Weekly Express

DEVOTED TO DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN NEWS, COMMERCE, AGRICULTURE, MECHANICS, LITERATURE AND POLITICS.

VOL. 4. MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1857. NO. 7.

THE MAYSVILLE EXPRESS
IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
WEDNESDAY MORNING
By ROBERT McKEE,
AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square 1 month,	$2 50
Two " " "	4 00
Three " " "	5 50
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All advertisements must be marked for a particular length of time, or they will be continued, and charged for, until ordered out.

OFFICE—In "Express Buildings," 2nd and 3rd Story's, South side of Second Street, between Court and Market.

H. A. KEMPER, SURGEON Dentist. Office on Sutton street, Bank Building, Maysville, Ky. ptc

DR. SHACKLEFORD, CONTINUES the Practice of his Profession in Maysville and vicinity. Office on Third, between Market and Sutton Streets. mh7

LAW NOTICE.

R. H. STANTON has removed his office to the East side of Court Street, over the room occupied by F. T. Hoan, Esq., where he may at all times be found during business hours. May 21.—tf

D. K. WEIS,
Attorney at Law.
ASHLAND, KENTUCKY.

WILL attend promptly to the collection of Claims in any part of Northern Kentucky. May 14, 1856—1y.

M. BRATT,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
OFFICE SHAPLY OPPOSITE THE BANK
SUTTON STREET,
Maysville, Kentucky.

JOHN L. SCOTT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Court street, Maysville, Ky.

WILL give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care and will practice Law in the Courts of Mason and the adjoining counties. [Sept. 21,'55-1y

JOHN N. JEFFERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Court street, Maysville, Ky.

WILL give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care and will practice Law in the Courts of Mason and the adjoining counties. (Sept. 21,'55 1y

THOMAS Y. PAYNE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WILL practice Law in the Counties of Mason, Bracken, Greenup, Lewis and Nicholas, and in the Courts of Appeals of Kentucky. He has business entrusted to him shall be strictly and faithfully attended to. May 14, 1856.

JOSEPH M. ALEXANDER,
Attorney at Law,
FLEMINGSBURG, KY.

WILL give immediate attention to all business which may be intrusted to his care. He will preact "Law in the Courts of Lewis and adjoining counties.
Oct. 24, 1855.—1y.

TAYLOR & McCUTCHEON
Attorney's at Law,
Maysville, Ky.

TAYLOR. *Office Third Street, opposite the Court House.* McCUTCHEON.

WILL give prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care, and will practice in the courts of Mason and adjoining counties.
Feb. 24, 1858.

LAW NOTICE.
Stanton & Cleaveland.

H. STANTON and F. L. CLEAVELAND have formed a partnership for the practice of Law in *BRACKEN COUNTY*, and will give prompt attention to all business which may be confided to their care.

☞ Office of Mr. STANTON at *Maysville*, and o Mr. CLEAVELAND at *Augusta, Ky.* Nov-7—tf.

J. C. ADAMS,
Attorney at Law,
GREENSUPBURG, KY.

HAVING resumed the Practice of the Law, will attend promptly to any business entrusted to my care in Greenup and adjoining counties. [August 20, 1856.

HWELL, TAYLOR & GLEASON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND
GENERAL MERCHANDISE BOKERS,
No. 10, Pratt Place, New York City.
Jno. L. Ewell, late of Texas.
Edwd. Taylor, late of N. Orleans. } N. York
W. M. Gleason, New York.

GEO. E. ROE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

WILL practice his profession in the counties of Lewis, Greenup, Carter and Lawrence, and in the Court of Appeals.

Prompt attention will be given to the collection of claims of all descriptions. Office on Main street opposite the Court house.
Greenupsburg, Ky., June 15, 1855.

R. H. Stanton,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MAYSVILLE, KY.

MR. STANTON has resumed the practice of his profession at Maysville, and the surrounding counties in Kentucky, and will devote himself exclusively to such business as may be given to his care.

☞ *Collections made in any part of North-ern Kentucky.* [Aug. 12, 1855.

BROWN, STANTON & WALKER,
Attorney's at Law.

WILLIAM T. BROWN, FREDERIC STANTON and J. ALNOR WALKER, Tennessee, offer their professional services in the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Claims, and the Departments, in Washington and in the courts of Tennessee.

Mr. Stanton, in Washington, office, 252 G st., near the State Department.

Office in Nashville, Tennessee, corner of Maisel and Court Square.
Washington City, D. C., May 9th 1855.

BROOMS.

THE Undersigned having opened a House in Maysville, and is now prepared to give the attention of the trade. Brooms are made by machinery and equal to any wrkm warranted, and sold five per cent. lower than Cincinnati prices.

Orders from the country promptly filled.
JOHN CADWALLADER.
Maysville, October 15, '56

S. D. ANDERSON. R. D. ANDREWS.
FRANK OWENS,
WITH
ANDERSON & ANDREWS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Hardware,
Cutlery & Saddlery,
Iron, Steel, Nails and Blacksmith Tools
American Home and Main Street Nails, Springs
&c.
No. 4 & 6 Market Street, Maysville, Ky.
April 16, 1856.—y

THE EXPRESS.

ROBERT McKEE, ... Editor.

MAYSVILLE, KY.

THE GAY SEASON IN PARIS.—The Paris correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* occasionally discends "from grave to gay," and addresses himself to the amusement of the better, as well as the sterner, sex. We quote for the former the annexed paragraph from his latest letter:

In Parisian society the gay season has always its queen. This winter-royalty has been filled, during the last three years, by foreign beauties. The sovereign of last winter was the lovely Italian Countess of Castiglione. What allowing in the salons to get a glimpse of this new majesty, who so coquettishly endeavored to escape the admiring gaze of the crowd? Alas! for the consistency of Parisian worship, it is said that the Countess is dethroned, and that the queen of the next few months will be Madame Serrano, wife of the Spanish Embassador. Madame de Castiglione is already styled the Queen Dowager.

The inventor of the crinoline petticoat boasts that he has realized so far 250,000 francs by his patent.

☞ In alluding to the practice of 'making' magnificent presents, the New York *Evening Post* says its reflections were suggested:

By an incident which came under the observation of a lady friend of our acquaintance, while making some purchases at one of our most magnificent jewelry establishments a day or two since. The proprietor of the establishment that she wanted the articles she was looking at for wedding presents. "Do you wish to hire or buy them?" was the innocent inquiry of the shopkeeper. In the presence of a little further conversation, our friend ascertained, to her surprise, that it is a common practice among the fashionable to make presents of great value, to be exhibited to the public at the ceremony and then returned. Who is to be imposed upon by these exhibitions depends upon circumstances. Sometimes both bride and groom are parties to the fraud; sometimes only one; sometimes the parents of one of the parties; sometimes both. The public are always, of course, to be the victims.

PLEADING USURY.—The New York *Evening Post* relates the following rather "sharp practice" of one of its citizens upon a Boston money lender:

A gross case of fraud has just come to our knowledge, which owing to the absurd laws existing against usury, is legally countenanced. A produce dealer in the Western part of this State, not far from Rochester, had occasion to raise $5,000 on the security of his flour mill; but to do this he went to Boston, where the legal rate is only six per cent for the loan of money. The lenders, knowing seven per cent to be the legal rate in New York, agreed to the terms that were offered, loaned the money at seven per cent on the security of the mill near Rochester.

The first half years interest was duly paid at the rate of seven per cent per annum; but when the second half years interest became due, a short time since, the borrower pleaded usury, on the ground that he was in Boston, where six instead of seven is the legal rate.

The borrower seems fond of telling this story himself, thinking it, in the simple-mindedness, a feather in his cap, and entitled to credit for his smartness. He evidently contemplated the fraud when he went to Boston to borrow the money, and it is from no inability to pay that he resists payment, as we are informed.

The Ocean Telegraph.

The New York *Herald*, in alluding to this great work, which appears to be now certain of completion, remarks:

Parliament usually gets up at two o'clock in the morning, but as the difference in time is about five hours in our favor, we shall receive the doings of the sages of Westminster at about ten or eleven o'clock in the evening, New York time—that being several hours before adjournment, and quite as early as we generally receive the proceedings of Congress. The transactions in stocks, the closing price in consols, the state of the cotton market, will be sent from London and Liverpool every day at three o'clock in the afternoon, and will be received in this city, noon, forming the basis of Wall street operations for that day, in other words, the doings of the London Exchange will be known in Wall street before Change hours here, and will be published in the papers of the same evening, before they are laid before the British public. Transactions on the Paris Bourse, will be sent in the same manner.—The advantages of this to our mercantile community can hardly be overrated, while the reading public will be kept *au courant* to all European affairs.

