone Democratic by 40,000. Alabama by 10,000 and Louisiana by 50,000. Arkansas is so close as not to be worth counting. The apparent Republican majority on the popular vote would, therefore, be 204,304. If the vote of Virginia, Mississippi, Florida, and Texas were counted, this would be reduced to 50,000. But Grant is much more than 50,000 ahead of his ticket. In two States—New York and Massachusetts—he is 30,000 ahead of it. Any fair estimate of the popular vote, therefore, shows the country to be Democratic, and on the white vote, alone, the majority would be 300,000.

REV. J. V. ROGERS, an Episcopal ritualist, of Memphis, who has for some time been making a sensation in that city by his ceremonial innovations and controversy with Bishop Quintard, has ended by abjuring Protestantism and joining the Catholic church.

AN addition to the family of the President elect is shortly expected.

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of Fulton Lodge, No. 120, A. F. M., held at their hall in Hickman, Ky., November 9th, 1868, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Architect of the universe to remove to that bourne from whence no traveler return, our much beloved brother HERBERT HOWARD, in the 21st year of his age, therefore it is

Resolved, That we the brethren of Fulton Lodge No. 120, while we deeply deplore the loss of our beloved friend and brother, we mourn not as those without hope, but trust that he will be admitted into that Grand Lodge, not made with hands eternal in the Heavens.

Resolved, That this Lodge tender to the family and friends of the deceased their sincere sympathy in this dispensation of Divine Providence, trusting that their loss is his eternal gain.

Resolved, That as a token of our sympathy and heart-felt grief, this Lodge adopt the customary symbols of mourning, and that each of the members wear the usual badge for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be given to the family of the deceased, and a copy be furnished the HICKMAN COURIER for publication.

W. D. CORBETT,
J. H. ROULHAC } Com.
GEO. WILBURN.

Tribute of Respect.

At a regular meeting of the Fulton Lodge No. 120, of Free and Accepted Masons, the following resolutions were passed:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Grand Master of the universe to send his Tiler death and summoned into his eternal presence our Brother W. B. WALKER, sr., therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Walker our fraternity has lost one of its oldest and most zealous adherents, he community an orderly and quiet citizen, his children a fond and devoted father.

Resolved, That out of respect to the memory of our deceased brother, we the members of this lodge will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That we tender to his children, who are most heart-stricken at the loss we have all sustained, our deep, sincere and most affectionate sympathy in their afflictive bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to his family, and that they be published in the HICKMAN COURIER.

C. L. RANDLE,
SAM'L LANDRUM, } Com.
V. A. McCUTCHEN.

Hickman, Nov. 16th, 1868.

DIED.

Died in Hickman, November 17th, 1868, JAMES H. FLETCHER, jr., son of J. H. and M. A. Fletcher, aged one year, one month, and fourteen days.

We are confident of its going to rest; for of such is the kingdom of Heaven.

A SLIGHT sprinkle of snow fell in this vicinity Thursday night last.

CAPT. C. L. RANDLE, Commonwealth's Attorney, left here yesterday, for Murray, Calloway county, to attend Circuit Court.

REV. J. B. HARRIS, of the Methodist church, having returned to Hickman, will preach at the Methodist church Sunday morning and night.

EARTHQUAKE.—A very perceptible shock of an earthquake was felt in this vicinity Saturday morning last. In the vicinity of Paducah and Mayfield the shock appears to have been more severe.

THE METEORS.—Many of our citizens witnessed the meteoric shower last Friday night week. Many of the meteors would traverse half the heavens, five and six at a time, and appeared to burst like sky rockets. The scene was magnificent.

A CANDIDATE.—Capt. J. W. Edmonston, announces himself as a candidate for Constable in this civil district. He is one of the oldest citizens in Hickman, well known and is competent and deserving.

[illegible] ier-Journal says, fully three thousand of the mechanics and laborers of Louisville are out of employment, and that there never has been a period in the existence of Louisville when so many working men were thrown upon their own resources.

As a remedy against hard times, and to guard against want, the people of this country should economize by buying their flour of J. Mallory.

STEAM POWER.—We congratulate the thorough-going firm, Overton, Steele & Co., on their new arrangement for transferring freight. Their freight cars will hereafter be drawn by steam from the river to the Railroad depot.

PARTIES are in Paducah prospecting, with the view of building an extensive iron foundry. Other parties talk of building another tobacco warehouse.

