HICKMAN COURIER.

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

[illegible]ESSIONAL.

H. A. TYLER

[illegible] TYLER,
[illegible] AT LAW,
[illegible] Estate Agents
[illegible], KY.
[illegible]ptly to all business [illegible] western Kentucky [illegible]ce.
[illegible] the investiga- [illegible] purchase and [illegible] [jan2tf

[illegible]SON,
[illegible] Law,
[illegible] County,
[illegible] all business [illegible]n and adjacent [illegible]ty. [illegible]lection of

[illegible]GENT,
[illegible]CKY.
[illegible] to all business [illegible] western Ken- [illegible] jan2-tf

[illegible]nderdale,
[illegible]s At Law,
[illegible], KY.
[illegible]ly to the collection [illegible] investigation of Land [illegible] of Real Estate, and [illegible]fence of suits in [illegible], Northwestern Ten- [illegible]t part of Missouri. [illegible]s Block. [jan2—t

[illegible]CINGMAN,
[illegible]ney at Law,
[illegible]MAN, - - - - - KY

OSCAR TURNER,
HAS RESUMED THE
PRACTICE OF LAW,
IN THE COUNTIES OF
FULTON, HICKMAN AND GRAVES.
[illegible]ND will attend promptly to all business [illegible] entrusted to his care in said counties, [illegible]also in the other counties in this Ju- [illegible]l District.
[illegible] either PADUCAH office, or [illegible]y. [aug31—tf.

[illegible]S MITH,
[illegible] at Law,
[illegible]ND
[illegible]n Chancery,
[illegible] Tenn.
[illegible]iven to collecting, [illegible]tion of Land Titles.

[illegible] Corbett,
[illegible]Y.
[illegible]Y STREET
[illegible]K,)
[illegible]vices rendered.

[illegible] M. D.,
[illegible]CK,

R. M. BIS[illegible]

Wholesa[illegible]
No. 85 [illegible]
Cincin[illegible]
[illegible]yl—1y

Hickman [illegible]

Attorneys at Law.

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

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C. A. Holcombe, W. R. Walker.

Wholesale Grocers.

Millet & Roulhac, H. C. Bailey, S. N. White, Campbell & Co., Charles Margraff, John Troutwine.

Insurance Agent.

Samuel Landrum.

Saloons.

[illegible]mercial Saloon.

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Bondurant & Drewry, Overton, Steele & Co.

Saddlery and Harness.

A. S. Anderson.

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Francis Miller.

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N. L. Nelson.
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Livery Stable.

Wm. B. Plumme[illegible]
Ambr[illegible]
H. S. Campbell.
Ho[illegible]
Planters' Hotel, [illegible]
Clinton street; Co[illegible]
Young & Co., Clint[illegible]
House and S[illegible]
Thomas M. Jone[illegible]

City [illegible]

Mayor.—Sam'l [illegible]
City Judge.—J[illegible]
Tax Collector.[illegible]
City Clerk.—B. R. Walker.
Marshal.—W. L. Gardner.

[illegible]unty Officers.

[illegible] B. R. Walker.
[illegible]—H. A. Tyler.
John C. Gard[illegible]

[illegible] Morris.
[illegible]s, and Joshua [illegible]
[illegible]hn Tyler. Di[illegible]
[illegible]s and Joh[illegible]
[illegible] H. Flet[illegible]
[illegible] Hawkin[illegible]
[illegible]Stable—R. K. Cro[illegible]
County Assessor.[illegible]
U. S. Assessor.—[illegible]
U. S. Rev. Colle[illegible]
Judges.—Court [illegible]
Ed. Crossland, [illegible]
Court—A. R. Boon[illegible]
Commonwealth's [illegible]
Randle, Hickman.
Register in Ban[illegible]
Marshal, Blan[illegible]ville.

R. S. MURPHEY,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

UNION CITY, : : : TENN.

WILL practice in the courts of West Tennessee and South Western Kentucky. Special attention given to the collection of claims. sept4-1y.

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. Blanton,

OFFICE AT

HOLCOMBE'S DRUG STORE,

from 8 to 12 o'clock, A. M., from 2 to 6, P. M

HICKMAN, KY.

