

Table with 2 columns: Description of advertising rates and prices. Includes 'Rates of Advertising', 'Announcing Candidates', and 'Marriages and Deaths'.

Professional section listing legal services and attorneys.

Attorneys at Law, including Randle & Tyler, and Hickman & Cowgill.

Attorneys at Law, including Walker & Cowgill.

Attorneys at Law, including Hickman & Cowgill.

Attorney at Law, including A. D. Kingman.

Attorney at Law, including T. O. Goalder.

Attorneys and Counselors at Law, including Roulhac & Lauderdale.

Attorney at Law, including J. G. Smith.

Solicitor in Chancery, including Oscar Turner.

Practice of Law, including A. A. Faris, M. D.

Attorney at Law, including Dr. H. C. Catlett.

THE HICKMAN COURIER

HICKMAN, FULTON COUNTY, KENTUCKY SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1868. VOL. II. NO. 49.

J. S. HUBBARD, DEALER IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND FURNITURE.

MILLET & ROULHAC, DEALER IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND FURNITURE.

Attorneys at Law, including Randle & Tyler.

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Hickman Directory, listing various professionals and businesses.

Attorneys at Law, including T. O. Goalder.

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The New York medical college for women proposes to educate nurses...

A MAINE paper says one or two journals are skeptical with regard to a recent statement that a gentleman of Lewiston raises from \$6,000 to \$8,000 worth of produce on eight acres...

EGGS IN WINTER.—To get eggs in winter, give hens meat twice a week. Buy any kind of offal from the butchers, and they will thank you for it, and pay you well in eggs. We use scraps from the fat-frying establishment, buying it in cokes of from 50 to 100 pounds, and throwing them into the yard, where they lie until gradually picked to pieces and consumed. This material costs one-half to one cent per pound—usually one cent, and it is the cheapest meat we can get for poultry.

FARMERS, generally, do not appreciate the value of vegetable crops. They are easily cultivated, generally yield prolifically, and are readily converted into money at a good price. In the immediate vicinity of the large cities, land commands fabulous prices, almost entirely on being devoted to the raising of garden vegetables. Farmers in this section might profit by the hint. Less meat and more vegetables, and we will have fewer doctors' bills to pay.

A SINGULAR INVENTION.—It is said that a Mr. Frank Vesley, of Newark, has invented a patent safety coffin. He claims that any one who happens to be buried therein alive could make his way out of both the coffin and the grave on return of his vital powers. Accordingly, he proposes to allow himself to be buried in such a coffin for the space of two hours. At the expiration of that interval he proposes to resurrect himself, and come forth unaided and unharmed.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—The gains of the Democracy in the elections for members of the Forty-first Congress have been considerable. The National Intelligencer computes that eighty-five or ninety Democrats have been elected to the House of Representatives, but doubts whether that number will be allowed to occupy their seats. If the necessities of the Radical party require the unseating of a dozen or more to make its majority on all questions perfectly reliable, it may be safely set down that it will be done. Before Gen. Grant's administration is six months old, the leaders will have tested his temper; and if any doubts as to his tractability for their purposes should arise, they will have a Committee on Elections arranged in December, that will take proof and demonstrate beyond question that Radicals were elected in every closely contested district in the country.

A DUTCHMAN ON LIFE INSURANCE.—A certain Dutchman, the owner of a small house, had effected an insurance on it of eight hundred dollars, although it had been built for much less. The house burned down, and the Dutchman claimed the full amount for which it had been insured; but the officers of the company refused to pay any more than its actual value, about six hundred dollars. He expressed his dissatisfaction in powerful broken English, interlarding his remarks with some choice Teutonic oaths. "If you wish it," said the cashier of the insurance company, "we will build you a house larger and better than the one burned down, and we will give you the Dutchman objected, and was at last compelled to take the six hundred dollars. Some weeks after he had received the money, he was called upon by the same agent who had induced him to effect an insurance on his house. This time, the agent wanted him to take out a policy of life insurance on himself or on his wife. "If you insure your wife's life for \$2,000," the agent said, "and she should die, you would have that sum to solace your heart."

"Dat be tam" exclaimed the Dutchman. "You 'sharance fellers ish all tiefs! If I insure my wife, and my wife dies, and I goes to the office to git my two thousand dollars, do I get all de money? No, not quite. You vill say to me, 'She vash't worth two thousand dollars; she vash't worth 'bout six hundred. If you don't like to take six hundred dollars, we vill git you a bigger and better wife!'"

It is stated that on the first day of the next session, Congressman Kelly, of Pa., will introduce a constitution amendment, providing for universal suffrage in all the States.