What will a message cost? is a very important question. The British Government guaranteeing the company patronage to the amount of $70,000 per annum, has fixed the maximum rate of four shillings sterling per word, or one dollar of federal money.

Congressional Mileage.

A Washington letter writer says the announcement that Mr. Kelsey had proposed a bill for the reduction of mileage was premature, although the subject will shortly come up. The following facts and figures, from the Sergeant-at-arms' book, are not without interest, in this connection: The entire amount of mileage paid to the representatives and delegates in the last House was $191,156. Of this amount, there was paid to the seven delegates from Territories, who have no votes, as follows: Minnesota, Washington, 7,450 miles, $5,980; Bernheisel, Utah, 3,225 miles, $2,557; Chapman, Nebraska, 2,530 miles, $2,024; Galegos, New Mexico, 2,766 miles, $2,212; Lane, Oregon, 7,450 miles, $5,960; Rice, Minnesota, 2,544 miles, $1, 875; Whitfield, Kansas, 2,645 miles, $2,116.. Of the Representatives, the largest mileage was that of Denver, of California, who received 5,806 40; Mr. Davis, of Maryland, received $416 60; Herbert, of California, received $2,862 40; the thirty-seven members who are included within two hundred and fifty miles distance from the Capital received in the aggregate not as much as either the delegate from Oregon, or one of the members from California, viz: $6,136. The average mileage to each member was $794 18.

Signs of Returning Reason.

The London Times appears to have just made the discovery that the President has no power, and cannot exercise any over the legislation of the several States. Of slavery, the Times asks:

But how does President Pierce deal with it? With admirable logic, and with profound Constitutional lore and triumphant success. We take it there can hardly be a question on the subject, after his able exposition of the law. It is the private affair of each State that is, or is to be. The State alone can alter its own institutions. Not all the States together that now are can lay down the law for any State that is to be, either on this side that fine of latitude or on the other. Organization to effect this purpose, whether by immediate interference with elections, or by turning the balance of the population, or by procuring acts of Congress, or by influencing public opinion, is equally unconstitutional, and has equally been frustrated in all these developments.

The Supreme Federal Constitution does not possess within itself the means of altering the laws of a State. The very agitation or discussion, the attempt to influence, and to alienate the sympathies in favor of the emancipation of the negro, is treasonable; much more any alteration in the laws of one State, with a view to the forcing of a neighbor, or to impede the enforcement of that law. The Missouri Compromise, and any agitation against the extrication of negative slaves, are thus unanswerable disposed of. In Kansas, unfortunately made the battle field of this disloyal agitation, there might, for aught the President knows, be irregularities in the election; there certainly were overt acts with a view to alter the federal law. So says Mr. Pierce. With the former he had nothing to do. They were the affair of the Kansas itself. The latter it was his duty to repress in behalf of the Union as he did. The result of the Presidential election gave the verdict of the whole population in favor of his policy and his view of constitutional law. Henceforth, then, all is plain sailing. There ought to be no dispute. Sing, then, without fear the song unbounded prosperity, from sea to sea, from earth to heaven, with an evergrowing, everbrightening future; embracing new States, diffusing new laws of peace and humanity, teaching even the laggard morality of the Old World, superseding its camps and armies, its fleets and its cruisers. Never was so much canvass spread on so bright, and with so fair a wind, to so delightful a haven.

The great danger apprehended by the Times, growing out of the slavery question, is no doubt seriously wished for.

Walker's Position not Entirely Desperate.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* takes a hopeful view of General Walker's prospects in Nicaragua. He thus writes:

The detention of the *Tennessee* will not have any serious effect upon Walker's fortunes. The previous steamer took down the rifled cannon, the ammunition, the shot and pounds of salt pork, and corresponding amounts of breadstuffs and other provisions which the Walker ship-of-war, probably received his head-quarters. The filibusters will not be in that imminent danger of extermination which some exaggerated accounts represent. The Rivas army cannot approach the lake and river San Juan. It is an indication of the incompotency of the allied commanders, or their want of force that they have not attacked the fort, which, if it proved to be a steamer on the lake, Walker will possess great advantages over the natives, as it is one hundred miles long and seventy-five miles wide, in the centre of the country, and all the principal towns lie within a few hours march of its banks. Should the lose this command of the lake, his fate will be decided, and nothing will remain to him but escape by sea. But in no case need any such general massacre of his men be apprehended, as the newspapers here proclaim to be impending over them, unless aided by further expeditions from the United States. The defeated invaders cannot be deprived of the control of the Virgin and San Juan Del Sur, together with the little isthmus between, until they get ready to leave the country.

MR. BROOKS, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—A letter to the Charleston *Courier* gives this sketch of a gentleman who has made his mark in Congress:

In the House, we had the pleasure of hearing a brief speech from Mr. Brooks, the talented member from South Carolina. He made a most masterly exposition of his own views with regard to Kansas. As he warmed with his theme, his face finished up like a crystal goblet when filled with ice water, in a strain of thrilling eloquency, he boldly asserted his right—every sacred right ceded him by the constitution—to take his property into the territory, if he wished; and expected the false-hood of those who would deny to the South that right.

The style of this gentleman is his own—no echo—no duplicate, but entirely and absolutely the expression of his intellect. He has, as we expected, great force of action and utterance—see more in short and sudden glances of rapid thought than many can in hours of close and laborious investigation.—The rapidity of his delivery, and the grave earnestness of his manner, proved that no cold, cast-iron figure was before us, but a man—a man of generous impulses and a quick, warm beating heart. He is, we think, one whom opposition would never fail to rouse, and in the conflict, never be so great as when turning up his face against a storm of attack.

He has a fine striking face with a unique nose, of a rosebud-tint, but previous to his arrival, we think, a man whom a Bedlam broke loose would not keep down. Without any personal acquaintance with this gentleman, we have added the expression of our impression, while his name is the signal for every species of insult. While Northern journals are due incessant battery against his character he only acknowledges, by a transient frown, the existence of his assailants; and sustains this load of detraction with a calm and imperturbable dignity, such as he feels himself precisely the man he was before.

U. S. Senators from Missouri.

The late election for officers in the Missouri Legislature shows that the National Democrats have a working majority in both branches of that body, and that the slanders, so industriously circulated by the opposition press, that Colonel Benton and a Know-Nothing would be chosen by a coalition, are entirely destitute of foundation. The Democratic and Know-Nothings joined their forces for Speaker of the House, and were outsprinted, and the Democrats had a majority of seventeen. The chances seem to be that Governor Polk and John S. Phelps will be the men.—Cincinnati Times.

A Millionaire Beggar.

The Paris correspondent of the Express (Jacques Bonhomme,) is responsible for the following story:

It is not long since I related to you a rather our one story of a young French peg-pocket, who turned out to be too daughter of a wealthy "merchant." Here is the fellow to that anecdote, and it is still more marvellous but no less true. Upon one of the more frequented bridges of Paris, was every day to be seen a man of sixty years of age, clothed in rags, but in seeming good health. This old man asked the charity of passers-by in a plaintive voice, and as he appeared worthy, many a sou was thrown into his cap. One evening a lady passed near him, and, taking a piece of money from her purse, put it in the old man's hand and walked on, conscious of having done a kind act. Upon returning to her own home, she discovered that instead of a penny she had, through mistake, given the old beggar a twenty franc piece. She immediately returned upon the bridge, but the mendicant was gone. Turning to a woman, also a beggar upon the bridge, she inquired the old man's address, and learned that he lived in the rue de Lille. The next morning she went to the house indicated, and found it to be an elegant hotel. "No doubt he lives in one of the garrets, where he is permitted to lodge rent free.—I'll ask, "Old Marcel?" she demanded of the porter. "First story in front, Madamy!" and at the rooms alluded to, the lady felt certain that there must be some mistake. She did not like to trouble the servants of a prince to ask after a beggar, but finally overcome her conscientious scruples, and tried to see the end of the adventure, she rung the bell. A man in livery presented himself. "Could you show me the room of old Father Marcel?" asked the lady. "Here, here," answered the servant; "please sit down, and I will go an call Monsieur"

"There is certainly a blunder somewhere," thought the lady; but as the same names are frequently borne by rich and poor alike, I shall only need to beg pardon."—Scarcely had she seated herself upon a sofa, when a second domestic opened the door of a handsome saloon, and a tall, old man, wrapped in a rich morning gown, advanced, and said—"Of what service can I be to you, madam?"