Residence at MRS. ANDERSON'S on the hill. apl26—1y

W. H. ANDREWS, Memphis, Tenn. JAS. H. BATE, Middle Tenn.

W. H. ANDREWS & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS,
General Produce and Commission MERCHANTS,

280 Front St., MEMPHIS, TENN.
sept4—2m.

JO. K[illegible]TH

[illegible]ation and American.

[illegible]n Bell.

[illegible] morning's issue [illegible] public for an event, which, [illegible] declining health of the venerable [illegible]man for more than two years past, might have been expected at any time. A dispatch from Cumberland Iron Works, shortly after noon yesterday, which was promptly given in an extra, brought intelligence that John Bell died at two o'clock A. M., on that day. About three weeks since Mr. Bell became the subject of a fever which assumed a typhoid type. His nervous system had for some years, been greatly weakened, compelling his retirement from active pursuits, and under this attack, his vital powers gave way, and he expired from suffocation caused by an accumulation of mucus in the air-passages. Thus died the "foremost man" that Tennessee has ever produced, and whose superior as a statesman, the nation has had few, if any.

Mr. Bell was born on a farm six miles south of this city on the 18th of February, 1797, and was consequently in the seventy-third year of his age. He was educated at Cumberland College, (then under charge of Dr. Priestly (now the University of Nashville.) His father was in moderate circumstances, but made an effort to give this promising son an education. The stock from which he sprung was of the Scotch-Irish—the former ingredient, from the Bells of Scotland (see Robertson, the historian,) predominating. The combination, however, has given the American nation some of its first men. Jackson and Calhoun were of the number. He adopted the profession of law, and was licensed an attorney in the nineteenth year of his age, and having settled at Franklin, Williamson county, was sent the Senate in 1817, before he was of constitutional age. This term of service ended, he withdrew from public employment, and for ten years, devoted himself to his profession, in which he acquired a large business, and made high character and extensive popularity. In 1827, he was elected to Congress over Felix Grundy, then in the zenith of his fame, and the favorite of Andrew Jackson, who in the year following was elected President of the United States. This was the first of the many famous contests in Tennessee on the hustings. It lasted a year, and the young champion bore off the laurels on every field, and won the [illegible]

[illegible]or over Grundy and Jackson [illegible]gress [illegible]ith a national reputa- [illegible] rank in the House [illegible] fifte[illegible]rs after- [illegible]porter of Gen. Jack- [illegible]as the representa- [illegible]on until that time. [illegible] the Removal of the [illegible]nited States Bank, he took issue with Jackson; and in this breach, great results were involved. There it was that Hugh L. White and John Bell of Tennessee, and James K. Polk of Tennessee, and Martin Van Buren of New York, became the leaders respectively of the Jackson and anti-Jackson Democracy, and Whig parties, as they existed for twenty years afterwards. Clay and Webster sided with Bell and White, and the great South Carolinian held aloof [illegible] Jackson's support, though he was [illegible]ed as a Democrat. In this most [illegible]tant political era, John Bell was [illegible] the most important man, save Gen. [illegible] 1834, he was elected [illegible]e of Representatives [illegible]rst and only time [illegible]t position ever oc- [illegible] members from the [illegible] the commencement [illegible] Van Buren's elec- [illegible] over White, Harrison, and [illegible] the organization of the [illegible]; and John Bell was the [illegible]d of the movement, and his [illegible]en. Jackson, always so regarded [illegible]. He defeated Gen. Jackson's candidate in this State in 1836, and again in 1840, and in 1844. Mr. Bell's career in the House of Representatives, from 1828 to 1841, was brilliant. He entered it as the representative of the Hermitage district and the defender of the President's administration; he differed with and was, from the character of Jackson, compelled to defy him, and then became the leader of the opposition. He was chairman of the Indian Affairs Committee when the removal of the Cherokees from Georgia was a threatening question, and carried it safely through. He was made chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary when the Force Bill and the question of nullification were agitating the country. He were a leader in debates on all questions. His speeches in favor of the bill to secure the freedom of elections; in favor of the reception of abolition petitions, not because they were anti-slavery, but because they were part and parcel of the great Petition of Right which our English forefather s had established, and on all the questions arising during the Van Buren administration, are luminous with statesmanship of the first order.

