HE HICKMAN COURIER.
BLISHED EVERY WEEK BY
ge Warren.
OFFICE:
f Jackson and Kentucky sts.
(up stairs.)

of Advertising.

en lines or less, one inserting
bsequent insertion 50c.

nths,	5 00
"	7 00
"	10 00
"	15 00
"	6 00
"	9 00
annum	12 00
to "	18 00
12 "	25 00
1 "	9 00
2 "	13 00
"	18 00
6 "	25 00
12 "	35 00
column 1 month	15 00
" 2 "	20 00
" 3 "	25 00
" 6 "	35 00
" " "	50 00
f column 3 months	40 00
" 6 "	55 00
" 12 "	75 00
column 3 months	60 00
" 6 "	90 00
" 12 "	140 00

Announcing Candidates.

For State Officers	$10 00
For County "	8 00
For Municipal Officers	5 00

Marriages and Deaths.

Notices of the above character will be inserted free of charge. Obituaries and tributes of respect inserted at $1 00 per square.

☞ Advertisements in Local Column $1 for four lines or less and 30 cents for each additional line.

☞ Voluntary communications, containing interesting news, solicited from any quarter. News letters from Western Kentucky and Tennessee especially desired.

Hickman Directory.

Attorneys at Law.

T. O. Goalder, Randle & Tyler, A. Kingman, Walker & Cowgill, Roulhac & Lauderdale, Oscar Turner, Blandville; J. G. Smith, Troy, Tenn.; L. Don Tiptonville, Tenn.

Physicians.

Gourley & Corbett, Carter Blan- A. Faris, J. Saudek, W. A.

Dentist.

k.

s and Stationery.

Dry Goods.

Wm. B. Benny, Wolf & & Roulhac, J. S. Hubbard, vis.

Drug Stores.

olcombe, W. R. Walker.

Wholesale Grocers.

oulhac, V. A. McCutchen, Charles Margraff, John vine, James Mallory.

Insurance Agent.

nuel Landrum.

Saloons.

John Heinze, John Witting, Commercial Saloon.

Hardware and Tinware.

N. P. Harness, S. N. White.

Commission Merchants.

Saddlery &c.

A. S. Anderson.

Cigar Manufactur

Francis Miller.

Wagon Manufacturers.

Kertwick, Baltzer & Co.

Tailors.

Persons, E. Case.

Barbers.

Margraff & Co.

Express Companies.

chants' Union Express; Southern ress; Overton, Steele & Co., Agents.

Furniture Stores.

Charles Oswald, P. J. Weimer.

Marble Works.

B. C. Ramage.

Boots and Shoes.

Gaines & Nelson, under the COURIER

Blinds and Doors.

Harding.

ithing, Wagons, etc.

r.

Livery Stable.

Plummer.

Ambrotypist.

Campbell; Goalder & Robinson.

Hotels.

Planters' Hotel, by Parks & Co., on inton street; Commercial Hotel, by ing & Co., Clinton street.

City Officers.

Mayor.—Sam'l. Landrum.
City Judge.—J. H. Davis.
Tax Collector.—John A. Wilson.
City Clerk.—B. R. Walker.
Marshal.—W. L. Gardner.

County Officers.

County Judge.—B. R. Walker.
County Attorney.—H. A. Tyler.
Circuit Court Clerk—John C. Gardner; Tapp. Bynum, Deputy.
County Court Clerk.—Jno. A. Wilson.
Sheriff.—William H. Roper.
Coroner.—Thad. W. Thomas.
Jailor.—G. W. Stubblefield.
Magistrates.—District No. 1, E. G. Kimbro, Jacob Bushart. Constable—George Morris. District No. 2, Owen Miles, and Joshua Naylor. Constable—John Tyler. District No. 3, J. W Mays and John Boyer. Constable—George M. Wilbourn. District No. 4, J. N. Hawkins and R. Cross. Constable—L. Everett.
County Assessor.—Wm. Hubbard.
U. S. Assessor.—T. C. Buck.
U. S. Rev. Collector.—H. C. Catlett.
Judges.—Court of Common Pleas, J. Gossom, of Mayfield. Circuit Court—A. R. Boon, Mayfield.
Commonwealth's Attorney.—Clint. L. Bondie, Hickman.
Register in Bankruptcy.—Charles S. Mebane, Blandville.