"Why, sir," stammered the lady, "I trust you will excuse the apparent impertinence, but the name—the address—even a striking resemblance—may plead for the error I have made—These are the circumstances: Yesterday, in passing over the Port Royal, I hastily gave a Napoleon instead of a copper to a poor man, who—but these details are useless; permit me to retire."

"Remain, madame, if you please," he answered, smiling; "you are not mistaken.—You are speaking to old Marcel and I recognize in you the lady who has frequently bestowed alms upon me. If by error you gave me a twenty franc piece, we will try to recover the coin. Pierre, bring me yesterday's receipts."

The lacky disappeared, and the lady was more astonished than ever. In a moment he returned with a large silver plate, upon which was a pile of small money, which the old man ordered him to empty upon the table. Marcel then turned over the coppers, and presently found the gold piece. "Here are right, madame," said he, courteously handing it to her. "Here is the coin."—The lady could scarcely believe her eyes. She received her money with a blush, and bowed to Marcel, who respectfully conducted her to the door. She has now learned to believe her eyes, and to be less given to conspection, and scaucely expects a repetition of her extraordinary adventure. Such an occurrence in any other part of the world would certainly seem incredible, but in a wonderful city like Paris, it is only a common place affair.

New Year's Day at the Executive Mansion.

From eleven o'clock yesterday morning until two o'clock in the afternoon the Executive Mansion presented a scene which will not be forgotten by all those who availed themselves of the occasion to pay their respects to, and congratulate the congratulations of the season with the Chief Magistrate of the nation. At eleven o'clock the foreign ministers, with their secretaries, in their full and official dresses, were presented to the President, with the customary formalities. All the members of the cabinet were present, with the exception of Attorney General Cushing, who we regret to learn is still confined to his house by indisposition. At half and eleven o'clock the officers of the army and navy of the United States stationed in Washington, besides several now on a visit to the seat of Government presented themselves in full uniform, to their Commander-in-Chief. They presented a most gallant appearance. At twelve o'clock the main entrance of the Mansion was thrown open to the public, and for two hours business, if not thousands of our citizens, passed through and were severally introduced to the President, who appeared to be in remarkable fine health and spirits, exchanging in turn with his guests good wishes for the coming new year with that grace, dignity, and unaffected politeness for which he is so peculiarly distinguished. In consequence of the continued illness of Marshal Hoover, Mr. Commissioner Blake officiated as master of ceremonies on this interesting occasion, who was assisted, as all will bear witness who were present, in the most efficient manner by Deputy Marshall Phillips.—*Wash. Union.*

THE INNO-RAW-MUS PARTY.—A good one is told of Mr. Fillmore, in Europe, which will do very well, though the election is over. The thing about it is its exact verisimilitude, for the fact was recently related by a gentleman in the city, who was an eye-witnessed. It occurred, we believe, on his return home, was at a dinner party. Another honored guest was a gouty old English lord, who, in the course of conversation, inquired of the Ex-President, "Sir, what is the party in your country, so called the Ignoraw-mus party?" Mr. Fillmore, being the candidate for the Presidency of that party, maintained a dignified silence. But another American gentleman broke the solemn stillness with the remark: "Your lordship is mistaken, it is not the ignorammus, but the Know-Nothing party"—and was about to expatiate on the wonderfully high and pure objects of the party, but the old lord was offended, and interrupted him with: "Oh, well I thought it was something of that kind!"

It is not what people eat, but what they digest that makes them strong. It is not what they gain, but what they save, that enables destitute of foundation. The Democratic and Know-Nothings joined their forces for Speaker of the House, and were outsprinted, and the Democrats had a majority of seventeen. The chances seem to be that Governor Polk and John S. Phelps will be the men.—Cincinnati Times.

The Bark Resolute.

The following account of the bark Resolute is from the London Times. The Resolute is the vessel rescued from the ice, and made a present of by this country to Great Britain. the original owner:

Her Majesty's bark Resolute formed one of Sir Edward Belcher's squadron of discovery, and in May, 1853, was sent, under the command of Capt. Kellett, R. N., to the Polar Seas, in search of Sir John Franklin, and for scientific purposes. She was—or since her deliverance enables us to speak of her as of a ship restored to life, let us rather say she is—a stout, square-built vessel of 500 tons. She is double-planked, throughout, in order to withstand the pressure of ice, and she carries two brass guns—six-pounders. Her bulkers, having regard to the comfort of her officers and crew in the Arctic Seas, fitted her with an ingenious heating apparatus, the furnace of which is inserted in the principal, while steam-pipes, running fore and aft through the body of the vessel, maintained an agreeable temperature even when the thermometer had fallen much be low zero. When she left, she was provided dock-yard she was liberally provided with everything requisite for her perilous voyage and for her comfortable accommodation. Her equipment, was admirably adapted for the service in which she was to be engaged. Owing to her peculiar build, she is necessarily a dull sailer, but she is very strong, and in her trim the Americans call "a good, safe seaboat."

Notwithstanding, however, the care bestowed on her equipment, she was not destined to fulfil the purposes for which she was designed. She was frozen in among the icebergs in latitude 77 degrees N., and in the year 1854, Sir John Ross, who was then finally abandoned her, leaving their effects on board. She had remained in the iceberg sixteen months, when a large portion of the ice which had surrounded her became detached from the mass by a thaw, it floated off with her, leaving her at the mercy of wind and waves, and hurrying her down a remote sea, where, in latitude 66 deg. 30 min. and longitude 64 deg., she was found in the month of September, 1855, by the American whaler, George Henry, commanded by Capt. Buddington. She had then drifted over the ocean a distance of about 1,400 miles from the spot where she was abandoned. Capt. Buddington and a part of his crew approached her over the ice and took up their quarters within her. They found "a death-like silence and a dread repose," for, except themselves, there was not a living creature on board. In the words of Dr. Macown, the surgeon of the ship, who has written a pretty poem on the subject:

"Her wooden walls were tenantless,
No more the busy throng
Thronged to the lone decks through Arctic nights
With music and with song.
The bold and gallant crew had fled
Past once and for all,
In search of FRANKLIN and his men,
Lost in the Polar Wild."

The ship was not found to have sustained any very material damage. The ropes, indeed, were hard, and inflexible as chains; the canvas was stiff and crackled at every touch; the tanks in the hold had burst, the iron work was rusted, the paint was discolored with bilge-water, and the topmast and yard-arms were sprung; but the hull had had escaped unscathed, and the ship was not hurt in any vital part. There were three or four feet of water in the hold, but she had not sprung a leak. The stores were found in neat little circles on the deck, after the fashion of English seamen, and the sails were in the best possible condition, protected by of tin. Several thousand pounds of gunpowder were found on board, somewhat deteriorated in quality, yet good enough for which purposes as long as she should be in scientific instruments were injured by exposure and rust; but others were in excellent condition. For a year and four months no human foot had trod the deck of that phantom ship, yet, amid those savage solitudes, where man there was none, and might not be, the pilots wished aloud a stern proclamation, for around it were inscribed in letters of brass the immortal words "England expects that every man will do his duty."—If for "man" had been printed the word 'sailor' or 'whale,' the sentiment might have had a more practical significance. Capt. Buddington remained on board till the thaw set in, and then, when the ice began to soften, he shaped his course to New London, Connecticut, where he arrived in December, 1855.

The Resolute was subsequently delivered to New York, and when followed is so honorable to the American Government, and speaks so highly for their courtesy towards this country, that though it has been often published, it may well be repeated, for it should be universally known throughout England. A sum of $10,000 was appropriated by the American Congress, to their Commissioner, for the purpose of purchasing the Resolute from the whalers, the English Government having waived all claim to her; and it was determined that she should be repaired and refitted with the utmost care, with the design of restoring her to the Queen in all her pristine beauty and strength. Her commander, Capt. Hartstene, was at the time when the exigencies of their situation compelled her crew to abandon her. With such completeness and attention to detail that not a single article, not even a piece of rope, was left on board been preserved, even to the books in the captain's cabin, the portraits in his cabin, and some musical instruments belonging to other officers, but new British flags have been manufactured in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, to take the place of those which had rotted during the long time she was without a living soul on board. *From* stem to stern she has been repainted; her sails and much of her rigging have been renewed; her chronometers, telescopes, nautical instruments, &c., which she carried, have been cleaned and put in perfect order.