Mr. Bell in 1841, was called to Gen. Harrison's Cabinet as Secretary of War. Webster, Crittenden and Thomas Ewing were members, all being his seniors. In September of that year, he resigned on account of disagreement with President Tyler, Mr. Webster of all the Harrison Cabinet remaing to complete the Ashburton treaty. He returned to Tennessee, and in the year following was urged for a vacancy in the United States Senate, but yielded in favor of Ephraim H. Foster. From this time until 1847, Mr Bell was engaged in private pursuits and in the practice of the law, in important causes. He appeared in the latter capacity on several occasions, and his arguments were of that character that made lawyers regret that he had not given his great talents exclusively to the profession. In that year he was made a member of the House of Representatives of Tennessee, and was elected to the United States Senate in November. The war with Mexico was then raging, and his [illegible]ech of Feb. 2, 1848, in the Senate, [illegible] the ablest delivered on that question. [illegible] would stamp him as a states- [illegible] first rank. In "Marsh's Re- [illegible] of Congress," it is stated [illegible]n and Webster were atten- [illegible]rs, [illegible] that the former pro- [illegible]haustive of the sub- [illegible]

[illegible] elected to the Sen- [illegible]ession of Congress [illegible]aska bill [illegible] was presented. With [illegible] among Southern Senators (Gen. Houston, of Texas,) Mr. Bell was the only Senator from this section who opposed it. He described in it the fruitful germs of the sectional trouble which seven years later brought civil war, all our woes. He opposed also the Lecompton Bill, as it was called—the leading political measure of the administration of Buchanan. In March, 1859, he was retired from the Senate after twelve years' of service.

In May, 1860, he was nominated by the Constitutional Union party at Baltimore as their candidate for the Presidency, Edward Everett, of Massachusetts being his associate as Vice-Presidential candidate. Sectional madness ruled the hour, and a sectional candidate was elected.

In the "winter of our discontent"—1860-61, Mr. Bell did not sulk in his tent, because he was a defeated candidate for the Presidency. He visited Washington in March of 1861, as a peace-maker. He returned home to find a month later, that he had failed, and promptly took ground on the 26th of April of that year, against the aggressions of federal power; and in this faith he died. His [illegible] in the spring of 1861, constitute his last public utterances, but they will be found by his biographer to be full of the conservative wisdom which exemplified his whole public career.

A newspaper editorial cannot do justice to Mr. Bell, and we shall not attempt it. This cursory review of the leading incidents of his public life was due to him, and to the people of Tennessee. The historian of the times in which he lived and acted, will, we feel sure, say more than we have space for. While in influence and station he was a balance-wheel in the Republic. So were James Madison and Webster in their time. As he resembled these eminent men he resembled also Halifax, who is described by Macaulay as one who "always saw passing events, not in the point of view in which they commonly appear to one who bears part in them, but in the point of view in which, after the lapse of many years, they appear to the philosophic historian." He had genius, and his mind was quick and comprehensive. His taste was refined, and it was cultivated by extensive learning. His corrected speeches on political subjects, and his literary addresses, may be studied as models. From his very organization he was conservative; and he was a noble patriot. He served his country for more than a quarer of a century of official life, in which he bore himself with consummate ability, and incorruptible official and persond integrity. He reflected honor upon Tennessee, and conferred dignity on American statesmanship. He has gone to his rest with a name untarnished. By his counsel he sought to restrain the madness of his countrymen. He sought also to mitigate the evils it produced. Upon his fame there will not rest no smirch of fanaticism or sectionalism; and it will be treasured as one of the chief jewels of the State; and his countrymen from the Atlantic to the Pacific will do honor to his memory.

John T. Alexander, th[illegible] Cattle King.

We frequently see no[illegible] the papers of men who are not [illegible] their genius, talents, and [illegible] they may have accomplished [illegible]rage of men generally. We see notices of miners and farmers in California, in Texas, and other States, who have done big things; we see notices of men who have grown rich in manufacturing and real estate speculations in the East and elsewhere. Scarce a paper that does not puff somebody for some wonderful feat in some direction.