The British Parliament, which is in session on the 28th inst., in Great Britain and Ireland, no medical and fixed time for the election of members of the House of Commons. It is regulated by the will of the Sovereign, expressed through her prime minister. After a parliament has lived out its allotted time, or is dissolved in consequence of an appeal to the crown, as it is called, writs of election are issued at least thirty-five days before the opening of Parliament, directing the sheriffs of counties to procure the election of the legal number of Knights and Burgesses, or the representatives of cities or boroughs. The total number of members at present is for England and Wales 500, for Ireland 100, and for Scotland 60.

AN IMPORTANT MOVE.—The Northern Lakes and the Mississippi to be United. A convention met at Prairie du Chien, on the 10th of this month, to adopt measures to secure an appropriation by Congress for the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, so as to open a navigable channel for steam or other vessels, connecting the great lakes with the Mississippi and its affluent. It assembled in pursuance of the call issued some weeks since, signed by the Governors of Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri and Minnesota. Delegates representing Wisconsin were present from Green Bay, Appleton, Oshkosh, Menasha, Berlin, Montello, Portage, Madison, Sauk City, Boscobel and other points.

More than two hundred delegates were present, including Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin, Governor Merritt, of Iowa, Hon. Philatus Sawyer and Hon. B. F. Hopkins, members of Congress from this State, General Le Duc of Minnesota, President of the Hastings and St. Cloud Railroad Company, a number of members elect of the Iowa Legislature, Hon. Hiram Barney, of New York City and Col. Needham, of Boston.

The most important document read at the convention was a letter from Mr. Pease, of the United States Treasury Department, from which we give the following important points: A constant stage in the Mississippi, furnished by the supply of the river, your lakes, would be of like inestimable value to the business of the Fox and Wisconsin route, approximating, as it would, in freight tonnage of agricultural products to that of the Erie canal. From the report of the Auditor of the Canal Department it appears that the Erie canal, down to 1866, had paid the cost of original construction and "enlargement" expenses and interest, and had, over and above, a credit of \$41,000,000. The plan of reservoirs for the supply of the Mississippi would not only be of the most singular service to the business of the Fox and Wisconsin route, but incidentally to the mill interest when severe summer droughts are felt. At St. Anthony alone the quantity of resin water passing would not be less than 1,500,000 cubic feet per minute, equal to one-seventh of the quantity that goes over Niagara Fall.

The Tennessee State Treasury. The following report was made to the General Assembly at Nashville: To the Senate and House of Representatives: We, the undersigned joint committee of the two Houses, who were appointed to settle the accounts of the State Treasurer, have discharged that duty, and ask to submit the following report: After examining the books and papers in the Treasurer's office, and comparing them with a statement of receipts and disbursements furnished us by the Comptroller from his office, we find that John R. Henry, Treasurer, received from S. W. Hatchett, former Comptroller, the amount turned over to him by R. L. Stanford, former Treasurer, to-wit: two hundred and seventeen thousand eight hundred and seventy-four dollars and twenty-one cents (217,874 21), of which there was in the Tenth National Bank of Memphis \$34,025 31, and in unsecured funds in the Treasury \$311 64. We also find that John R. Henry received into the Treasury on Comptroller's warrants, from the 1st of January, 1868, to \$4,361,355 22, making whole amount of receipts \$4,579,200 43. We find he has disbursed, from the 1st of January, 1868, to the 1st of January, 1867, the sum of \$1,922 41. It will be seen that the Comptroller, in making his statement, includes the amount over and above the actual balance in the Treasury, on the 31st of October, 1867, the sum of \$154,927 41. It will be seen that the Comptroller, in making his statement, includes the amount over and above the actual balance in the Treasury, on the 31st of October, 1867, the sum of \$154,927 41. It will be seen that the Comptroller, in making his statement, includes the amount over and above the actual balance in the Treasury, on the 31st of October, 1867, the sum of \$154,927 41.

How Presidents are Elected. The modus operandi says the Buffalo Courier, of electing a President, after the Presidential electors have been chosen, the President elect is familiar to all, so we condense from the Philadelphia Ledger an account of the process. The Constitution provides that the electors, chosen in such manner as the Legislature of each State may prescribe, shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President. At the meetings, known as "electoral colleges," the electors are required to make lists of the persons they vote for, and the number of votes cast for each, which lists they are required to sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the President elect. The Senate of the United States, and the House of Representatives, that either required to open these certificates in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, and the votes are then to be counted, and the person having the greatest number of electoral votes for President, if such a number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, is declared to be the President; and so of Vice-President.