Nothing has been over-looked or neglected that was necessary to her complete and thorough renovation; yet everything that has been done, has been done with the delicate taste on the part of those who superintended the regulations, been restored to its original position. As regards the arrangement of the furniture, and the adaptation of each particular article, the Queen saw the captain's cabin yesterday in the precise state in which it was when the crew forsook the ship. In the cabin, the table was set, and the chairs placed as if the crew had just risen from their meals. Pompeii, and everything comes to light just as it was left.

The chief's epaulette are lying in a tin box on the table. Lieut. Pim's musical box occupies its old place on the top of a "chest-nut." The "logs" of the various officers are in their respective places in the book-shelves. The portmanteau containing the officers' greatcoats is thrown heedlessly on a chair. On the wall hangs the picture of a ballet-girl pirouetting still forever pirouetting on the tips of her toes—and as if in mockery of domestic comfort, a little kettle should be placed on the hob of "fairy glass," does nothing of the kind, but sits upon a broken stove as cold as a

Beginning Life,

OR: ROLLING OVER WITH A PRETTY GIRL IN A STREAM OF WATER.

I began life by running away from home. Bolleau, we are told, was driven into his career by the bread of fate and the lash of a turkey. Atilla started in life with no other cause and capital than an old sword, which he was afraid enough to palm off for the divine weapon of Mars. I, too, commenced my his political career to wetting his stockings, and there heard "the words which burn," which fired his soul, and determined his course in life. My running away from home came from a minor mortification, caused by carrying a pretty girl over the brook.

Nothing more than myself were good friends at fourteen years of age, and we both regarded, with little more than friendship, pretty Helen Graham, "your eldest girl" at school. We romped and danced together, and this lasted for such a length of time that it is with feelings of bewilderment that I look back upon the strength of two lovers outstriping friends. But the time came, as come it must, when jealousy lit her spark in my boyish bosom, and blew it into a consuming flame.

Well I'd a rival—and one day when the "green eyed" perpetrated this incendiary deed. It was on a cold October evening, when Helen, Donald and myself were returning with our parents from a neighboring hamlet. As we approached a ford where the water ran somewhat higher than ankle deep, we proposed to carry Helen across, as we were accustomed to do, with hands interwoven, "chair fashion," and thus carried our fair companion over the brook. Just as we were in the middle of the water, Donald cried enough at that time to have frozen any thing like feeling out of boys less hardy than ourselves. Young as I was, I felt jealousy red my heart. Why it was I knew not, for we had carried Helen fifty times across the stream without exhibiting emotion, but this evening I thought or fancied that Helen gave Donald an undue preference by casting her pretty arm around his neck, while she carried her partner on my side by holding the cuff of my jacket.

No flame can burn so quickly or with so little fuel as jealousy. Before we had reached the opposite bank, I was wishing Donald at the "bottom of the sea." Being naturally impetuous, I burst out with—

"I'd rend in hand sae gingerly, Helen, as if ye feared a fa'. I can aye carry ye lighter than Donald can half of ye."

Surprised at the vehemence of my tone, our parents interposed with an admonition, we were both strong, and that she had no idea of sparing my powers. But Donald's ire was kindled, and he utterly denied that I was at all qualified to compete with him in feats of carriage. On such topics boys are generally emulous, and by the time we reached the opposite bank, I was settled that the point should be determined by our singly bearing Helen across the ford in our arms.

Helen was to determine who had carried her most easily, and I settled with myself privately in advance, that the one who obtained the decision would really be the person who stood highest in her affections. The reflection stimulated me to exert every effort, and I verily believe to this day, that I carried her more easily than Donald, for either arm like feathers. But I must not anticipate.

We suffered all the rest of the party to pass on along, and I carried Helen across the ford. I lifted Helen with the utmost care, and carried her like an infant to the middle of the stream. A deeper love inspired a warmer love, and it was with feelings unknown before that I embraced her lovely form, and felt the pressure of her cheek against mine. All was satisfying, or rather satisfied, for a minute. But alas, in the very deepest part of the ford, I trod on a treacherous piece of wood, which rested, I suppose, on a smooth stone. Over I fell, carrying Helen with me, nor did we rise until fairly soaked from head to foot.

I need not describe the taunts of Donald, or the more accusing silence of Helen. Both believed that I had fallen from mere weakness, and my rival demonstrated his superior ability, by carrying her a long distance on our homeward path. As we approached the house, Helen, feeling dry and better humored, attempted to conciliate me, but I preserved my moody silence. I was mortified beyond redress.

That night I packed up a few things and ran away. My boyish mind, sensitive and irritated, exaggerated the slight which I had received, and prompted me to a course which fortunately led to better results than I anticipated. I was determined, I had resolved to Edinburgh, where I found an uncle, a kind hearted, childless man, who gladly gave me a place in his house, and employed me in his business. Wealth flowed in upon him. I became his partner—went abroad—resided four years on the continent; and finally returned to Scotland, rich, educated, in short, everything satisfactory.

One evening, while at a ball in Glasgow, I was struck by a young lady of unpretending appearance, but in whom a blended beauty and high-toned expression, indicated a mind of more than ordinary power. I was introduced, but the Scottish names had long passed from my memory, and I could not catch her. It was Helen something, and there was something in the face, too, that seemed familiar—something suggestive of bygone scenes and pals.

But we became well acquainted that evening. I learned without difficulty her history. She had been in this country, had been educated, her parents had lost their property, and she was now a governess in a family of the city.

I was fascinated by her conversation, and was continually reminded by her grace and refinement of manner, that she was capable of moving with distinguished success in a sphere much higher than that which she seemed to have allotted her. I am naturally neither talkative or prone to confidence; but there was in her a tact, a tact so delicately inspired both, and I conversed with her as I had never conversed with any. Her questions of the various countries with which I was familiar, indicated a considerable knowledge of literature and an incredible store of information.

We progressed in intimacy, and as our conversations turned on the scenes which induced so many to leave their native land, I laughingly remarked that I owed my own prosperity to that country, which had been educated, her parents had lost their property, and she was now a governess in a family of the city.

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I had hardly spoken these words, ere the blood mounted to her face, and was succeeded by quite a remarkable paleness. I attributed the latter to the fatigue I had laughed at, at her request, proceeded to give the details of my ford adventure with Helen Graham, which I did, painting in glowing colors the sensibility of my lady love.

Her mirth during the recital became almost irrepressible. At the conclusion she exclaimed:

"Mr. Roberts, is it possible that you have forgotten me?"

I was dumb-founded. The lady with whom I had become acquainted was Helen Graham herself.

I hate, and so do you, reader, to needlessly prolong a story. We were soon married—Helen and I made our bridal tour to the old place. As we approached it in our carriage, I greeted a stout fellow working in the field, who seemed to be a better sort of laborer, or perhaps a small farmer, by inquiring some particulars relating to the neighborhood. He answered well enough, and I was about to give him a sixpence, when he, as stayed my hand, and cried in the old style—

"Hilloy, Donald, man, dinna ye ken yersel fren's?"

The man looked up in astonishment. It was Donald Lean. His amazement at our appearance was heightened by hearing, and it was with the greatest difficulty that we could induce him to enter our carriage and answer our numerous queries as to old friends.

Different men "start in life" different ways. I believe, however, that mine is the experience of most of the people, that it owes wealth and happiness to rolling over with a pretty girl in a stream of water.

☞ A writer in one of our exchanges thus eulogizes:

MARRIAGE.—"Marriage is the mother of life; it nurtures and preserves nations, fills the cities and churches, and peoples heaven. An unmarried man, like fly in the heart of a sweet apple, dwells in perpetual sweetness, but is cold and contracted; he is a lump of company. Marriage like the industrious bee, builds houses, forms societies and republics, sends out colonies, and blesses the world. It is one of the good institutions which God at first gave us. Even in Eden it was not good for man to be alone. Man was made to be social, and to be, in a relatively happy. He was independent without having any depending upon him. He was not to be happy without having some other to care for, so the Lord took from his side one of his own ribs, and out of it made him a wife. Thus it needs a wife to restore man to completeness as such, and more, especially to man will never be made to the Lord's liking to depend on him.