We do not recollect to have seen any notice in the papers of one of the greatest men the country has produced. We mean John T. Alexander, of Morgan county, Ill., who commenced business for himself with little capital or other advantages above the average of men. He is a plain, homespun farmer; tall, good looking, free and easy in manners, without the least particle of style in words or acts.

It is rather interesting to watch the movements of such a man at Springfield or Chicago, among the popinjays and self-constituted leaders of society who are greatly elevated in their own conceit. Mr. Alexander has been farming in Illinois a good many years, and has been very successful. His farm now comprises about 30,000 acres, mostly under improvement. This is about one township and half—about nine miles square—and all good land. He has now about 6,000 acres of growing corn, and from 1,500 to 2,000 acres of grass ready for the mower.

He is now feeding about 10,000 head of cattle, and buys and ships East from Chicago from 1,000 to 2,000 head of cattle every week. He has risen to this great prominence by his own talent, energy, and integrity. His business each and every year amounts to millions of dollars, and is entirely legitimate, adding to his own wealth and the common welfare of the State.

We may at some time give in more detail a history of Mr. Alexander and his operations—not that he needs any such notice, but as an example to the young to go and do likewise instead of going into the stores and offices, to avoid soiling their fingers, with the notion that farming is not so genteel and profitable.

We may do so for another reason, and that is the fact that the young, as well as the older people now-a-days, get their notions of things generally from the newspapers. The papers for some reason or other, perhaps the force of circumstances more than anything else, have much to say of manufacturers, lawyers, bankers, and other professional and trafficing characters, and but very little to say of farming and farmers. We think it profitable to present, as an offset to about ten thousand politicians and other characters who occupy the columns of newspapers, one such man as John T. Alexander.

To relieve from the terrible effects of running a nail into the foot of a man or horse, take peach leaves, bruise them, apply them to the wound, confine with a bandage. They cure as if by magic. Renew the application twice a day if necessary, but one application usually does the work. I have cured both man and horse in a few hours, when they are [illegible]drantly on the point of having the lockjaw. This recipe, remembered and practiced, will save many valu[illegible] live

THE military display of His Excellency is uncalled for, unjustifiable, and truly not within his authority.—*Hickman Courier.*

To demonstrate how uncalled for and unjustifiable are the attacks on Gov. Stevenson, which a few papers have made upon him for his action in sending a militia force to Marion county, it is only necessary to refer to the law under which he has acted. Under the act of 1862 organizing the militia of Kentucky, authority was given the Governor of the State to call out the militia whenever, in his opinion, the public safety should demand it. Many persons, under the impression that the act was still in force, have censured the Governor for not having long since, in the exercise of his own discretion, called out the militia to suppress lawlessness. This authority, which was conferred upon the Governor as a war power, was very properly repealed in 1866, as will be seen by an act approved February 16th, to be found in Myers' Supplement to the Revised Statutes, pages 732-3, the first section of which is as follows:

SEC. 1. That so much of article three, section one, of the militia law of this Commonwealth, as provides that the "Governor, whenever, in his opinion, the public safety demands it, may call into and continue in the field upon active duty, such members of the legion, by regiments, battalions, squadrons, batteries, or companies, as organized under this law, for such period, and under such rules and regulations for calling them into the field," etc., be, and the same is hereby, repealed; and that hereafter the Governor shall have power to call the militia of this Commonwealth, or any portion thereof, into active service for the purpose of repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, rebellion and riot, and to aid civil officers in the execution of the laws of the State, where he is fully satisfied by proof made to him, by affidavit or otherwise, that the combination against, or the resistance to, the execution of the laws are too powerful to be met and put down by an ordinary *posse comitatus* in the county where such resistance takes place: *And provided further*, That said militia shall be immediately disbanded after the objects for which they were called out have been accomplished.

Now when, to this plain letter of the law, is added the information that it was in response to the official call of the local authorities that Governor Stevenson furnished the militia for Marion, and that they are there simply to aid the civil officers in the execution of the laws of the State, such strictures as the one quoted above must strike the impartial mind as very unworthy the intelligence of their authors. It is certainly within the authority of the Governor, and, when demanded, it becomes his duty to act as he has done.

