HICKMAN COURIER

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GEORGE WARREN, Editor.

SATURDAY, : : : JUNE 29, 1872

FOR PRESIDENT:

HORACE GREELEY,

OF NEW YORK.

For Vice-President:

BENJAMIN GRATZ BROWN,

OF MISSOURI.

HICKMAN RAILROAD INTEREST.

Nashville to St. Louis.

[From the Nashville Banner, June 25.]

The Illinois Central and Mississippi Central railroads are uniting to form the Chicago and New Orleans direct line. The former is to bridge the Mississippi River at Cairo, and meet the latter on the highlands of Ballard county, Kentucky. The Mississippi Central has surveyed and located its road from Jackson, Tennessee, via Milan and Gardner's Station, where it crosses the Nashville and North western road, to Fulton Station, Kentucky, and thence to the place of junction. This extension is to be completed by July 1, 1873, thereby relieving the Mississippi Central from the necessity of using part of the line of the Mobile and Ohio railroad, in order to make its connections.

The Nashville and Northwestern road, by a similar movement, could establish direct connection with St. Louis. It also is now dependent upon the Mobile and Ohio road, for a certain distance, which might be gotten rid of. The distance on the present run is, from Nashville to Union City 155 miles, from Union City to Columbus, Kentucky, 27 miles (over the Mobile and Ohio road,) at that point crossing the river to Belmont, where the river is often gorged with ice in winter, and from there to St. Louis, on the Iron Mountain road, 198 miles, the total distance from Nashville to St. Louis being 380 miles. The Nashville and Chattanooga road owns the Northwestern road, all of which is completed to Hickman, a distance of 109 miles. By this road crossing the river one mile north east of Hickman, at the mouth of Bayou du Chien, the best landing on the Kentucky and Missouri sides may be had, at a point not interrupted by high or low water, or ice jams. Building a trestle on the Missouri side for 2 or 2½ miles, the road would strike Barns' or Saunders' ridge, from which point to Charleston, in Mississippi county, a splendid grade may be had with little expense. At this latter place the road could tap and unite with the Iron Mountain road coming from St. Louis, and proceed direct to that city.

The advantages of all this are, that we would get to the Mississippi River in 169 miles, obtain better landings and crossings than by any other route, and by building about 14 miles of road in Missouri you tap the Iron Mountain road 3 miles south of Charleston and but 182 miles from St. Louis, making the entire distance between the cities 365 miles, a gain of 15 miles over the present route. This would give the Nashville and Chattanooga road control of a line 234 miles long, and free it of the use of the Mobile and Ohio road from Union City to Columbus, Kentucky.

We doubt not that the citizens of the wealthy county of Mississippi, in Missouri, would aid in building the extension, and Hickman extend a helping hand at its landing.

The *Banner* is very correct in the above article. Its supposition that the town of Hickman, and Mississippi county, Mo., will contribute liberally toward aiding the above enterprise, we think also, true. We understand President Cole decidedly favors the views expressed in the *Banner's* article, and if he will put the project in shape, influential citizens will go to work in earnest, and see what can be done.

HON CASSIUS M. CLAY, of Kentucky, is out in a letter advising the negroes to vote for Greeley and Brown.

HON. ARCHIBALD DIXON, of Henderson, Ky., has written a lengthy letter, urging the acceptance of Greeley and Brown as candidates by the Baltimore National Democratic Convention.

THE Chicago *Times* concedes the fact that Greeley will be indorsed at Baltimore, and urges the formation of a party on the basis of the platform laid down by the little clique of impracticables the other day in New York.

RED HOT CHAIN-SHOT FLYING.—Two hundred thousand copies of Sumner's speech against Grant have been printed, thirty thousand of which have been mailed from Washington, while a hundred thousand have been sent from New York broadcast over the country.

THE VOTE FOR CONGRESS.—The vote for Congress in this District, 1870, the last election, was as follows: Crossland, 7980; N. R. Black, (Rep) 2982; W. C. Clark, (Dem) 1402; Crossland over Black, 4948.