A MISDEAL IN LOVE.—The Keokuk Gem *City* telates the following:

Ed. H. paid his addresses to Rosa, the daughter of a Dr. P., of that city, but his suit was not favored by her parents, and she was driven to make clandestine appointments with her darling Ed. One of these eventuated funnily enough, Ed. was to come to the house, and wait outside till the lights were turned off, and then she would quietly let him in. The evening came, and Rosa thought her parents would never retire. But after a while the Dr. became big night-cap, and Rosa slipped off into the parlor and sat down in the dark. Her mother thinking all others had gone to bed, lighted a lamp, turned off the gas, and went to retire to bed. But while she was standing in the hall, at the head of the stairs, she heard a noise below, and fearing burglars that the wind would blow out her only light, she thoughtfully sat it down in the hall, and descended to the door by its uncertain light. But after a noise had been made, she rushed in and seizing her in his arms, began such a siege of kissing as prevented her from crying out for help. Ed. H. at this time discovered his error until he had called her his darling Rosa about ninety times, and received on his face a blow in exchange for each kiss—But listening to Ed. H. the Dr. thought a villain, he incontinently fled the house, greatly chagrined as Mrs. P. was angry.

Whether his devotion or persistency won the mother to his favor, is not stated, but Ed. and Rosa were shortly married, with the full consent of the parents. It proved with Ed. to have made a fortunate misdeal, and a misdeal changes the luck.

From the Danville (Ky.) Tribune.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

We publish below a circular to the Assessors of Tax, in relation to the Deaf and Dumb children of this State. We hope it will attain their serious attention. We respectfully suggest to all the county officers of the State, as well as to benevolent gentlemen generally, residents of the State, lawyers, physicians and others, to interest themselves in the behalf of those unfortunate members of the community—for whose education the State, by its wisdom, has made provision, in her supervision; yet there are hundreds where parents do not avail themselves of these precious benefits so beautifully offered to their unfortunate offspring.

It will astonish many to be informed that while the institution in this place has been in existence thirty-two years, but a little more third of the mutes of the State have yet been educated. There are from one to twenty-five in every county in Kentucky. Many of them will never be sent to the Institution, without the interposition of benevolent individuals.

CIRCULAR.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,
DANVILLE, KY., Dec. 20, 1856.

To the Assessor of the County of ——

DEAR SIR: Your are aware that the law makes it your duty to return, on the back of your book, the names of all the Deaf and Dumb children of your county, between the ages of seven and twenty-one, with their nearest post-office. I send you herewith the last report, in which you will find a list of those returned in your county, by your predecessor in office. I request, in that, if your stance, the names of the nearest post-offices are not given. This is a matter of the utmost importance, when known, it places in your hands the means of giving to the parents of the mutes, and enables us to present to them the terms and advantages of this institution, which will frequently induce them at once to avail themselves of its benefits for their unfortunate children.

Will you do the deed mute children of your county, by forwarding to me, with the names their nearest post-office, in your hands for the next year? and if any omission has been made of any of the deaf mute children of your county, by your predecessor in office, will you supply the omission, by giving them, with their names and post-offices.

In addition to the fulfilment of your legal duty, we ask this at your hands in the name of humanity. This institution is open to all the Deaf Mutes of the State, free of charge, and we have never had more than the State's ability to educate. We have now twenty several a large and increasing number, and we have no means of which may be brought to us.

Yours, respectfully,
JOHN A. JACOBS,
Principal Ky. Inst. for the D. D. & B.

☞ The Deaf and Dumb Institute at Danville, Ky., is located and in charge of Mr. Jacobs, a gentleman of great ability and high character, and is a most worthy institution.

THE EXPRESS

ROBERT McKEE, ... Editor.

MAYSVILLE, KY.,

WEDNESDAY, - - JANUARY 14, 1857.

Acquisition of Cuba.

A tan early period in the history of American diplomacy, the government of the United States caused it to be signified to that of Spain, that so long as the latter could maintain her jurisdiction over the Island of Cuba, with the consent of its inhabitants, we should acquiesce in the continuance of that ancient jurisdiction; but at the same time, the distinction was not distinctly given to be misunderstood by that or any other power, that in view of our interests and rights, our security and repose, the duty of self-protection and self-defence would never permit the domination of Spain to be alienated to any power but our own. Under every administration, of whatever complexion, this early manifesto has been respected. The policy thus indicated by our government with respect to Cuba, was a policy of magnanimous forbearance towards Spain. It was a complete recognition, on our part, of her ancient title to Cuba. That recognition was all we owed to the law of nations, a law we have always observed and never violated. But we received, all the while, that we never would abandon the right of self-protection and self-defence, sanctioned by the law of nations, and, for the safety and security of the Union, we adopted the resolution that, whenever the flag of Spain might cease to wave over the beautiful Island, it should be immediately and forever succeeded by the flag of the United States. This respect we owe to the ancient title of Spain, is a very different thing from any thing due to any other jurisdiction over that Island.

Cuba lies adjacent to our own coasts, already within sight and sound of our morning guns. Lying athwart the entrance to the Gulf of Mexico and thereby commanding the mouth of the Mississippi, we never can feel secure without the possession of the Island. In view of our commerce, our national defence, the tranquility of the Union, the incorporation of Cuba into our Union is as necessary as the possession of any of the States now comporing it. The mouth of the Mississippi is the natural outlet of the products of an immense and fertile region, drained by navigable streams thirty thousand miles in aggregate length—a line five thousand miles longer than necessary to belt the globe at the equator—and the increase of the population of this magnificent valley, *in the last ten years*, exceeds that of the whole Union at the period when Louisiana was acquired. In view of this astounding fact, can it be rationally expected that such a people as ours, great, powerful, proud and free, will long submit to be threatened with the jeopardy and danger to our national repose and to our commercial interests and rights, by a foreign, not to say hostile, jurisdiction confronting them at their very doors, at one of the greatest gateways of the Republic? Such an expectation would be an insult to our spirit, our capacity and our rationality.

There is every reason to believe that the generation of Cuba to the United States is desired at heart by the Spanish inhabitants, and this desire would be unmistakably and emphatically manifested, if they enjoyed the right of free speech and a free press as we do.—The proximity of the Island to our own coasts and the intercourse between it and this country, unmistakably link both in an inseparable future destiny.

Nor is it our interest alone—great as that is—which demands the acquisition of Cuba. Our safety and tranquillity require it. For so long as it remains under a distant foreign jurisdiction, ruled as it always has been by despotic counsels, the tyranny of whose administration continually provokes the inhabitants to insurrection, so long must we be exposed to anxiety and alarm; for the wave of its agitations cannot but surge with resounding and terrifying roar upon our contiguous shores. It is not in human nature to remain long quiescent and passive amidst such continual perils. Self-respect, self-protection, and self-defence alike would require us to end our acquiescence by removing the cause. And the rational sense of mankind would recognize the wisdom, the justice and the duty of the act necessary to guaranty our own peace and security. Nor would any nation on the face of earth, however powerful and domineering, dare, in the face of the clearly established maxims of international law, to prevent our acquisition of the Island. But on the contrary, every commercial nation would rejoice at the consummation; for in our hands the productions of the Island could be vastly increased and their commerce with it be incalculably expanded. And even those powers having little or no commercial interest in the question would also rejoice at it; for they would see in it a new guaranty of the peace of nations and of the increase of human happiness. Under the absolute despotism which has ever prevailed and must ever prevail, civil liberty is unknown in the Union, there can be no hope of the suppression of the African slave trade; but placing the Island under our jurisdiction, our Constitution and laws guaranty the utter extinction of the infamous traffic.

But unequivocally as we declare for the acquisition of Cuba, we desire it only on terms honorable and satisfactory to the United States and Spain. We countenance no violence or force, and look with all any filibuster, who may hope to purchase and for pecuniary reasons, or any liberal price for it, far more cheap than any other power ever gave for a ceded province. We would deal with Spain in a manner open, fair and public, so that no meddling third power could with truth suggest any insidious or unfair designs on our part; and, pursuing this course, if any outside interference was directed to the frustration of our policy, we would punish it by the national arm, as a government would the offensive meddlesomeness of an impertinent individual with his personal affairs.

Nor is it less the interest of Spain than of the United States, to see the gorgeous emblem of the Great Republic waving over the Queen of the Antilles as the emblem of our ownership of the Island. Spain holds her dominion over the Island of Cuba, and even if she could, an overbearing jurisdiction would be overmore, as it evermore has been, profitless to barren.

In the light of progress, of civilization, of national defence and security, of the peace and repose of the Union, and of sound economy and political duty, the acquisition of Cuba is indispensable. No administration can prosecute any efficient effort to that end, without incurring the crime of faithlessness to the unequivocally expressed sense of the American people. The rights, the interests, the honor, the tranquillity of the Union are involved in the question, and the people will hold their political agents responsible for the execution of a grand stroke of national policy already too long delayed. We cherish the conviction with gratification and pride, that another Presidential term will not expire without the consummation of this long deferred national policy, so indispensable to national defence, the consolidation of national power, and the illustration of nationality. It is the one thing needful to the completeness of the grand design and grand effect of the acquisition of Louisiana; and as the initial act shed a halo of glory upon the administration of Jefferson, so we hope the consequential will upon that of Buchanan.