With the above it is necessary to add little in reply to what is said in opposition to the measure. The only other reflection made against the Governor is, that he should have sent militia from other counties, instead of calling them [illegible] occurred. The reason ought to be obvious to every one, and had full force with the local authorities of Marion, who recommended the course pursued by the Governor. When, two years ago, the local militia was called out for a similar purpose, it was charged that men were enlisted who should not have been used, and that local prejudices and animosities entered into the discharge of military duty which should not have appeared, but which grew out of the very character of the force enlisted. It was even charged by some that the regulators themselves got into the militia, and prevented the object of the call. We do not know how true this was; but the objections to having the militia from the county were apparent enough to those on the ground to warrant them in recommending a different plan, and it was the duty of the Governor to act upon the suggestions of those most competent to advise him.—*Frankfort Yeoman.*

Death.

How is it that once having looked on Death, we can for a moment forget it? How can we go back to our hopes and lobors and dreams, when we have understood that they must all end here, that the loving eyes must be closed thus, the busiest hands be crossed upon the breast—the greatest mind become a blank, and human beauty in a few brief hours be turned into a thing of horror? Why does not this phantom Death stand beside the altar, and say to the bride and bridegroom, "Why love when there must come a bitter parting for one of you ere long? Why wed when the very wedding hour hurries you nearer to the grave as it passes by?

How can the mother forget it, when her baby lies on her breast, and not say to herself, "I have only brought another thing to die?" Why do not we see the ghastly skeleton at our feasts; see him in our streets; hear him in our songs; and be so bitterly oppressed at his inevitable coming as to lose all hope, and sit in the dust bewailing the fate of man, who, do what he may, can only live to die?

Greatest of all misteries is it, that we go about forgetting, or seeming to forget this thing. Nor could we, it seems to me—but for that inward consciousness of a life beyond that of this world, greater and better, where the spirit shall take up its work again, and we shall learn as we never can on earth, why we have lived here.

WHILE Tom Corwin was a member of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, he brought in a bill for the abolition of public punishment at the whipping-post. He made a speech thereon, to which an elderly man replied as follows: "Mr. Speaker, the gentleman is not as old as I am, and has not seen as much of the practical operations of the system of punishment which he desires to abolish. When I lived in Connecticut, if a fellow stole a horse or cut up any other rustics, we used to tie him right up, and give him a real good thrashin', and he always cleared right out, and we never saw anything more of him. It's the best way of getting rid of rogues that ever was tried, and without expense to the State." Corwin rose in reply: "Mr. Speaker, I have been often puzzled to account for the vast migration from Connecticut to the West; but the gentleman last up has explained it to my entire satisfaction." The bill passed without further discussion.

Safety in Thunder Storms.

BY EDWARD E. QUIMBY.

The safest place in a thunder-storm is the interior of an iron building, or of a house well provided with lightning rods. As to what meets the latter condition, it is sufficient to say that the application of lightning-rods is a matter demanding the exercise of expert knowledge and judgment, and intelligent apprehension of the laws of electricity. Experience has shown that it is not safe to trust to an ignorant person the decision as to the quantity and location or arrangement of lightning-rods for any building whatever.

Under ordinary circumstances, in a house without any rods, or with rods improperly adjusted, the safest position is a horizontal one, in the middle of a room, upon a feather bed elevated above the floor.

An iron bedstead, however, furnishes a perfectly safe position, and a wooden bedstead may be made a safe place of refuge by attaching metalic wires to the corner posts, and connecting them all together by other wires running from one to the other around the bed. In these circumstances, a discharge of lightning is provided with an easy path in any direction, either vertical or horizontal, and no injury can ensue to a person lying upon such a bedstead.

Number nine annealed iron wire, or a smaller copper or brass wire, may be conveniently and effectually used in this way; or strips of sheet-metal may be tacked on.

Nails, bell-wires, stove funnels, and other metals in buildings present an interrupted path for lightning. It is especially dangerous, therefore, to assume a position between two detached lines or masses of conducting matter. For example, a person has been killed by lightning while seated in a chair with his head leading against a bell knob; in another instance, a man was killed by a discharge of lightning, which passed from a so-called lightningrod on the outside of the wall to the quicksilver on the back of a mirror, in front of which he was standing; thence through him to the floor, and to a stove-pipe in the next lower story. Positions near [illegible]dows, doors, and fireplaces are to be [illegible] particularly dangerous.