TUESDAY week, the 9th of July, the National Democratic Convention, will assemble, in the city of Baltimore. The whole country looks with intense interest to its action. A very large majority of the delegates are instructed for the Greeley and Brown ticket, but yet it is feared that a violent and artful minority may disturb its harmony, and possible change the anticipated results. The Democracy have it in their power now to defeat Grant, if they do not throw the chance away by dissension.

FULTON STATION people think the building of the Mississippi Central extension, a failure. We hope not. Fulton will yet be the crowning of that thoroughfare.

Our Electors.

The electoral ticket chosen by our State Convention last week is pronounced by all an able one. The electors for the State at large, Jas. A. McKenzie and Geo. B. Hodge, are orators of eloquence and power, and enjoy the highest confidence of the Democracy.

The First District—the Gibralter of the party—has ex Gov. Jno. Q. A. King, as her elector. We doubt if there is a more eloquent political debater in Kentucky than Gov. King, and if he accepts the electorship, which we presume he will, the Radicals will have to import some "bigger" gun than is now in this District to cope with him at all.

ANTI PROTECTIONISTS and free traders, can never accomplish anything, without the assistance of the Southern States their natural ally. The Greeley movement promises to relieve the South, and place her people on their feet again. Therefore, it is that free traders support Greeley, knowing his election will place the South in position to help them hereafter.

The Fusion in Illinois.

The dispatches from Springfield detail the proceedings of the Illinois Democratic and Liberal Republican Conventions on the 26th. Both bodies were all one, and the ticket agreed upon by both is remarkably able and strong. The different elements of the opposition to Grant are well represented, and our advices are that great enthusiasm has resulted. Scarcely any antagonism to Greeley as a presidential candidate in this emergency was to be found in the Democratic convention, and, of course, none at all in the other. Gustavus Koerner will be the first German ever elected Governor of any State in the Union, as Mr. Schurz was the first German Senator, though, like Mr. Schurz, it was his eminent talents, superior ability and perfect integrity of character, rather than his nativity, which secured him the nomination. His career has been an eventful one.

The Strength of the Sections.

The Boston *Advertiser* gives the comparative political strength of the several sections of the Union as follows:

"We gave the other day some statistics bearing on the production, population, and political power of the different geographical sections of the Union. The suggestions of these statistics have an important bearing in this connection. Sectionally, the electoral vote is divided under the new law as follows:

Whole number	357
Necessary for a choice	179
The New England States have	38
The Middle States	71
The Western States	105
The late slave States	137
The Pacific States	9

It is manifest that under the recast of parties, urged by many able and discontented men, the South would recover her old position as a center of political power. Many intelligent people have studiously deluded themselves with the belief that the West is the seat of political power in the Union. The South leads the West in population and preponderates in the electoral college.

The Free-Trade Convention.

The conference at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York, the other day terminated very much as we expected it would. The Greeley sentiment greatly predominated, the free trade Republicans who were not impervious to reason and altogether impracticable declared themselves for Greeley and Brown, and Judge Stallot, Edward Atkinson and other impracticables went off to themselves. The latter did one thing that we hardly expected of them. They nominated candidates for Presidency and Vice President, Groesbeck, of Ohio, and Olmsted, of New York.—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

Our Flag Insulted.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The State Department has received dispatches from George Holt, our Consul at Gaspe Basin, Cannada, to the effect that the captain of the Dominion cutter Stella Marine captured the American schooner James Bliss, for an alleged violation of the Dominion laws, and brought her into port with the Dominion flag flying at her peak over the American flag, which was run down. Our Consul protested against the insult, but it was repeated, and it is understood that the action was sanctioned by the highest Dominion authorities.

Andrew Johnson's Melancholy.

In her last Washington letter to the St. Louis Democrat, Laura Ream writes of Andrew Johnson:

The ex President was quartered in an elegant suite of rooms on the first floor of the Metropolitan, which he seldom leaves except to go to his meals or drive. He was a witness before committees on the business of the missing records, and gave his evidence with the utmost caution and reserve. I should judge he is an exceedingly reserved man. He certainly is the most gentle, unobtrusive man in his manners I ever have seen outside of a monastery. He moves about with noiseless tread, and his voice is soft and low. His face is not at all aged by the years of seclusion since he was in office, but it is marked by a settled expression of melancholy painful to dwell upon. It is plain that sorrow has been his most familiar guest, and from what is said I have no doubt he has been greatly sinned against.