But the subject is so fruitful of political and practical considerations, that, far from having exhausted the subject in this article, we must bespeak the favorable attention of our readers to it in subsequent numbers of the *Express*.

Improvement of the Ohio River.

We are glad to see that Senator Pugh, of Ohio, has introduced a bill into the Senate for the improvement of the Ohio River and its principal tributaries. The subject has been the rounds for the last two years, and the serious injury it has occasioned to the great interests of the eight or nine States dependant upon its navigation, should awake an earnest interest upon the part of the western representatives in Congress, in behalf of Senator Pugh's bill. We give the bill below, and it will be seen, that it contemplates precisely the same mode of improvement, proposed in Congress some years ago, by the Hon. R. H. Stanton from this district.

During the last four or five years, the plan of improving the Ohio River, by a system of reservoirs, such as is provided for in this bill, has attracted much attention from both practical and scientific men, and the more the subject has been examined, the greater it has grown in public favor. We have not the slightest doubt, that if the surveys are made as contemplated by Mr. Pugh, all the results claimed by Mr. Ellett in the previous surveys made by him, will be fully verified, and the complete sufficiency of the scheme plainly demonstrated. The whole thing is nothing but the application upon a larger scale, of plans and principles which have been in practical and successful operation in many parts of the world for years.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not appropriated otherwise, the sum of $100,000, for making topographical and hydrographical surveys, to determine the practicability and cost of improving the navigation of the Ohio river and its principal tributaries by a system of reservoirs to serve as feeders in the periods of low water, and also to avoid, the destruction of property by great floods, according to the plan formerly submitted to Congress by Charles Ellet, Jr., civil engineer—the said sum to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior and the surveys, with the necessary observations, measurements, reconnaissances and estimates to be made by such civil or topographical engineers, and under such general superintendence as the President may appoint and prescribe."

Wm. N. Insidenan.

This distinguished gentleman was waited upon by a delegation of the Old Line Whigs and Democrats of Louisville, on New Year's day, and presented with a beautiful, costly, and massive service of silver, as a testimonial of their appreciation of his services in behalf of Buchanan and Breckinridge and the Constitution.

This is a well merited compliment to one of the most active and zealous of all the Old Line Whigs who supported Buchanan, and by whose aid he was enabled to carry Kentucky; and we are glad to see that his neighbors and friends have thus publicly and emphatically acknowledged the value of his services, and testified to the influence exerted by the *Courier*.

Our friends will please remember that our terms require all subscriptions to be paid in advance. We have adopted this rule, and will adhere to it. We hope all the old patrons of the *Express* will come forward promptly and pay their subscriptions from the first of January, at which time we took charge of the paper. Those who have already paid in advance, will be supplied with the paper until the expiration of the time paid for.

We don't got any more subscribers now than we want—indeed, we would like to have a great many more, and of course, don't want to discontinue a single name, but we will be compelled to strike from our books, the names of all who do not comply with our terms.

Advertise!

The business men of this city, we are glad to say, are generally having a prosperous and healthy trade; and they deserve it, for more liberal, intelligent and honorable men are not engaged in business in any city in the world. An intimate acquaintance with them for several years, and a familiarity with their manner of doing business, justifies us in saying this. But they all have capital, capacity and all that is necessary to enable them to largely increase their business, and we presume they intend to do so. We presume they are but few of them who do not wish to do so. As an effective means of doing this, we would suggest that they advertise largely and liberally, and that they do so by the year as it is cheaper than transient advertising, and at the same time more effective.

We will send several hundred copies of the next number of the *Express* to our friends, who are not subscribers, and many of whom are merchants, and would be glad to give our friends who intend to advertise with us the benefit of this extra circulation, by thus placing their advertisements in the hands of many who do not take a Maysville paper, and who consequently can be reached by no advertisement in any other way.

Washington City Items.

The correspondent of the Louisville *Times*, writing from Washington city, says:

"I still retain the belief that Kentucky will receive the appointment of no considerable office, of any character, under the new administration. A second plan occurs and a few minor appointments, will probably be the sum of her patronage. Aspirants may, therefore, look for disappointments."

"The impression is very strong that Mr. Benjamin, of Louisiana, an Old Line Whig will be made Attorney General, and that if he is gaining ground that James B. Clay, of Kentucky, will be offered a respectable foreign mission."

We learn from the same authority that Mr. Garfield, the able and popular editor of the Kentucky State Flag, has received the appointment of Receiver of the public moneys and Register of the Land Office in Washington Territory. The salary is, we believe, $2,000 per year, and the mileage $2,000 more. It is said, however, that he will probably decline it.

Corruption in High Places.

It has been boldly charged by Washington letter writers, that corruption exists to an alarming extent in and about the City of Washington, and we have been surprised that Congress has not hitherto ordered an investigation of the very grave and specific charges that have, from time to time, been made. It is a burning, lasting shame to Congress and to the nation, that specific charges of corruption against members of Congress, and others directly or indirectly connected with them, should rather be dared than investigated; and we are glad that the attention of the House of Representatives has at last been called to the subject, and hope that body, for its own honor, and the credit of the country, will thoroughly investigate all such charges, and visit upon the guilty, if any, the severest punishment in their power.

On Friday last, Mr. Kelsey called the attention of the House to the subject, by calling to be read from the Clerk's table an editorial from the New York *Times*, of the 6th inst., which charged members of Congress and lobby agents with gross corruption, mentioning the Minnesota Land Bill in the connexion, and saying that evidence can be produced to carry conviction to every honest heart; whereupon the following proceedings took place:

Mr. Kelsey remarked that the charges contained in the article appeared to have been based on a letter from this city to the *Times*. Under ordinary circumstances it would, perhaps, be a waste of time to notice articles of this character appearing in the newspapers, but the editor of the *Times* occupied a position before the country which entitled his statements to credit.

If he is in possession of the facts he therein charges, he should substantiate them before a committee of this House, that the members who may be guilty of such conduct should be known to the country. As the case now stood, he (Kelsey) could neither vote for, or against, a certain proposition, without bringing himself directly under the charges in that article. If there exists such corruption as he alleged, he (Kelsey) did not know it, and the facts go before the people. He concluded by offering the following,

WHEREAS, Certain statements have been published, charging members of the House with entering into a corrupt combination for the purpose of passing and of preventing the passage of certain measures now before Congress, therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Speaker, with powers to send for persons and papers to investigate the said charges, and that the committee report the evidence to be taken, and what action in their judgment is necessary, on part of the House, with respect thereto.

Mr. Paine—I scarcely know that I ought to say anything or not. I know nothing about that letter nor his journal. I know nothing about any combination made in the dark. I know not how he obtained the information; I know not whether it is true or false. But I do know that he has made a proposition made in the House by a member of the House on the subject—(sensation and cries of "who is he?" "Expose him." Mr. Kelsey—I will name the gentleman.

Cries of "Down in front." "Stand out of the aisles." "We can't see."

Mr. Paine—I shall mention no member (sensation.) (A Voice—You ought to do it.) It was with feelings of indignation when I heard the proposition. (Impatient demands of "What was it." "Tell it.") The reason why I did not announce it to the House was that pending the organization of this body, when a member rose in his place and stated that a fellow member had direct made an attempt to tamper with him for his vote for Speaker, the only credit he received was to be laughed at; and it was charged that he did not accept the proposition. I remembered there was no such profitable place to be had. I say distinctly, there is not a word of truth in the allegation contained in the *Times* article. A distinct proposition was made to me to try a member of this House in regard to the Minnesota Land Bill, and that fifteen hundred dollars would be given in consideration of a vote for that bill. If the proposed committee shall be raised, and I am called upon as a witness, I shall give my evidence."

The resolution, after further debate, was adopted. The Speaker will announce the committee to-morrow.

Mr. Kelsey deserves the gratitude of every *honest* American for his action in this matter and we hope the adoption of his resolution by the House, is an indication of the disposition of the House to honestly and thoroughly investigate the whole matter.—There can, indeed, be no dodging or evasion of the question now, by members of Congress. They must stand right square up to it, or incur suspicion, from which they can, perhaps, never escape. The criminals should be driven from the high places they have dishonored.

Kentucky Bank Dividends.