Blanton,

OFFICE AT
MBE'S DRUG STORE,
A. M., to 4 o'clock, P. M
ICKMAN, KY.

ce at MRS. ANDERSON'S on

Southern Express Company

ARD MONEY and Freight to all in the United States and the also to all points in Europe.
OVERTON, STEELE & CO.,
Agents.

THE HICKMAN COURIER.

VOL. III. HICKMAN, FULTON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1869. NO. 20.

PROFESSIONAL.

C. L. RANDLE. H. A. TYLER
RANDLE & TYLER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Collectors, Real Estate Agents
HICKMAN, KY.

☞ Will attend promptly to all business entrusted them in Southwestern Kentucky and Northwestern Tennessee.

Special attention given to the investigation of Land titles, and the purchase and sale of Real Estate. [jan2ltf

L. DONALDSON,
Attorney at Law,
Tiptonville, Obion County, Tennessee.

WILL practice and attend to all business in the Courts of Obion and adjoining counties, and also in the adjacent counties of South Western Kentucky.

☞ Prompt attention to collection of claims in these localities.
dec19—1y

B. R. WALKER, JOHN W. COWGILL.
WALKER & COWGILL
Attorneys at Law.
HICKMAN, - - - KENTUCKY.

WILL practice together in all the Courts of Southwestern Kentucky—County, Quarterly and Justices Courts excepted—and in the Courts of West Tennessee.

Claims promptly collected and remittances made.

REFERENCES:
Hickman, Ky.—J. S. Hubbard, and Joseph Amberg; *Louisville, Ky.*—R. A. Robinson & Co., Wm. F. Bullock; *Cincinnati, O.*—Hayden & Wilson; *Philadelphia, Pa.*—J. R. Campbell & Co., Molton, Sibley & Woodruff.
feb15—1y.

T. O. GOALDER,
Attorney at Law,
AND
GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT,
HICKMAN, KENTUCKY.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to him in Southwestern Kentucky and West Tennessee. jan2-tf

ROULHAC & LAUDERDALE
Attorneys and Counselors At Law,
HICKMAN, KY.

WILL attend promptly to the [illegible] of Claims, to the investig[illegible] Titles, purchase and sale of R[illegible] the prosecution and defence [illegible] Southwestern Kentucky, North[illegible] nessee, and the adjacent part[illegible]

☞ Office in Miller's [illegible]

J. G. SMI[illegible]
[illegible] at L[illegible]
AND
Solicitor in Ch[illegible]
Troy, Ten[illegible]

SPECIAL attention [illegible] and to the inve[illegible]
feb15—1y

OSCAR TURN[illegible]
HAS RESUMED THE
PRACTICE OF LAW,
IN THE COUNTIES OF
FULTON, HICKMAN AND GRAVES

AND will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care in said counties, and also in the other counties in this Judicial District.

☞ Address either PADUCAH office, or BLANDVILLE, Ky. [aug31—tf.

A. D. KINGMAN,
Attorney at Law,
HICKMAN, - - - - - - KY.

DR. H. C. BUCK,
DENTIST,
HICKMAN, KY.,
OFFICE IN FRANZ'S HALL, CORNER CUMBERLAND AND CINTON STS.

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Hickman, and surrounding country. Will visit patients at their houses. All kind of Dental Work done in the most improved plan, and with all the modern appliances and improvements.

DR. W. A. FOWLKES,
HICKMAN, KY.,

TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Hickman, and surrounding country.

During the day he may be found at Holcombe's Drug Store, and at night at Mrs. Fowlkes', 1½ miles from Hickman, on the Troy road. [feb20-1y

Drs. Gourley & Corbett,
Having formed a co-partnership, offer their united professional services to the public.
OFFICE ON CLINTON STREET
LANDRUM BLOCK,
jan2-tf HICKMAN, KY.
FEES DUE when services rendered.