For Congress.

A correspondent of the Hickman COURIER in speaking of the status of the different papers in this District in the pending Congressional race classifies the Trigg County *Democrat*, for Crossland. We, as our contemporary says, will not assume to speak for the others, but Crossland is good enough for us. He has made a faithful Representative and should be indorsed.—*Trigg County Democrat.*

Sumner for Greeley.

"We have direct and credible information from Senator Sumner, and important facts respecting his position. He is now preparing a speech upon the finances of the country and the financial administration of President Grant. It will astonish the American people when delivered. Should Greeley be nominated at Baltimore, Senator Sumner is prepared to speak to his countrymen in favor of the election of Greeley to the Presidency."—*Grand Rapid Times.*

New Post Routes in the First District.

The Congress, which has just adjourned, established the following post routes in this Congressional District. There could have been no greater favor conferred upon our people, and Judge Crossland deserves the highest commendation for his untiring exertions in this behalf. The establishment of these mail facilities is of more value to our people than if he had delivered forty political speeches, however able—it is substantial service, and we will recognise it all the more, that our District has heretofore been shamefully treated and neglected in regard to mails. These routes, we believe, are to go into operation, July 1st, unless delayed in the P. O. Department. Judge Crossland says Congress made ample appropriations to secure the running of these routes:

From Hickman to St. John, via Lodgton, Morse's Station, Lynnville, Murray, Good Bridge, New Providence, and New Concord.

From Moscow to Milburn, via Clinton and Spring Hill.

From Clinton to Wingo Station, via Sullivan's Store, and Baltimore.

From Clinton to Mayfield, via Dublin.

From Columbus to Blandville via McClure's.

From Clinton to Blandville, via Cummin's Mill.

From Fulton, via Barlow City, Jackson's Creek, and Kansas, to Paducah.

From Mayfield to Barlow City, via Wilsons Creek, Lovelaceville, Hinkleville, and Hazlewood.

From Mayfield, via Fair Oaks and Clear Spring, to Simpsonia.

From Mayfield, via Stubbefield, and Cuba, to Linville.

From Brewer's Mill, via Farmington and Huvord's Mill, to Boydsville.

From Benton, via Birmingham and Vogle's Lime Kiln, to Eddyville.

From Benton, via Fair Dealing Aurora, Hico, Shiloh, to Murray.

From Calvert City, via Palma and Simpsonia, to Florence.

From Eddyville, via Parksville, to Cadiz.

From Princeton, via Simms' Store and Wallonia, to Montgomery.

From Montgomery, via Cherry Hill, to Roaring Springs.

From Cadiz, via Trills Store, to Cherry Hill.

From Smithland, via Salem, Marion, Fredonia, to Princeton.

From Cypress to Marion.

From Hurricane to Marion.

From Morganfield to Dixon.

From Morganfield to Marion.

From Caseyville to Morganfield.

From Dixon to Princeton.

From Dixon to Marion.

Fom Princeton, via Parkersville, to Cadiz.

From Cadiz to Rockcastle.

From Cadiz to Linton.

From Caseyville to Providence.

From Fredonia to Dixon.

From Fredonia to Eddyville.

From Calvert City, via Haddock's Ferry, Dycusburgh, to Fredonia.

Cincinnati Industrial Exposition of 1872.

A handsomely printed pamphlet of fifty-six pages comprising the rules and premium list for the Third Cincinnati Industrial Exposition, has just been issued. This great enterprise has so rapidly developed within the short space of three years as to achieve a national importance, and attract the attention of exhibitors and visitors from every State of the Union. Last year the Exposition had exhibitors from twenty nine States, and, during the month it was open for inspection, 500,000 visitors were in attendance. The premium list for the coming exhibition has been largely extended, including 666 medals to be awarded for the first degree of merit. The five buildings give seven acres of exhibiting space, distributed into sixteen departments. The Machinery Departmet will be run by four first class driving engines of 500 horse power with nearly 700 feet of main shafting. Many new features will be presented in the Fine Art, Natural History, and Horticultural Departments.