Out of doors, the safest [illegible] upon the ground, away fr[illegible] elevated object. [illegible] ing is a partial [illegible] creased securit[illegible]

An [illegible] shaft, [illegible] metal[illegible] enou[illegible] prote[illegible]

Farm[illegible]ly arm[illegible] with wire[illegible]ner similar to [illegible] ready suggested for a bedstead, or they can fasten a wire on a long-handled pitchfork or rake, and then hold it vertically, with one end in the ground, and thus secure protection.

The interior of a barn containing new hay or grain is a very dangerous place [illegible] lightning-rods of the most complete and perfect description.

"OFT in my fancies wan[illegible]rings,
I've wished that little is[illegible] had wings,
and I had another bottle of Louisiana Creole Hair Restorer. It is such a delightful preparation for the hair. C. A. Hole[illegible] W. R. Wal[illegible] for sale.
"GENTL[illegible] not he[illegible]
Who w[illegible]
mo[illegible]
Unless she u[illegible]
those Chills.
Sold by W. R. W[illegible]

A PEST PRESCRIPTION.—A [illegible] (Iowa) correspondent forwards th[illegible] joined recipe for the benefit of those [illegible] are afflicted with striped bugs:

"Take *fresh* cow-dung up in a [illegible]el, thin it somewhat with water, then with a handful of weeds, straw, or hay, pass along by your vines and sprinkle them with the above mixture, by dipping the weeds, or whatever you have, in it, and letting it drip on the vines. Try it, and you will find it an effectual remedy. If a rain washes this off, repeat the dose after this is over. Those bugs will assail pumpkin-vines as well as cucumber, and farmers usually have an acre or so of the former; but he can sprinkle them nearly as fast as he can walk, and the whole cost—nothing."

Many men of many minds,
Many birds of many kinds,
Many fish in the sea,
Men and ladies all agree
that Louisiana Creole Hair Restorer is the best. Sold by all druggist with satisfaction in every case.

A BOSS barber, of Cincinnati, returning home the other evening, found that his wife had eloped with his "jour," and on the table of her boudoir discovered the following tender quotation from Byron:

Fare thee well, and, if forever,
Then forever fare thee well;
Since, alas, we're doomed to sever,
I go mid Joe—you go to h—l!

BE not afraid, 'tis but a pang,
And then a thrill, a fever fit, then a chill,
And then an end to human ill,
For thou art dead, unless you
Use Texas Tonic Syrup. It cures Chills and Fever. For sale by all druggists.

A MAN whom Dr. Johnson once reproved for following a demoralizing and useless business, said:

"You know, doctor, that I must live." The brave old hater of everything mean and hateful replied that he did not "see the least necessity of that."

THE hog may not be thoroughly posted in arithmetic; but when you come to a square root, he is there—the hog is; and it can be sed with mathematikal exactness that Texas Tonic Syrup cures Chills and Fever.

MORE horses are killed by hard riding and driving than are worn out by hard work; although too many are worked to death. It is strange that horse owners will not see their own interest in taking better care of so valuable an ani[illegible] A horse should never be put to [illegible] without having his feet examined [illegible] that the shoeing is all right. Be [illegible] about watering when the horse is [illegible] Rub his legs well after every [illegible] work.

"WON'[illegible] said a p[illegible] you [illegible] Eliza [illegible]

WHEELER'S CORN.

A Racy Agricultural Joke on the War Child.

Major Frank Foster, of Courtland, Alabam, is responsible for the following good one on General Wheeler, of cavalry fame:

The greater part of the General's life having been devoted to the theory and practice of war, his knowledge of agricultural pursuits is rather limited and vogue It was not until last spring that he acquired his first bucolic experiences. At that time the relations between the blacks and whites in the vicinity of Courtland were rather unsettled, and the latter had been suffering considerably from the depredations of their dusky neighbors. One morning, after Jack Frost had quit the bosom of mother earth, and preparations for the first ploughing of the season were in progress, the General rode down to see what his hands were about. In a fence corner he found a small knot of them, talking in a low, suppressed tone and with a mysterious air that aroused the suspicions of their employer. As he approached, unobserved, he overheard one of the darkies ask: "Wat dat you gwine to do?" Answer—"I'se gwine tu run de corn off right away." Chorus—"So is I." Putting spurs to his horse tha General dashed at full speed back to the house, armed himself with a shot gun and brace of revolvers, and returned with equal haste to the field where the conspiracy was being hatched. "So, you black scoundrels, you're going to run off my corn, are you? (cocking his double-barreled persuader) I'll blow to perdition the first rascal of you that enters my crib." All this with a fiery flash of the eye and grim contraction of the facial muscles that spread consternation dire among his auditors. As to how far the General's wrath might have carried him had not a prompt and full explanation followed from a neighboring planter who was standing by at the time, is left by our informant to conjecture. At any rate, after the General had been sufficiently initiated into the mysteries of the field to understand that "running off" corn applied solely to ploughing the squares at the angles of wh[illegible] the grain is planted, he blushed [illegible]ibly, laid aside his armory and [illegible]ly subsided. But the joke was [illegible]od to keep, and still circulates, [illegible] usual additions and embellish- [illegible] among his North Alabama friends.

Green Horns.

[illegible] newspaper correspondent writ[illegible] Promontory on the Central Pa[illegible] [illegible] gives the following acco[illegible] [illegible] a green horn wa[illegible] [illegible]dlers. We pul[illegible] benefit of the s[illegible]

In front of [illegible] of the train entered [illegible] might be se[illegible] card m[illegible]

[illegible] of the gam[illegible] crowd.

He shuffle[illegible] of hearts an[illegible] [illegible]idity, and [illegible] face downward, crie[illegible] [illegible]ntlemen, I'll bet $5[illegible] [illegible]t the deuce of hearts. [illegible] [illegible]dvantage in the game. I have [illegible]nces to your one, and if you bet yo[illegible] money you will lose it. Who wants [illegible] bet $50 that he can pick out the de[illegible] [illegible]hearts?"

[illegible]ust then a young fellow, who was [illegible]g the passengers on the train, and [illegible]as plainly a stool pigeon, bet $50 [illegible]n for three successive times.

[illegible] unsophisticated chap from the rural districts of the East, who was on his way to California with $1,500, all his earthly possessions, in his pocket, encouraged by the success of the "capper," tried his luck, and by a succession of bets lost $1,000. He then came to the conclusion that the game was a swindling operation, and for an hour cried his misfortune to everybody in the place and wanted the swindler arrested.

As there are no officers nor courts or justice in Promontory, he found that an impossibility, and the poor fellow could get no consolation from anybody in the place. He was soon after seen in company with the stool-pigeon, who duped him into trying his luck again at monte, with a view of winning back his lost money, and ten minutes afterward his remaining $400 was in the till of the three card monte man, when the unsophisticated young countryman, with a sad, wo-begone expression on his countenance, sought a lonely solitary retreat, where he could bemoan the unpropitious fates that had, in a single hour, brought him from a moderate competence to absolute penury.

The stool-pigeon meets every train some thirty or forty miles from Promontory, and plays the game that was so successful on the day in question.

A WRITER in the Rural New Yorker gives a recipe to make the hair start on spots galled, or otherwise injured on horses, as follows: Take an old boot or shoe, place it on the fire, burn to coal, pulverise and mix with hog's lard to a thin paste. A few applications of this paste to the bare places will do the work.

"WHAT can you do?" asked a traveler of a country urchin, whom he saw in a farmer's house tickling a toad with a long straw—"O, I can do more'n a considerable—I rides the turkeys to water, milks the geese, cards down the old rooster, puts the pigs tails in papers to make 'em curl, ham strings the grass hoppers, keep tally for dad and mam when they scold at a mark, and cuts the buttons off dad's coat when he is at prayers in the mornin."

A SARATOGA jeweller last week sold a diamond ring for $11,500. The weight of the magnificent jewel is 10½ carats. It is said to be the largest diamond [illegible] in the United States. Fiske, Jr., of [illegible] Railroad fame, owns the next [illegible]gest. The purchaser is a gentleman residing in New York.

A young alligator, found in a [illegible] Orleans street, near the gambling hou[illegible] [illegible]arters, is warned by a paper of th[illegible] [illegible]hat, if he thinks of fighting [illegible]," he will get skinned.