A. A. FARIS, M. D.,
OFFICE—LANDRUM BLOCK,
HICKMAN, : : : KENTUCKY.

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Hickman, and vicinity. mar28-1y.

DR. J. SAUDEK,

HAVING permanently located at Hickman, tenders his services in the various branches of his profession.
— AND —
Treats Diseases of the Womb,
and Female Diseases in general as specialties.

Office—opposite the old Bank[illegible] and next door to Randle & Tyle[illegible]
jy1—tf

The Late Robert Johnson.

We are pained to learn of the death of Col. Robert Johnson, son of the Ex-President. He died suddenly at Greenville on the night of the 22d inst. It was our pleasure to have known the deceased intimately, in former years, during his temporary residence here as a representative in the Legislature, and especially during the stormy period immediately preceding hostilities between the sections. Colonel Johnson, like his illustrious father, was a consistent, fearless, and uncompromising Southern Unionist, from first to last. He was a young man of fine abilities. He had his faults and weaknesses, like other men, but he was ever generous and chivalrous, a true friend, an affectionate brother and son. We deeply sympathise with his relatives in their bereavement.—*Nash. Banner.*

A Row in the Senate.

Scene: The Senate of the United States on Thursday before adjournment. Enters: Senator Sprague in another speech, in which he compared Nye's reply to him "to the barking of a puppy dog encouraged by the presence of a mastiff." Scallawag Abbott, of North Carolina, rises and demands to know if he is the puppy pointed at. If he is he demands retraction, or satisfaction out of the chamber. Sumner interposes with the original remark—'Let us have peace.' He is opposed to the shedding of blood. Abbott disclaims the intention to hurt anybody, but the retraction must be as broad as the canine figure of speech. Nye proposes that he take Sprague out and spank him. And then the Senate went into Executive session.

Shades of the great old! avert your gaze. The chamber you once adorned, has become the witness of scenes that would disgrace a rat-pit.—*Nash. U. & A.*

International Affairs.

The London Post has an article on the Cuban question, and gives currency to the assertion that Grant desires the acquisition of Cuba in order to divert the attentions of Americans from internal distractions. It says there would be no doubt as to the issue of the conflict, and thinks the acquition of Cuba would lead to the final acquisition of the whole West Indies. France and England will doubtless determine whether these designs against Cuba will be tolerated, or aid Spain in retaining her colony. The French press has agitated the question much in the same tenor, and special meetings of the French cabinet were held Tuesday and Wednesday which resulted in a special envoy being sent to London with dispatches referring to the present complication of events.

A telegram has been received which [illegible] that Secretary Fish has informed the Spanish Minister that the United States will hold the British government responsible for the seizure of the Mary Lowell.

The United States and Spain.

The administration and its whole party are deeply intent upon getting into a trouble with Spain. They gaze with avidity upon every incident, actual or reported, that seems to promise a chance of involvement in hostilities. In this we have not the slightest sympathy with them. We earnestly wish well, as we have more than once said, to the cause of Cuban revolution, hoping and trusting that those engaged in it have honest and pure purposes in view, but we want no war between the United States and Spain if war can be avoided with honor. We do not see that much, if anything, could be gained by our country from a war, though a great deal might be lost. We could of course seize Cuba, provided Great Britain, France & Co. should consent, which seems doubtful; but Cuba, relieved from Spanish tyranny, might prefer independence to annexation, and, if forcibly annexed, might prove a sickly body joined to another sickly one, the junction hastening the decomposition of both. Besides getting Cuba, we don't know what our Government could wring from Spain, for she has no money and nothing else that we want. Moreover, weak as she seems and in most respects certainly is, she could unquestionably, in the event of hostilities, inflict great injuries upon us. She has little or no commerce of her own, but what ruin she could, with the sympathies of all the world alive in her behalf, work upon us! If the Alabama and two or three other Confederate cruisers, during the late war, nearly swept our commerce from the ocean, how much of it can we suppose would be left by two or three hundred Spanish privateers scouring the ocean day and night? Would not the damage legitimately inflicted upon us outweigh ten times over the value of Cuba to us, even supposing Cuba to be valuable?