An act of Congress of March 1, 1792, which fixed a uniform time for the holding of the Presidential election throughout the country, also provides for further details. It requires the Executive authority of each State to cause three certified lists of the electors chosen by said State to be made out and delivered to the electors on or before the first Wednesday of December next after the election, and that said electors shall meet and give their votes on the said first Wednesday, and I goes to the office to git my two thousand dollars, do I get all de money? No, not quite. You vill say to me, 'She vash't worth two thousand dollars; she vash't worth 'bout six hundred. If you don't like to take six hundred dollars, we vill git you a bigger and better wife!'"

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THE FOLLY OF FASHION. What Fanny Ferns Thinks and Says of It. When I say that the street dress of the majority of respectable women of New York to-day is disgusting, I but feebly express my emotions. I say the respectable women, and yet, save to them who know them to be such, their appearance leaves a wide margin for doubt. The clown at the circus wears not more sturdily or parti-colored costume; in fact his has the advantage of being sufficient to "suffice" to use a nautical phrase—not to interfere with locomotion; while their's is what with disgusting humps upon their backs, and more color upon their sides and shoulders, and loops, and folds, and buttons, and tassels, and elaps, and bows upon their skirts, and striped satin petticoats, all too short to hide often clumsy ankles—and more color, and shades of colors heaped upon one poor word, which, in the eyes of the world, is a disgrace to our civilization. What time, or place—I say this presents a picture which is too disgusting even to be comical.

One cannot smile at the young girls who are, one day, Heaven help them! what with disgusting humps upon their backs, and more color upon their sides and shoulders, and loops, and folds, and buttons, and tassels, and elaps, and bows upon their skirts, and striped satin petticoats, all too short to hide often clumsy ankles—and more color, and shades of colors heaped upon one poor word, which, in the eyes of the world, is a disgrace to our civilization. What time, or place—I say this presents a picture which is too disgusting even to be comical.

It is not necessary that she should dress like her grandmother in order to look like a decent woman. It is not necessary she should forswear ornamentation, because it were better and more respectable to have it confined to festal and home occasion and less to the public promenade. She is not to be the alternative of muffled herself like an omnibus driver in January, or catching consumption with her throat protected only by a gold locket.

Oh, I wish that a bevy of young hands, of good social position, would inaugurate a plain lady-like costume for street and church wear. I say young and handsome, because if an old woman does this, the title chits will toss their heads and say, "Oh, she has had her day and don't care now—and we want ours."

Now that's perfectly natural, and right too, that you should have your youth; that you should, as girls say, "make the most of yourselves; but in doing so, don't you think it would be well not to lessen or cheapen yourselves? And I submit, with all deference to your dress-makers and mammas, that every one of you who appear in public in the manner I have described, are doing this very thing—are defiling womanhood, and bringing it into derision and contempt, whether you believe it or not.

STEAM RAILWAYS.—The Philadelphia Ledger says: A new method of supplying steam for locomotive purposes on street railways, so as to avoid the use of gas in the engine while running on the streets, was exhibited yesterday on a temporary track at the establishment of Grice & Long. In the engine the necessity for a fire-box, smoke-stack, &c., is done away with by substituting a strong tank or reservoir for holding water previously heated to a high temperature in a stationary boiler. The water so heated is forced into the locomotive tank, and is capable of giving off an amount of working steam for a considerable length of time sufficient to drive the engine and draw one or more cars. The new locomotive weighs about five tons when fully supplied with the requisite storage of heated water.

At the trial yesterday it ran 45 minutes, making 125 stoppages, and reducing the steam pressure from 80 pounds at starting to 20 pounds when the trial ceased. No noise was made other than the rumble of the wheels over the rails, and the machine seemed to be all times under the perfect control of the engineer, being stopped almost instantly while running at the rate of six miles per hour. The temperature of the water is kept up by a non-conducting jacket, three inches thick around the tank. It is proposed, in adapting the invention to the street cars, to place a stationary steam boiler at one end of the road to charge the locomotive with a sufficient quantity of hot water to perform the trip.

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Terms of Subscription to THE HICKMAN COURIER, \$3.00, Invariably in Advance. Clubs of ten, to the same post office \$2.00. Address, Publishers HICKMAN COURIER, Hickman, Ky.