Compulsory Bible-Reading in Public Schools.

The board of education of Long Island City adopted and enforced a by-law that Bible reading should constitute the opening exercises of the public-schools over which they had control, and ordered that pupils who were not present at these reading services should be expelled from the schools. The parents of some of the children did not wish to avail themselves of this additional blessing in the guise of education, and refused to comply with the order. Of course, their children were expelled from school and the parents appealed from the operation of the religious regulation. The matter was brought officially before the superintendent of public instruction of the State of New York, and he rendered a decision adverse to this district regulation of Bible reading, on the ground that it was both contrary to law and the spirit of public instruction. He announced that there was no authority in the law to use, as a matter of right, any portion of the regular school hours in conducting religious exercises at which the attendance of the schoolars is made compulsory. The State does not provide for religious training, and does not interfere with it. It leaves these matters exclusively to churches and Sunday-schools.

The French Nation Bound Over to Keep the Peace.

Paris letters report that Bismarck's ultimatum was necessarily accepted by France, and in accordance herewith the French army is to be cut down to three hundred and seventy five thousand men, and the nation is bound over to keep the peace. At the moment when the offi- denied, but nevertheless real ultimatum was sent from Bismarck to Thiers, the latter had projected a scheme by which the standing army of France was to be composed of seven hundred and fifty thousand men, and the President had not ceased to proclaim his intention of "revenge." The demand of Bismarck was that the army should not exceed one-half of this number, and that France should cease to talk of and to prepare for revenge. The ultimatum was presented in such emphatic form that Thiers yielded, as did also four hundred and sixty two of the six hundred and ninety members of the Assembly.

Fredrick Law Olmsted publishes a card stating that the use of his name by the free traders' conference as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, was without his knowledge.

The Presidential Tickets.

Presidential tickets are being brought out so rapidily now a days that it may be well enough to recapitulate the list to date:

CINCINNATI.

President, Horace Greeley.
Vice President, B. Gratz Brown.

PHILADELPHIA.

President Ulysses S. Grant.
Vice President, Henry Wilson.

REVENUE REFORM.

President, William S. Groesbeck.
Vice President, Fred. Law Olmsted.

LABOR REFORM.

President, David Davis.
Vice President, Joel Parker.

TEMPERANCE.

President, James Black.
Vice President, James Russell.

ANTI MASONIC.

President, Charles Francis Adam.
Vice President, C. H. Howard.

NONDESCRIPT.

President, Victoria. C. Woodhull.
Vice President, Fredrick Douglass.

Pendleton.

[New York Herald Cincinnati Letter.]

George H. Pendleton is not now taking much part in politics. His law business, which is very large, absorbs all his time. He has, however, been consulted by the Democratic leaders of Ohio, over whom he wields great influence, and Mr Pendleton is understood to have advised them to send a delegation to Baltimore thinks Mr. Greeley an ill-favored pill for the Democracy to swallow, but believes that his endorsement is the best thing that can be done under the circumstances. As to a split at Baltimore, Mr. Pendleton does not believe that there will be any. Such an occurrence would be sheer folly. I have ascertained from a source not to be discredited that Mr Pendleton will shortly sail for Europe to join his family which is now traveling on the Continent, and that it is not probable he will return in time to participate in the Presidential campaign.

From the Chicago Tribune.

A Thing of the Past.

It is a matter of just pride to every thoughtful and liberty loving man that the infamous Kuklux law is a thing of the past. In our joy over this, we are apt to forget that many of its effects still survive; our Northern prisons still hold many persons whom that law has enabled partisan spite to condemn to weary years of confinement. In the Albany Penitentiary is a Southerner by the name of Moore. This is the story he tells:

Before the war I was a well to do planter in Alabama. I owned many slaves, which constituted my wealth. The events of the war reduced me nearly to poverty. At its close, I gathered together the fragments of my ruined estate, hired a few of my former slaves, and commenced life anew. All went well with me until a month or six weeks ago, when I was suspected of being a Kuklux, arrested by a United States Marshal, given a hasty trial, found guilty, sentenced, and two weeks ago was brought from Washington to this prison. My term is *ten years.*

The Wheat Crop.