The following semi-annual dividends were declared by the various banking institutions of this State, on the first of January:

Southern Bank of Kentucky *five* per cent.
Bank of Louisville *five* per cent.
Northern Bank of Kentucky *five* per cent.
Farmers Bank of Kentucky *five* per cent.
Bank of Kentucky *five* per cent.
Jefferson Insurance Company, Louisville $10 per share.
Deposit Bank of Paris *six* per cent.
Louisville Gas Company *five* per cent.
Franklin Saving Institution of Louisville 4½ per cent.

THE NEW BRITISH TREATY.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Post*, speaking of this treaty says:

"Serious apprehensions are entertained here that the new British treaty may be defeated. A strong opposition to it is springing up among the Southern Senators. The main objections are that it recognizes and establishes the territorial rights of European nations on this continent; that it so far nullifies the Monroe doctrine, and, finally, that it limits the national expenditure of our government."

Death of Dr. Dobyns.

The following is an extract from a letter written soon after the death of Dr. Dobyns, by a gentleman of this city to distant friend. It portrays the character of one the most eminent men of Maysville in such striking light, that we feel sure Connexions will be gratified to see it in print:

Our friend, Dr. RICHARD GRAHAM DOBYNS, died in the City of Maysville on Sunday, November 1, 1856, in the 45th year of his age, having been born in Mason County, Kentucky, September 27th, 1812.

The death of such a man as Dr. DOBYNS, deserves more than a mere announcement. He was no ordinary man, and his whole life would be an instructive study. Nature had endowed him with her choicest gifts—a superior intellect and a noble heart. His education was not systematic or Collegiate; but his intuitive and reflective powers were extraordinary, and by their exercise his attainments became such as to enable him to boast of what it is to be the highest merit of schools to qualify scholars to reach. He learned much indeed from reading, but he learned more from observation and reflection. His talent for observation, directed and stimulated by keen perceptive faculties, and regulated by a strong logical power, clear and rapid in its operations, enabled him to accumulate a large fund of useful knowledge and graceful accomplishments, which rendered him not only equal to the requirements of every day life, but, in fact, withal, one of the most valuable citizens and most fascinating gentlemen that ever ornamented the social circle. His prudence was the controlling power of his heart. No man ever possessed—no man could possess—a kindlier nature. And this quality displayed itself in every action of his life, even in the manner he conversed to call it forth. It was the prevailing characteristic of his nature and could not be suppressed. It gave a peculiar sweetness and tenderness to his conversation, and rendered it manifestly to the discerning a disappreciative in a passing salutation, in transacting every day business, in performing a trivial duty, even in a slight or trifling act of charity. It was in him and it would come out. It was part of his nature and he would not restrain it. He gave it free vent and it did play out without stopping to calculate what it might cost him. He preferred to deal on good terms with his own heart to obeying the world's hard injunctions to the hunker. Distress could not exist in his neighborhood, for he could not endure it himself, and he could not be happy if he knew any one in it could relieve and was unwilling. A great day of final accounts can only reveal the extent of his goodness; for never lived a mortal whose charities were more general or more unostentatious. He never attended to his good deeds; and was embarrassed at allusions to them by others. He always did what he could for others, and, deeming it his duty to do such a duty as a pleasure, could not comprehend that it was beyond the range of ordinary man's habitual practice. He habitually and thoughtfully sought out and bestowed charity, and no appeal to his kindness could pass without fit response. Of course, to such a nature as his, all kindly and gentle to others, inoffensive, and unoffending, and malice, were utterly unknown. He abhorred these vile traits as he hated evil and loved good deeds. But even to the undeserving, his nature was rather harsh our unbending, for it was not in his nature to give pain, even where he was powerless for good. To the incorrigible, he was stern and unrelenting, and even unfeeling rigor; and to the flippant and thoughtless he administered kind reproof that left nostings. At oppression and tyranny his soul was roused. He was ever up and ever up in arms against both. He never employed power or influence for any unworthy ends; but evermore applied both to good purposes. Hence, he was feared, he was a model. Neither selfish nor wicked aims ever disfigured his life.

Benevolence was the great substratum of his character, and it displayed many other traits, some of which, to the unphilosophical observers of human nature, may have been deemed incoherent. Not so. Strong benevolence and fascinating qualities he indeed possessed; but they were subordinate, if not subsidiary to the dominant quality of goodness or benevolence. Among his fascinating qualities, wit and humor were most striking. In those qualities he shone transcendantly; for he never entered a circle in which he was known, and had had his mind in exercise, with the first men of his time. They were only auxiliary to his ruling trait of benevolence. His humor was indeed genial, warm, glowing; his wit was keen, flashing and sparkling but both were in subordination to the great quality, or rather were forms of the manifestation of that great quality—benevolence.—Though his conversation was the delight of all men, fascinating all alike, old and young, grave and gay, saint and sinner, stranger and friend, he never abused his fascinating power to the use of unkindness, meanness or malice. Though he could at will, and often did set the table in a roar—though friends never tired of his conversation and strangers drew nigh their chairs to listen and admire—for none but the brutal or the vulgar were unwelcome to his presence and conversation—he remembered that he never employed the tempting quality of wit to inflict pain. No jest, no repartee, no retort, no witticism from his tongue or his pen, ever left a sting behind, ever left a pang or rankled in the thoughts of a victim. The objects of his raillery, indeed, enjoyed as much as the spectators, the point of his jest was so delicate that the most polished nobleman whom the arrows of Sidney Smith's wit had so often pierced, though conscious of having been laughed at, could not wish it had not been launched or a word missed. Nothing but a palpably predominating spirit of goodness and benevolence could have made him so genial, so fascinating, so faultless in all men, and so free from creating an enemy. To censure him would be to find fault with good nature; to quarrel with him would be to make war on the spirit of benevolence; to be hurt would be

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

Telegraph Dispatches.

MAYSVILLE, ... JANUARY 16th, 1857

Notice.

A meeting of the *Di ectors* of the "North Kentucky Agricultural and Mechanical Association" will be held, at Lee's Woods, on Saturday next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of surveying the grounds to be selected, after which, a regular meeting of the Directory will be held at the residence of John B. Poyntz, Esq., for further business.

GEORGE L. FORMAN, *Pres't.*

Godey's Lady's Book.

We have received the January number of this beautiful monthly. As usual its engravings are excellent, its fashion plates, inimitable, its reading matter good, and its recipes, & c., valuable. It is invaluable to the ladies, and we do not see how any of them can do without it.

☞ Many families in this city are really suffering for want of fuel. The great scarcity of coal, and the high price of wood will prevent many poor persons from enjoying the benefits of either. Every citizen who has the means, ought to constitute himself a committee of one to aid the poor.

We know of one thriving little town in this State, which, it is said no man ever suffered from poverty. For the credit of our city we ought to protect her citizens from want, at least of the real necessaries of life.

"THERE'S MANY A SLIP 'TWEEN THE CUP AND THE LIP" —An Irishman going up the "Mount Blanc" of Maysville, ("the Hill") stopped about half way to take a drink—Just as he had raised the bottle to his lips, the treacherous ice refused to sustain his feet longer, and concluded to let the *Union* slide. The consequence was that

The bottle was broken and the contents were spilled,
And the Irishman almost instantly killed."

A FIXED FACT.—Hurley's Sarsaparilla is admitted everywhere the only reliable and radical cure for scrofula, chronic bronchial affections, incipient phthisic, enlarged liver or spleen, chronic rheumatism, scrofulous ophthalmia, and all those anomalous complaints incident to glandular disease. It is admitted positive the most searching and purifying medicine that can be used, and well adapted for the removal and permanent cure of those complaints which take their origin in an impure condition of the blood.

Advocate (Logan) Iowa.

DO YOU WISH FOR HEALTH.—If afflicted with any form of disease, no matter how inveterate, or what duration, we advise you as a friend to try Hurley's Sarsaparilla. The reputation of this medicine has not ("like others") had its birth in a single day, but one that has developed itself by degrees ever since introduced till now regarded the friend of suffering humanity. Its curative properties have been fully tested in thousands and thousands of cases, from the most simple eruption of the skin, to the deadliest enemy of the human race, "consumption," and in no instance where perseveringly adopted, has it failed to afford permanent relief.—*Mobile News.*

Marriages and Costly Living—Increase of Poverty and Decrease of Astonishment—Why Leap Year was a Failure.

[From the Albany Evening Journal.]

The statistics of Boston report that "Leap Year has been a failure," in the Modern Athens. There has been twenty per cent. less of marriages where this year than the last. The fact is by no means one to be joked over.