Let us scrupulously exact justice from Spain, but let us scrupulously render her justice. This is our true policy and our only true one.—*Lou. Cour-Jour.*

Gen. Steedman in Cuba.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Telegrams from Savannah lead friends of the Cuban revolution here to believe that Gen. J. B. Steedman has been successful in landing in Cuba with a picked force of men. The expedition has been in preparation for a number of months. Steedman himself spent two weeks in Havana, and during the latter part of the time was so far under arrest as to be ordered quietly by the Captain General to report to him daily. The first rendezvous of his party was one of the islands near New Orleans. When Admiral Hoff received his first orders, the headquarters of the expedition were changed to a point on the Florida coast.

A blockade runner, captured from the rebels in the late war, was obtained, and the belief is that nearly a thousand men, well supplied with arms and thoroughly accustomed to them, have been landed. The Cuban leaders have been fully acquainted with Steedman's movements for some time. Information has been received that bodies of men are nightly drilling in New York, whose ultimate destination is Cuba, though they will probably not leave direct for that city. It may be stated in this connection that the Navy Department has just added five vessels to the squadron in the Atlantic, so that it now consists of eleven vessels, with an aggregate of 108 guns.

THE "blue grass" region of this State has sold the South during the past fall and winter $2,000,000 worth of mules.

Advantages of a Shindy With England.

From the New York Herald.

Talking of the advantages of a war with England might astonish such timid old fogies as our Secretary of State, Mr. Fish, and men of the same narrow-minded views; but with all the horrors and cost of such a conflict there can be no doubt the result would be of advantage to the United States. It would put all our shipyards, workshops and manufactories in full operation; vessels of every description would spring into life as by magic; the ocean would soon be covered with Alabamas of the most formidable character; British ships and commerce would be swept from every sea, and in the end this country would become the first maritime nation in the world. As to war vessels, monitors, and all the other terrible naval engines of modern warfare, we could construct them more rapidly than the Monitor which fought the Merimac was built, which only took a few weeks to prepare for the greatest naval fight in history. This country is comparatively invulnerable to British armies or fleets, and a war would leave us in the position England was in after she destroyed the Spanish Armada and the fleets of Holland, the first naval and maritime nation on the globe. We say nothing of the British possessions in America, which would necessarily be lost to England and become a part of this republic, nor of the thousand millions of American bonds and securities held in that country, which would be rendered valuless. We look only at the question as affecting our shipping interests and manufactories. But there is no reason to believe England would go to war with the United States. She is too wise for that. Still, war or no war, it is absurd, cowardly, and an insult to the American people, to talk of fearing such an event. Any public man who gives expression to fear, as Secretary Fish has, ought to be kicked out of office without a moment's hesitation.

The Proposed Addition to the School Tax.

The last Legislature passed a bill submitting a proposition to be voted on by the people at the State election, in August next, to increase the tax for the benefit of the common free schools, fifteen cents on the one hundred dollars worth of taxable property. The school tax proper is now five cents on the hundred dollars.

If there is any purpose on earth for which the people ought to be willing to submit to an increase of taxation, it is for that of educational purposes. Ignorance is one of the worst conditions that the people of Kentucky, or any other State professing to have a republican form of government, can be placed in. If the people wish to remain free and independent they must educate the children of the State, so as to render them competent to make up an intelligent judgment on all questions affecting the welfare of the State, and thus place them beyond the reach of the demagogue, who would otherwise be able to drag them into a ruinous system or policy, by parading before them the carcass of some exploded theory that had its influence fifteen or twenty years ago.

There ought to be no hesitation on the part of the people in approving at the ballot box the act of the Legislature increasing the school fund.

We think the argument in favor of the measure is conclusive; and we shall from time to time take occasion to urge it on the favorable consideration of the people, and attempt to give the argument why they should give it their unqualified approval.—*Paducah Kentuckian.*

Correspondence of the Paducah Kentuckian.

The School Tax.

The Herald of Tuesday, and the Kentuckian of the 14th, contain able articles in favor of State aid to railroads, which will be read with interest by your numerous readers.