The June report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture, now in press, is exhaustive in its treatment of wheat statistics.

The general average of condition for the entire crop is 94. The department estimate for the crop of 1871 was two hundred and thirty million bushels at eleven and a half bushels per acre, considering 12 bushels an average yield. The area and the condition of the present crop on the first week in June pointed to a product of two hundred and twenty million bushels in 1872. The crop of 1869, which was about sixteen per cent. above an average, and the largest recorded in ten years, was two hundred and eighty seven million bushels as returned by the census.

Races at Long Branch.

Harry Bassett has taken up his quarters at Monmouth Park, in the stable adjoining the one occupied by Longfellow. Persons interested in the coming contest between these great flyers can see them any day by paying a flying visit to Long Branch and Monmouth Park. Race horses are arriving there daily from all sections of the country, and it is thought that there will be nearly 200 clippers at the Park before the end of the week. The races commence on the 29th inst., and continue on July, 2, 3, 4 and 5. The stakes filled as follows: Jersey Derby $1,500), forty one nominations; Hopeful Stakes, twenty six; Monmouth Cup, twelve; Monmouth Oaks, thirty five; Mansion House Stakes, thirteen; the July Stakes, twenty two, and the Monmouth Sequel Stakes twenty four.—*New York Herald.*

Health of the Pope.

A correspondent of a Boston paper writing from Rome says: "Reports are current in Rome that the Pope's health is failing. It is about a month since I had the pleasure of receiving his Holiness, and he then had a robust and healthy appearance; in fact, it was very difficult to believe that he was about to complete his 80th year. He was somewhat corpulent, but his form was erect and his step firm, and his voice clear and sonorous when he made a short speech in which, with a tinge of bitterness, he denounced the injustice done in this world, and averted to the possibility that God might yet repair it. In some of his recent speeches he has used very strong language; but this may be explained by the circumstances of the time, and by a not unnatural exasperation, without its being considered to prove that his mental vigor and lucidity are on the decline, whatever may be the state of his physical health."

Ecclesiastical Courts.

In view of the unexpected verdict in the case of the Rev. L. D. Huston the Baltimore papers are loud in their denunciations of the practices of ecclesiastical courts in general, and that one in particular which acquitted Dr. Huston in its secret sessions by rules of evidence, and ministrations of the law peculiar to itself. It appears that the verdict in this case was a great surprise to Baltimore, and the dissatisfaction is so general and outspoken, that a large part of the community has resolved itself into a tribunal for the trial and conviction of the court which acquitted Huston.

A City of Women.

Mrs. Leonowens, in her lecture on Siam, tells the following: "The central part of the capital city of Bangkok, in Siam, is devoted exclusively to the residence of some nine thousand women, among whom no man but the King may enter. The inhabitants of this inner city are the thousand women of the royal harem, and some eight thousand more, who are soldiers, artificers, and slaves. This little world is ruled by women as magistrates, who administer the laws of the kingdom. There is no appeal from their decision. Prisoners are arrested by sheriffs of their own sex. If it is necessary to chain them, it is done by blacksmiths of their own sex, if a disturbance arises, it is suppressed by a force of five hundred Amazons, trained from infancy to the use of sword and spear. Meanwhile the slave women carry on a variety of manufacturers, or go outside the walls to till the fields. The women of higher birth are 'sealed' to the King; the slave women may marry, but their husbands dwell outside the walls. The children, if boys, are banished from the city of women at six years old; only the girls remain. All the Oriental distinctions of rank are scrupulously observed within this strange realm, except that the magistrates are chosen for personal character and wisdom. Mrs. Leonowens speaks with great reverence of the woman who was Chief Justice when she lived in Bangkok, and tells some remarkable anecdotes of the courage with which she enforced justice against offenders far superior to herself in social rank.

The Cleveland police picked up a man a day or two ago in the streets who appeared to be laboring under great mental disease, but on applying soothing remedies he came to himself and explained matters. The Ledger says that when he left his happy home early in the morning his wife kissed him good by, as is her custom when she wants an errand performed, and then asked him to "go to the dressmaker and tell her that she (the wife) had changed her mind, and would have the watered silk made up instead of the poplin, and be sure to tell her," said the wife, "that if she thinks it would look better with ten bias flounces without puffing, and box plaited below the equator, which should be gathered in hem stitched gudgeons up and down the seam, with gusset stitch between, she can make it up in that way, instead of flutings and the bobinette insertion, and piercing out with point applique as I suggested yesterday."