A GOOD NIGHT KISS.—Always send your little child to bed happy. Whatever cares may trouble your mind, give the dear child a warm good night kiss as it goes to its pillow. The memory of this in the stormy years which may be in store for the little one, will be like Bethlehem's star to the bewildered shepherds, and swelling up in the heart will rise the thought: "My father, my mother, loved me!" Lips parched with fever, will become dewy again at this thrill of useful memories. Kiss your little child before it goes to sleep.

Council Proceedings.

HICKMAN, Nov. 14, 1868.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment. Present Mayor Landrum, Councilmen Frenz, Miller, Case, McCutchen, and Lauderdale.

The minutes of the last meeting were read, approved, and signed.

Pat R. Cunningham presented an account of $69. 75 for work done on the streets, which, on motion was ordered to be paid.

Lawrence Muse presented an account of $26 for timbers gotten by Street Commissioner, which was also allowed.

The City Tax Collector made an additional report, showing $1,436 79 collected since last report. The report was received, and the clerk directed to give a receipt for the same.

On motion, it was directed that the city Marshal present accounts of the amount of timber gotten from the city by J. C. Steele, N. P. Harness, S. Landrum, F. Miller, and others.

A motion was made to allow J. C. Gardner $41 as commissions for collecting $205 as wharfage, was lost.

Councilmen Case, Frenz, McCutchen, and Lauderdale, were appointed a committee to make a contract with parties to build a Market House and City Hall.

The Council then adjourned.

J. H. MOREHEAD, Clerk.

New Advertisements.

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20 " " " 1,000
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75 Elegant Rosewood Melodeons, each 75 to $150,
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500 Fine Gold Watches, each 75 to $300,
Cash Prizes, Silver Ware, &c. all valued at $1,000,000. A chance to draw any of the above Prizes for 25 cents. Tickets describing Prizes are sealed in envelopes and well mixed. On receipt of 25 cents a sealed ticket is drawn without choice and sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket holder on the payment of One Dollar. Prizes are immediately sent to any address by express or return mail.
You will know what your prize is before you pay for it. Any prize exchanged for another of same value. No blanks. Our patrons can depend on fair dealing.
REFERENCES—We select the following from many who have lately drawn Valuable Prizes and kindly permitted us to publish them: S T Wilkins, Buffalo, $5,000; Miss Annie Monroe, Chicago, Piano, $650; John D Moore, Louisville, $1,000; Miss Emma Walworth, Milwaukie, Piano, $500; Rev E [illegible] patrons use names without permission.
OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.—The firm is reliable, and deserve their success.—*Weekly Tribune, Aug 8.* We know them to be a fair dealing firm.—*N Y Herald, Aug 28.* A friend of ours drew a $500 prize, which was promptly received.—*Daily News, Sept 3.* Send for circular. Liberal inducements to agents. Satisfaction guaranteed. Every package of sealed envelopes contain one cash prize. Six tickets for $1. 13 for $2. 35 for for $5. 110 for $15. All letters should be addressed to
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NEWSPAPERS.
THE BEST ARE THE CHEAPEST.
A "*LIST*" has just been published for the use of advertisers, including the leading Democratic and Republican papers in all towns and cities of the United States having more than 10,000 population, (dailies being given wherever any are published,) and also most of the weekly publications, the regular circulation of which exceed 10,000 copies each issue.
☞ Sent to any address on receipt of 25 cents. Address,
GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
Advertising Agents,
40 Park Row, N Y.

$250 PER MONTH GUARANTEED. SURE PAY.
SALARIES paid weekly. Agents wanted immediately everywhere to sell our Patent Everlasting White Wire Clothes Lines. Call at or address Girard Wire Mills, Philadelphia, Pa.

LIGHT WORK.
For the Best Wheels and Carriage Materials, buy of
S. N. BROWN & CO.
Dayton, Ohio.
OUR Spokes are made of second growth Hickory, and are tough and stiff, which are the great requisites for light work. Hubs not excelled. Give our goods a trial.

New Advertisements.