While reading those articles, I wished in my very heart that the pens of the eloquent gentlemen who wrote these articles could be as earnestly enlisted in another, and, in my opinion, far more important subject to the people of the State, the interest of the free school system in Kentucky. The people do not know, many of them, that there is a proposition before them to increase the school tax. And there are thousands who do not properly understand the importance of education in sustaining and perpetuating republican liberty. They need to be taught the importance and necessity of universal education, and how much our existence as a free people depend upon the education of the masses.

Will the papers of Kentucky give their powerful influence to this good cause?

I notice the Louisville Courier-Journal, the Jackson Purchase, and the Hickman Courier, are advocating the tax and the increase of our free school facilities. I hope to see every paper in the State come out in favor of the proposition.

The Hickman Courier, in an article on this subject, remarked "that the necessity for this tax was so apparent that it scarcely needed advocacy before the people." I will say, in all earnestness that there is necessity for its advocacy—it needs to be set before the people in its true bearings and importance. In these latter days of progress and innovation, taxes have grown to be enormous, and the people are sore under the pressure, hence their prejudice against anything that savors of taxation. This prejudice needs to be removed, and somebody must do the thinking and explaining to remove it.

A few articles in favor of this tax as earnest and eloquent as those for State aid to railroads, would leave nothing obnoxious about the tax, it would set the thing all right. It would emancipate the politicians from their thraldom of silence, and they would come to the assistance of the dear people.

Universal education is a necessity to our form of government; the suffrage of the people is the great power which sets the whole machinery in motion. Then, how important it is to have this power directed by a virtuous and liberal education. Where the government itself depends upon the virtue and intelligence of the masses, is it not right that it should provide liberally for the education of the people. Experience has taught our sister States that a system of free schools supported by the State, which will furnish the means of obtaining a good education to every child in the Commonwealth, is cheaper and far more efficient than the old system of subscription schools, supported by tuition fees.

Turn tuition payers to tax payers and the whole people can be educated with the same money paid out to educate the fortunate few. ALBERIQUE.

BRAINS VS. LABOR.

The Exhaustiveness of Work.

The following beautiful passage is by the Rev. J. F. Corning. It will be appreciated by all "brain workers:"

"While I sit at my study table with my pen in hand, the fingers moving with tardy pace at the beckon of brain, I hear right below my window, in the adjacent field, the monotonous ring of a laborer's hoe upon the corn hills. While he hoes, he whistles hour by hour till the clock strikes twelve, and then with ravenous appetite repairs to his bountiful yet simple meal, only to resume his task again and pursue it to the setting of the sun. As I stood at the window watching his toil, and turned again to my pen and paper, I asked myself how it happened that the man with the hoe was labor his eight or ten hours a day with less fatigue than the man with his pen will toil his three or four. Hugh Miller was a great worker with the shovel and pick—would have made a good hand in a slate quarry, in grading a railroad, or digging a canal. But one night, as you know, he shot himself in a fit of nervous fever. What was the difference between the great geologist and the man with the hoe whistling under my window? Simply this, the former was a worker of brain, and the latter a worker of muscle. Let this man with the hoe lay down his husbandry for a little while and set himself to studying one of the stalks of corn, or the chemistry of one of those hills of soil, and very likely he would soon learn what it is to lose one's appetite, and hear the clock strike nearly all the night hours in feverish wakefulness. And thus we get at a great organic law of our being to-wit: that brain work substracts vitality from the fountain, while muscle work only makes draughts upon one of the ramifying streams of life. It is estimated by scientific observers that a man will use up as much vital force in working his brains two hours as he will in working his muscles eight."

A Masonic Biblical Legend.

The following is said to be the explanation of the text: "The stone which the builders refused, the same is become the headstone of the corner." It is said that when Solomon's Temple was building, all the stones were brought from the quarry ready cut and fashioned, and there were marked on all the blocks the places where they were to be put. Among the stones was a very curious one; it seemed of no desirable shape, it appeared unfit for any portion of the building. They tried it at this wall, but it would not fit; they tried it at another, but it could not be accommodated; so, vexed and angry they threw it away. The temple was so many years building that the stone became covered with moss, and grass grew around it. Everybody passing by laughed at the stone. They said Solomon was wise, and doubtless all the other stones were right; but as for that block, they might as well send it back to the quarry, for they were sure it was meant for nothing. Year after year rolled on, and the poor stone was still despised; the builders constantly refused it. The eventful day came when the temple was to be finished and opened, and the multitude was assembled to see the grand sight. The builders said, where is the top stone? Where is the pinnacle?" They little thought where the crowning marble was, until some one said, "Perhaps that stone which the builders refused is meant to be the top stone." They then took it, and hoisted it to the top of the house; and as it reached the summit, they found it well adapted to the place. Loud hosannas made the welkin ring, as the stone which the builders refused thus became the headstone of the corner.