HORSE THIEVES IN TENNESSEE—A gang of expert and daring horse thieves are infesting many of the country districts of Shelby county, and the result has been that several farmers have lost valuable animals within the past two weeks. They give the city a wide berth, through fear, doubtless, of the police force, but they appear to be working outside the limits, on the Pigeon Roost road. Yesterday morning, after daylight, a brace of these scamps paid a visit to the premises of Mr. Castle, who lives about a couple of miles east of the city, and stole a valuable claybank mare and went off with it in the direction of Somerville. The thieves had previously stolen a saddle from one of Mr. Castle's neighbors, which proves that they are expert in their business.—*Nashville Banner.*

ANOTHER SOURCE OF WEALTH TO KENTUCKY.—Three miles above its mouth, near the town of Smithland, on the banks of the Cumberland river, there has been found a vein of as pure galena as ever was discovered in this country. At the depth of 138 feet, the miners, after passing through a hard "cap rock" of limestone, came upon a lead ore vein thirteen feet in width, incased in two well defined "wall rocks," and assaying about ninety per cent. pure lead. Hon. Chas. H. Webb, Representative from Livingston county, says that the vein presents this geological phenomenon: One side is walled by limestone, while the other is sandstone, and that this metal seems to be a clearly marked division line between the two formations.—*Louisville Ledger.*

HOW TO DETECT COUNTERFEIT GREENBACKS.—To discover spurious greenbacks, or national bank notes, divide the last two figures of the number of the bill by four, and if one remain the letter on the genuine will be A; if two remains it will be B; if three, C; and should there be no remainder the letter will be D. For example, a note is registered 2,641, divide forty-one by four, and you will have one remaining. According to the rule the letter on the note will be A. In case the rule fails be certain that the bill is counterfeit.

THE Trigg county *Democrat* says: "We ask our exchanges, and the press generally of this State, to pass around one J. W. Taylor, who has left a family of helpless children in this county, dependent upon the charity of the people for support. Taylor is about forty-five years of age, florid complexion, is quick spoken, has rather a feminine voice, has been twice married, and is now a widower, unless he has lied with some one who was willing to take any sort of a man for the sake of being married. Taylor is a jack at all trades—a vender of fruit trees and tombstones and a manufacturer of wheat fans."

A SHOWER OF FISH AND FROGS.—It's a fact, and every man, woman, and child in Limerick will swear to it, that fish and frogs in countless numbers were rained down from the clouds on Monday evening in that suburb, and filled the puddles and laid scattered over the ground in countless numbers. Who will dare to say after this that Limerick is not a suburb of more than ordinary advantages.—*Louisville Ledger.*

THE COMING COTTON CROP.—The June report of the Department of Agriculture reports an increase in cotton area in every State and a very small proportion of county returns show a decrease of acreage. Planting was generally retarded by the protracted season of drought, and fields that were planted late occasioned some trouble in obtaining perfect stands, but recent rains and renewed efforts in replanting have finally secured stands of average completeness. The following figures represent the condition of cotton in the several States, 100 standing for the average: North Carolina, 96; South Carolina, 92; Georgia, 96; Florida, 95; Alabama, 105; Mississippi, 100; Louisiana, 104; Texas, 100; Arkansas, 98; Tennessee, 104.

THE Washington *Patriot*, heretofore one of the strongest opponents in the country to the endoresment of Mr. Greeley at Baltimore, now admits that his nomination "is not only a possible but even a probable event."

THE first emigrant from Greenland ever known reached New York from Halifax last week. The climate being oppressive, he informed a Scandinavian acquaintance that he should go back at the first chance.

IN answer to a number of communications asking us when the general and private acts passed by the General Assembly will be ready for distribution, we will say that the printing of the last volume of the private acts was completed at this office about ten days since. The work is now in the hands of the Public Binder.—*Frankfort Yeoman.*