LORILLARD'S
"Yacht Club"
SMOKING TOBACCO.
The best judges everywhere declare it to be the best, for many reason:
It is made of the finest stock grown.
It has a mild and agreeable aroma.
It is anti-nervous in its effect—
The Nicotine having been extracted—
And is perfectly free from drugs.
It leaves no acrid, disagreeable after-taste,
Does not burn or sting the tongue,
And leaves no offensive odor in the room.
Being very light, one pound will last as long As two to three pounds of ordinary tobaccos.
ORDERS FOR ELEGANT MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
Are being packed daily in the various Sized Bags in which it is sold.
BUY IT, TRY IT, and convince yourself,
That it has all the advantages we claim for it
If your dealer does not keep it, ask him to get it.
LORILLARD'S
EUREKA SMOKING TOBACCO.
A Good Smoking Tobacco Is a Perpetual Comfort.
The "Eureka" Tobacco is likewise an excellent article of choice Virginia Tobacco, of a heavier body than the former, and hence much cheaper in price; nevertheless it makes an excellent smoke.
Orders for Meerschaum Pipes are also packed daily in this brand.
Lorillard's Snuffs
still retain the excellent quality for which they have become famous wherever used.
Circulars sent on application.
P. LORILLARD, New York.

Estray Notice.

TAKEN up as a stray by J. H. Dodds, living in Fulton county, Kentucky, on the State road, two miles from Hickman, one large

BAY HORSE,

about 16½ hands high, some white on the left fore and hind feet. No other marks or brands perceivable. Supposed to be 12 or 15 years old. Valued at forty dollars.

ALSO,

by the same, on the State road, two miles from Hickman, one

IRON GRAY HORSE MULE,

14 hands high. Saddle marks on the back. No other marks or brands perceivable. Six or seven years old. Valued at one hundred dollars. Given under my hand, this 29th of October, 1868. O. W. MILES,
oct31—3t Justice of Peace.

Notice to Stockholders.

There will be an election held at the Court House, in the city of Hickman, on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1868, to elect a Board of Directory for the Fulton County Agricultural Society, to serve for the ensuing year. A full attendance of the stockholders is desired as matters of importance to the Society will be voted upon.

By order of
J. H. DOODS, President.
Attest—W. A. BREVARD, Secretary
oct24—td.

THE HANDWRITING OF GOD
IN EGYPT,
SINAI, AND THE HOLY LAND!
THE records of a journey from the great valley of the West to the Sacred places of the East, by Rev. D. A. Randall.
J. B. ROBINSON is the only authorized agent for this valuable work in this section.
july25—6m.

E. S. HAWKINS,
WITH
H. A. HUNTINGTON.
DEALER IN
Fine Custom Made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
NO. 3 NORTH CHERRY STREET,
Nashville, Tenn.
mar14—3m.

Barber Shop.
E. MARGRAFF & CO.,
RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE CITIZENS of Hickman and vicinity, that they are prepared for Shaving and Hair Dressing, or Cutting, with neatness and dispatch.
Also, Shampooing and Hair-dying.

BERKSHIRE HOGS
FOR SALE.
WM. ALEXANDER, Jr, seven and a half miles from Hickman, has for sale BERKSHIRE HOGS.
may2—6m

Fulton Common Pleas Court.

L S Fuller's administrator
vs } Notice.
L S Fuller's heris & crs

All persons holding claims against the estate of L. S. Fuller, dec'd, are hereby notified to prove and file the same with me, at my office, in the city of Hickman, Ky., on or before the Third Monday in December, 1868, or they will be forever barred from their collection against the administrator of said decedent's estate.

T O GOALDER,
sep26-2m Master Commissioner.

Fulton Common Pleas Court.

M J Lunsford, admtr'x
vs } Notice
Jas Pate's, admtr'x

All persons holding claims against the estate of James Pate, dec'd, are hereby notified to prove and file the same with me, at my office, in the city of Hickman, Ky., on or before the Third Monday in December, 1868, or they will be forever barred from prosecuting their collection against the administratrix of said decedent's estate.

T O GOALDER,
sep26-2m Master Commissioner.

Fulton Common Pleas Court.

Jane Simpson's admin'r
vs } Notice
Jane Simpson's hrs & crs

ALL persons holding claims against the estate of Jane Simpson, deceased, are hereby notified to prove and file the same with me at my office in the city of Hickman, Ky, on or before the third Monday in December, 1868, or they will be forever barred from prosecuting their collection against the administrator of said decedent's estate.

T. O. GOALDER,
sept26—2m Master Commissioner.

Fulton Common Pleas Court.

James Hannon's, adm'r,
vs. } Notice.
Jas. Hannon's hrs & crs.