Lithography.

Mr. James Parton, in a very readable article on popularizing art in the Atlantic Monthly, says that the impatience of a German washerwoman led to the invention of lithography. The history of that elegant art begins with a homely domestic scene, which occurred at Munich about the year 1793, and in which three characters figured—Madame Senefelder, the poor widow of an excellent actor, then recently deceased; her son, Alois Senefelder, aged twenty-two, a young man of an inventive turn, and the impatient washerwoman just mentioned. The washerwoman had called at the home of this widow for the weekly "wash," but the "list" was not ready, and the widow asked her son to take it. He looked about the room for a piece of paper upon which to write it, without being able to find the least fragment, and he noticed also that his ink was dry. Washer women are not apt to be overawed by such customers; and this one certainly did not conceal her impatience while the fruitless search was proceeding. The young man had in the apartment a smooth, soft, cream-colored stone, such as photographers now use. He had also a mass of paste made of lampblack, wax, soap, and water. In the hurry of the moment, he dashed upon the soft, smooth stone the short list of garments, using for the purpose this awkward lump of oily paste. The washer-woman went off with her small bundle of clothes, peace was restored to the family, and the writing on the stone remained.

MRS. CHARLES SUMNER, formerly the widow Hooper, and now grazing somewhere in the Alps as the widow of the Senator from Massachusetts, has sent a handsome cash present across the water to the relief of the late Preston Brooks. Mrs. Sumner declares that Preston S. Brooks deserved the thanks of the public for having drubbed her consort, and that during her brief stay with him as his matrimonial partner she was prevented from repeating the famous scene in the Senate by Charles' abject cowardice. The two widows—Mrs. Brooks and Mrs. Sumner—correspond regularly. In the meantime Charles, in his lonely bachelor's attic in Washington, is annotating his famous speech on the "Barbarism of Slavery," with reminiscences of his wedded weeks with widow Hooper. "He learned in suffering what he taught in slang."

Doings of a Hickmanite.

Heavy Swindling Operation—Attempt to Defraud Insurance Companies—A Vessel Clears With False Papers—Seizure of Brig C. C. Colson.

From the New Orleans Picayune, 16th ult.

The Collector of Port, Col. Casey, acting upon information received from his officers, yesterday morning directed Special Deputy Surveyor Chas. B. Keith to seize the American brig C. C. Colson, Capt. Pratt, lying at Post 16, foot of St. Joseph street, for attempted violation of the revenue laws, and because it was reported she had on board arms for the revolutionists in Cuba.

The seizure was made about 11 o'clock two officers of the Surveyor's Department taking charge and sealing the hatches of the vessel. The Collector informed the District Attorney of the seizure, and the latter will take the necessary steps to investigate the matter.

In investigating this affair we have unraveled one of those ingenious and daring schemes of robbery which are [illegible] light, but which [illegible] successfully accomplished. It seems that the brig C. C. Colson, a vessel of 300 23-100 tons, arrived here in February last from Messina, and was in March purchased by Francis H. Page, a citizen of New Orleans, for the sum of $14,000, Mr. Waddy Thomson holding a mortgage upon her for the sum of $15,000.

The brig was then advertised for Liverpool, and to the casual observer who passed Post 16 there was nothing suspicious about the craft; she was apparently loaded for Liverpool, with ordinary freight—cotton, staves, moss, cotton seed, etc. All things worked along very smoothly until a president of one of our insurance companies was called upon by Capt. Geo. Baker, who informed him that he had been approached by parties interested in the brig, with the proposition to take command of her and to destroy her at sea, for which service they proposed to give him the sum of five thousand dollars. He was astounded by so outrageous a proposition, but, determining upon the course he should pursue, said he would consider the matter.