"Lots" of Follies. Hall's Journal of Health presents fifteen follies, for the edification of its readers, as follows: 1. To think the more a man eats, the better and stronger he will become. 2. To believe the more hours children study at school, the faster they will learn. 3. To conclude that exercise is good for the health, the more violent or exhaustive it is, the more good it does. 4. To imagine that every hour taken from sleep is an hour gained. 5. To act on the presumption that the smallest room of the house is large enough to sleep in. 6. To argue that whatever remedy causes one to feel immediately better, is "good for" the system without regard to more ulterior effects. The "soothing syrup" for example, does stop the cough of children, does arrest the diarrhea, only to cause a little later alarming cough, or the more fatal inflammation of the lungs, always protect the disease. 7. To commit an act which is felt in itself to be prejudicial, hoping that somehow or other it may be done in your case with impunity. 8. To advise another to take a remedy which you have tried on yourself, or without making special inquiry whether all the conditions are alike. 9. To eat without an appetite, or to continue to eat after it has been satisfied, merely to gratify the taste. 10. To eat a hearty supper for the pleasure experienced during the brief time it is passing down the throat, at the expense of a whole night of disturbed sleep, and weary waking in the morning. 11. To remove a portion of the evening, immediately after exercise, when the most stupid drayman in New York knows that if he does not put a cover on his horse the moment he ceases work in the winter, he will lose him in a few days by pneumonia. 12. To contend that because the dirtiest children in the street, or highway, are hearty and healthy, therefore it is healthy to be dirty; forgetting that continuous daily exposure to the pure outdoor air in joyous unrestrained activities is such a powerful agency for health, that those who live thus are well in spite of rags and filth. 13. To presume to repeat later in life, without injury, the indiscretions, excesses and intemperance which in the flush of youth were practiced with impunity. 14. To believe that warm air is necessarily impure, or that pure, cold air is necessarily more healthy than the confined air of a crowded vehicle; the latter at most can only cause fainting and nausea, while entering a conveyance after walking briskly, lowering a window thus while still exposed to a draft will give a cold infallibly, or an attack of pleurisy or pneumonia, which will cause weeks and months of suffering, if not actual death within four days. 15. To contend that because the Sabbath day is a day of rest, and that on Saturday by working hard up to the evening, and then sleeping late next morning, and staying at home all day to rest, conscience being quieted by the plea of not feeling very well.

Influence of Newspapers. A school teacher, who has been engaged for a long time in his profession, and witnessed the influence of a newspaper upon the minds of a family of children, writes as follows: I have found it to be a universal fact, without exception, that those scholars of both sexes and all ages, who have access to newspapers at home, when compared to those who have not, are more understandingly. 1. They are better spellers, and define words with ease and accuracy. 2. They obtain a practical knowledge of geography in almost half the time it requires of others, as the newspaper has made them acquainted with the location of the important places, of nations, their Government and dependencies of the globe. 3. They are better grammarians, for, having become so familiar with every variety of style in the newspapers, from the commonplace advertisement to the finished and classical oration of the statesmen, they more readily comprehend the meaning of the text, and constantly analyze its construction with accuracy. 4. They write better compositions, using proper language, containing more thoughts, more clearly and more concisely expressed. Those young men who have for years been readers of the newspapers are always taking the lead in the debating societies, exhibiting a more extensive knowledge upon a greater variety of subjects, and expressing their views with greater fluency, clearness and correctness in the use of language.

Confederate Dead. From the Nashville (Tenn.) Banner: We most cheerfully concur with the request to give the following appeal a place in our columns: NASHVILLE, Nov. 19, 1868. The Memorial Society of Nashville beg to inform the friends of the "Lost Cause," in Tennessee, and in the Southern States, that they have purchased upon very liberal terms, four acres of the new Catholic cemetery, adjoining Mr. Oliver, to reinter the brave and honored Confederate soldiers, whose remains are now lying in the commons and fields of Davidson county. We hope all who are interested in this cause will send their contributions to the Treasurer, or to either of the following committees: Mrs. James K. Polk, Mrs. F. E. Porter, "M. P. Maguire," "J. French," "Thos. Farrell," "S. M. Lindaley," "John Kirkman," "Wm. Clark," "R. J. Harding," "T. Ormighad," "Henri Weber," "Wm. Evans," "Thos. Meness," "H. B. Buckner," "G. Cunningham," "J. Overton." Mrs. E. G. Porter, Chairn. Mrs. F. B. Buckner, Treasurer. Trustees of Cemetery: "Wm. B. Bates, Gen. B. Frank Chastain, Mr. D. F. Carter, John Kirkman, W. H. Evans, M. C. Cotton.

An English paper says that Disraeli has discovered a remarkable mode in chess. It may be freely described as follows: "If you find yourself hopelessly beaten, look your adversary coolly in the face, turn the board round as an obnoxious as you can, so that his pieces appear to become yours, and say 'Mate' before he can protest.

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