ALL persons holding claims against the estate of James Hannon, deceased, are hereby notified to prove and file the same with me at the office of the clerk of Fulton County Court, in Hickman, on or before the third Monday in December, 1868, or they will be forever barred from prosecuting their collection against the Administrator of said decedent's estate.

W. A. BREVARD,
sept12 2m Special Commissioner.

WOODEN WATER PIPE, GAS PIPE, AND EAVE TROUGH.
THE best and cheapest article ever made. Everybody, particularly Farmers and Miners, send for a free descriptive list and circular to J. A. Woodward, Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

AT THE GREAT
WORLD'S FAIR
AT PARIS,
Wheeler & Wilson's
IMPROVED
SEWING MACHINE
Was awarded by the Emperor of France, the only
GOLD MEDAL,
being the highest premium for Superiority as a Sewing Machine, over
EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS.
THE Sewing Machine interest was fully represented at Paris; every machine of any prominence before the world, manufactured in Europe and America, being in active competition, making this the greatest triumph ever achieved by any Sewing Machine, and entitles the Wheeler & Wilson to the enviable position it has so long held, the Best Sewing Machine in the World.
R. G. GARRETT,
TRAVELING AGENT,
HICKMAN, KENTUCKY.
Customers will find it greatly to their advantage to purchase from Mr. Garrett, as he will deliver machines at their homes, at Louisville prices, freight, &c., added, and will give full instructions in their use. He will spare no pains to give his patrons satisfactory [illegible] machines operate, can have them exhibited at their homes, free of charge, by addressing Mr. R. G. Garrett, Hickman, Ky.
WM. SUMNER & CO.,
Western Agents, No. 1. Masonic Temple, Louisville, Ky. my23 1y

WOMAN.—FEMALES, OWING TO THE peculiar and important relations which they sustain, their peculiar organization, and the offices they perform, are subject to many sufferings. Freedom from these contribute in no small degree to their happiness and welfare, for none can be happy who are ill. Not only so, but no one of these various female complaints can long be suffered to run on without involving the general health of the individual, and ere long producing permanent sickness and premature decline. Nor is it pleasant to consult a physician for the relief of these various delicate affections, and only upon the most urgent necessity will a true woman so far sacrifice her greatest charm as to do this. The sex will then thank us for placing in their hands simple specifics which will be found efficacious in relieving and curing almost every one of those troublesome complaints peculiar to the sex.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.—Hundreds suffer on in silence, and hundreds of others apply vainly to druggists and doctors, who either merely tantalize them with the hope of a cure or apply remedies which make them worse. I would not wish to assert anything that would do injustice to the afflicted, but I am obliged to say that although it may be produced from excessive exhaustion of the powers of life, by laborious employment, unwholesome air and food, profuse menstruation, the use of tea and coffee, and frequent childbirth, it is far oftener caused by direct irritation, applied to the mucous membrane of the vagina itself.
When reviewing the causes of these distressing complaints, it is most painful to contemplate the attendant evils consequent upon them. It is but simple justice to the subject to enumerate a few of the many additional causes which so largely affect the life, health, and happiness of woman in all classes of society, and which, consequently, affect more or less directly, the welfare of the entire human family. The mania that exists for precocious education and marriage, causes the years that nature designed for corporeal developments to be wasted and perverted in the restraints of dress, the the early confinement of school, and especially in the unhealthy excitement of the ballroom, [illegible] and the mind unduly excited by pleasure, perverting in midnight revel the hours designed by nature for sleep and rest, the work of destruction is half accomplished.
In consequence of this early strain upon her system, unnecessary effort is required by the delicate votary to retain her situation in school at a later day, thus aggravating the evil. When one excitement is over, another in prospective keeps the mind morbidly sensitive to impression, while the now constant restraint of fashionable dress, absolutely forbidding the exercise indispensable to the attainment and retention of organic health and strength; the exposure to night air; the sudden change of temperature; the complete prostration produced by excessive dancing, must, of necessity, produce their legitimate effect. At last, an early marriage caps the climax of misery, and the unfortunate one, hitherto so utterly regardless of the plain dictates and remonstrances of her delicate nature, becomes an unwilling subject of medical treatment.—This is but a truthful picture of the experience of thousands of our young women.
Long before the ability to exercise the functions of the generative organs, they require an education of their peculiar nervous system, composed of what is called the tissue, which is, in common with the female breast and lips, evidently under the control of mental emotions and associations at an early period of life; and, as we shall subsequently see,