The president, after consulting with numerous insurance friends, advised the captain to lead the parties on, and without absolutely committing himself, to induce them to believe that he would take command of the vessel. This he did, and it was not long before he was approached by the same parties with the request that he would sign bills of lading for two hundred and fifty bales of cotton, which had not been placed on the brig; this he [illegible] FORE to do, and they were compelled to secure another man, Capt. Juli[illegible] who was placed temporarily [illegible] who signed the bills of [illegible] was realized [illegible] were now [illegible] detective [illegible] reported [illegible] gone on b[illegible] rubbish [illegible]

Wednesday [illegible] cleared by Cap[illegible] freight appear[illegible] staves shipped [illegible] 2,400 [illegible] bales of [illegible] 0 bales [illegible] seed and 28[illegible] Forbes.

The [illegible] by Mr. Fassy were, it is asserted, the only *bona fide* shipment, and all the rest of the cargo, which actually consists of some sixty bales of moss and two or three hundred bales of rubbish, was made up for the express purpose of defrauding the insurance offices and banks, for it is believed that exchange for the full amount of the supposed value of the cargo, some $115,000 has been already negotiated. Mr. Forbes, who appears prominently in the matter, is the same party who was arrested some time since for an alleged whisky fraud. He is the largest shipper, and suspicion fixes upon him as one of a number who have beyond question banded together for the purpose of carrying just such nice little jobs through.

The papers being obtained they were handed over to Capt. George Baker, who it was understood, was to take command of the brig Wednesday night, just previous to her departure. Everything was in readiness that night, and the arrival of the captain with the vessels papers was all that was waited for. A steamer was seen to back down near the brig but soon left her, and as Capt. Baker did not appear, she was unavoidably detained and finally seized, as stated above.

Thus matters stand at present. If a search of the cargo substantiates the charges made by Capt. Baker and the detectives, criminal proceedings will of course be instituted against the guilty parties.

HEALTH OF A. H. STEPHENS.—A correspondent of a Georgia paper, writing under date of April 15th, says: In response to a very kind invitation, such as could come from none other than as warm and hospitable a heart as the Hon. A. H. Stephens is known to possess, I made a brief but pleasant visit to Liberty Hall. I found Mr. Stephens still unable to stand or walk, and only able to move from the fire place to bed; from chair to chair without any assistance except some one to arrange them. For several months previous to his accident which prostrated him he was so weak as scarcely to be able to raise himself when down. He now thinks there is not sufficient vitality in the organ affected to recuperate, and has little hope of ever being able to walk again. The burden of his anxiety is the completion of the second volume of his history of the war between the States. The material for the work is all ready, and nothing lacking but the physical strength to put it together.

IT is said that General Grant did not make a single appointment that Senator Brownlow recommended. Gen Grant evidently thinks that the day of the Parson's destiny is over, and that he had better go home, contract a fatal case of the measles, and give Knoxville the sensation of a first class scalawag funeral.

THE President appointed "Gen." Cooper, commander of Brownlow's militia, the Collector of Internal Revenue for the Knoxville district, but so far Cooper has been able to find not a single man in the city who is willing to go on his bond.

Terms of Subscription to
THE HICKMAN COURIER
$2 50, Invariably in Advance.
Clubs of ten, to the same post office $
Address, Publisher HICKMAN COU
Hickman, Ky.

THE LIZZIE MAJOR CASE.

Interview Between Secretary Fish and the Spanish Minister.

From the New York Herald.

When information reached the State Department regarding the seizure of the brig Mary Lowell, Secretary Fish gave the matter due consideration, and came to the conclusion that our claim in that case was against Great Britain, not against Spain, and a representation of the case was accordingly made out and forwarded to the British authorities. The case of the brig Lizzie Major was, however, quite different. There the Spaniards had committed an unmistakable outrage against the American flag. Mr. Fish decided it was a case precisely similar to the seizure of Mason and Slidell from the British steamer Trent.

Thus convinced, he requested Senor Roberts to call upon him, and at an interview on the subject declared that the two passengers seized from the brig must be surrendered. Senor Roberts replied that the whole occurence was to be deplored, that it had evidently sprung from some mistake, and that undoubtedly the just demand of the American Government would be complied with by the nation he had the honor to represent. Secretary Fish remarked that the President of the United States would expect a prompt compliance, as he regarded the national honor involved. The President would also expect that indemnity should be made for the damage sustained by the prisoners and the vessel, and full reparation in every respect accorded.

Senor Roberts reiterated his assurance that the action of the Spanish Government would be satisfactory, and that no fear need be entertained but that full and complete indemnity would be granted. He would communicate the wishes of the American Government to his own Government and send also instructions to General Dulce in Cuba, and communicate the answer to the Secretary of State without delay. This was some days ago. Mr. Fish, finding no answer coming to his demand, sent for Senor Roberts again and asked what answer he had received. Senor Roberts replied that he had yet received any reply from his Government.

Secretary Fish expressed surprise, in diplomatic parlance told the Spanish Minister that unless prompt reparation should be accorded, our Government would have to regard the failure as a serious cause of difference with Spain. In plain English of this was that war would have to be the result. Senor Roberts pricked up his ears at this announcement, and hastily assured our Premier that an answer would undoubtedly come the day or the next from his Government. He had every reason to believe that the answer would be satisfactory to the United States. I am informed that since this interview Roberts has communicated to Secretary Fish the answer of the Spanish Government, which accedes to all our de[illegible] on the subject.

WHAT THINK YE OF CHRIST, JEW'S ANSWER.—Dr. Isaac M. Wise, of Cincinnati, Ohio, one of the ablest Jewish Rabbis of this country, after citing a pastoral letter in which Archbishop Purcell, of the Romanist church in that city, says that the Jews "do not believe in Christ, and maintain that he was a vile imposter, and justly slain by their forefathers; and that they teach this every Sabbath in their synagogues," the replies to the charge:

"It is utterly false, absolutely untrue, that any of the Jews maintain that Jesus was a vile imposter; that he was justly slain or anything of the kind or any thing similar to it taught at any time in our synagogues. The whole statement in the aggregate in all its parts is a condemnable falsehood."

THERE was a great delicacy in the manner in which a foreigner had a friend hung in this country, broke intelligence to his relations on the other side of the water. He wrote as follows:

"Your brother had been addressing a meeting of citizens, who had manifested the deepest interest in him, when the platform upon which he stood, being, as was subsequently ascertained, very insecure, gave way, owing to which he fell and broke his neck!"

COLORED MASONS.—There are in Massachusetts about seven hundred colored Freemasons, who have seven flourishing lodges in existence. They have never been acknowledged or recognized by the white Freemasons of Massachusetts, and have for a long time been trying to secure what they term their rights. The Masonic publications are discussing the subject, and so is the Grand Lodge (white) of Massachusetts.

OLD BILLY W—— was dying. He was an ignorant man and a very wicked one. Dr. D——, an excellent physician, and a very pious man, was attending him. The old fellow asked for bread. The doctor approached the bedside, and in a very solemn tone remarked, "My dear fellow, man can not live by bread alone." "No," said the old fellow slightly reviving, "he's bleedged to have a few wegetables." The subject was dropped.

A NEGRO PUT THROUGH.—A colored man who reached Washington last Thursday night from Georgia, called, Friday morning, on Senator Sumner, who accompanied him to the Internal Revenue Department, and by noon he had been made an assessor of internal revenue.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—The Methodists have solved one of the great problems of the day by licensing women to preach. The Conference of the Ellenville District, New York have given credentials for this purpose to a widow lady named Van Cott. The Sing Sing Conference has referred the subject to a special committee.

THE NERO OF OUR AGE.—Among the papers of the Dictator Lopez, taken in his encampment at Cumbaraty, the Allies have found a register book of forty-two pages, written with the names of the Paraguayans and foreigners of all nations killed by his order in the past year. The catalogue of the victims is a long one; there were days of forty and fifty executions. If this be true, Lopez is a tyrant.