Funnily, however, the modern Athenian statisticians ascribe it to the passions and excitement of the recent Presidential election! Than this nothing could be more. If there was quite up to the Boston Hymenial-fire they would be in the way of an explanation of the lamentable fact! Why pitiful, that sense of Love and Marriage is crushingly dragged with alike at from $3 to $15 a yard—it is festooned with laces at prices to cause lookjaw to beat—expensive French bonnets flash through the meshes of the point d'Alencons at every part—silver plate, jewel thick upon leaves of "genteel residences," silver and silver-gilt and millinery bills for every purchasable luxury and necessary, more terrible than the bills of vultures, bitter the base of it, as votive leaves to the Fire Spirit circle of the oak in Autumn.

What effect has this protanation of the course of Marriage on the young men of Boston, who would fain bring to it their personal offerings?

Those statisticians can see it and hear it. The current of matrimonial marriageable humanity tend right by without stopping! Great sighs heaved from the bottom of prudent but hopeless hearts, are all that is given to them. Young artists, young authors, young doctors, merchants clerks, have served more yout' than chivalrous, get all sort of debt and earning comfortable and honorable subsistence for one, according to the scale of 1856, pass by quickly, alarmed by the evidences of the inexorable conditions attached to regulable marriage in these evil days of competition and social display

Abroad is becoming a laughing to them in the United States. The cost of provisions, the wages of labor, the rent of dwellings, the cost of the necessaries and luxuries of life, the unrelenting pressure upon the people in respectable society to dress richly and furnish showily, make the inevitable price of a family outfit of all the sale wife and infant comes of most of the young. Of the effect on the morals and character of a State in which celibacy is prohibited, it is unfeeingly shown by the making of wives, and all familiar with life in France and in Austria, Prudence and custom forbid marriage in the former country, where there is just material income to maintain the social and political pretensions. In the latter, the armed law holds another from the relations of husband and wife couples who have not property guarantees that their children will not become a burden to the State. In all ranks of its society income is the marriage control of France.

Marriage may as effectually be prohibited by the expenses of millinery ware and housefurnishing, as by a police regulation. If those gloomy Athenian statisticians will stand with their note books beside their marriage altar for two years to come, they will have to record a steadily diminishing wonder at the shrine. If all the Boston ladies as a society say, an evil, the penalty of a general repudiation of cotton goods and a storm of pinghan, will be paid in every house where there are daughters. Book the last between all mothers—all good mothers—to imitate, individually if not in concert, the wise conduct of the Empress woman of Brazil's "Upper Tendom." Their "Retrenchment Society" has been organized to make economy fashionable. In weekly meetings revive reports of superfluities discovered, and discuss the feasibility of further curtailments in household and personal expenses. Its members are mothers, and these their labors are for the purpose of making marriage, with their grown up daughters, by making it practicable for those young men whose capital is

CHAS. S. PEARCE. W. R. TOLLE. THOS. PEARCE. W. M. BOLTON.

PEARCE, TOLLE & CO.

JOBBERS OF

American & Foreign Dry Goods & Notions,

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, CAPS & READY-MADE CLOTHING,

MARKET STREET,

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

THE Undersigned respectfully inform the public and their old patrons, that they have recently enlarged and greatly improved their Store Rooms, and now in such arrangements with Importers and Manufacturers, as cannot fail to give entire satisfaction to their customers.

Our stock of BOOTS and SHOES and DOMESTIC GOODS having been placed in the hands of Manufacturers at an early day we shall be prepared to offer purchasers a Superior Assortment for the Spring, and will guarantee to furnish goods in this Market at Eastern prices, adding legitimate expenses.

We have now in Store the largest Stock we have ever carried over at this Season.

☞ Agents in this Market for "ANCHOR MILL" SHEETINGS, at Pittsburg prices.

Maysville, Jan. 17, 1857. PEARCE, TOLLE & CO.

JERRY F. YOUNG,

MERCHANT TAILOR

Second Street, 3 doors west of Market, MAYSVILLE, KY.

HE'S Constantly on hand a good assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS and TAILORS TRIMMINGS.

Also—A complete assortment of Gentlemens Furnishing Goods, consisting in part of Shirts, Drawers, Undershirts, Suspenders, Gloves, Cravats, and best workmanship. "Small profits and quick returns" is still our motto. Have a large and well selected stock of Clothing suitable to the Season, to which we invite the attention of our old patrons and the public generally.

☞ A complete assortment of Gentlemens Furnishing Goods, consisting in part of Shirts, Drawers, Undershirts, Suspenders, Gloves, Cravats, and best workmanship. "Small profits and quick returns" is still our motto. Have a large and well selected stock of Clothing suitable to the Season, to which we invite the attention of our old patrons and the public generally.

☞ All Goods made up to order, in fashionable style, and at short notice. [Jan. 7, '57.

JOS. H. BLACK,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

AND DEALER IN

Whiskey, Flour, Grain and Produce Generally,

PAYS the highest market price for Wheat, Rye and Barley; buys and sells Bourbon Whisky; and gives special attention to the Forwarding and Commission business.

Corner of Wall and Second Streets,

January 7th, 1857. MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

MENDERSON & BROTHER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS & MASONIC & ODD FELLOWS REGALIA

Corner of Market and Second Street, MAYSVILLE, KY.

Have just received their large and well selected stock of Clothing, suitable to the Season, to which we invite the attention of our old patrons and the public generally.

Our Stock is entirely Fresh and Seasonable, and we feel confident that our Goods will compare favorably with any other House in the Market. Our Stock is more complete than ever before, including a large and well selected stock of Hats, Caps, Trunks, Carpet Bags & Masonic & Odd Fellows Regalia, which we offer at the lowest prices.

Remember the Corner.

SWAN & CO.'S LOTTERIES!

SOUTHERN MILITARY ACADEMY

LOTTERY!

CLASS M.

To be drawn in the City of Atlanta, Georgia, in public, on

Saturday, January 10, 1857, on the plan of SINGLE NUMBERS!!

JNO. HERTEL & W. W. MCGUIRE, Commissioners.

30,000 TICKETS—2,880 PRIZES!!

NEARLY ONE PRIZE TO EVERY TEN TICKETS!

NOVEL SCHEME!

1 Prize of	$40,000	1 Prize of	$1,000
1 "	12,000	10 Prizes of	200
1 "	5,000	100 "	100
1 "	2,000	100 "	70
1 "	1,000		

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

4 Prizes of $400 to $40 Prize are $560
4 " 300 " 30 " 480
4 " 200 " 20 " 400
4 " 175 " 15 " 350
8 " 125 " 10 " 500
8 " 100 " 5 " 400
8 " 75 " 4 " 300
8 " 50 " 3 " 400
49 " 65 " 2 " 2,940
300 " 40 " 1 " 12,000

3,250 Prizes amounting to $30,000

WHOLE TICKETS, $10; HALVES $5;

QUARTERS $2.4.

The first 215 Prizes are decided in the usual manner.

The 3,000 Prizes of $40 will be determined by the last figure of the Number that draws the $40,000 Prize. For example, if the Number drawing the $40,000 Prize ends in No. 1, then all the Tickets where the number ends in 1 will be entitled to $40. If the Number ends with No. 2, then all the Tickets where the number ends in 2 will be entitled to $40, and so on to 0.

Certificates of Fractions will be sold at the following rates which is the rule:

Certificate of Package of 10 whole Tickets $100
" " 10 Half " 50
" " 10 Quarter " 25
" " 10 Eighth " 12½

Address orders for Tickets or Certificates either to S. SWAN & CO., *Atlanta, Ga.*, or S. SWAN, *Montgomery, Ala.*, or S. SWAN, *Box 200, Mobile, Ala.*

FORT GAINES ACADEMY LOTTERY,

Class 23.

To be drawn in the City of Atlanta, Ga., in public On Thursday, January 29, 1857, on the plan of

SINGLE NUMBERS.

30,000 Tickets—3,307 Prizes.

NEARLY ONE PRIZE TO EVERY NINE TICKETS.

BRILLIANT SCHEME:

1 Prize of	$25,000	1 Prize of	$3,000
1 "	10,000	10 "	1,000
1 "	10,000	10 "	1,000
1 "	10,000	10 "	1,000
1 "	4,000	10 "	4,000
1 "	3,000	10 "	3,000
1 "	3,000	10 "	1,000
20 Prizes of	300	100 "	2,000
100 "	200	100 "	20,000
100 "	70	100 "	7,000
100 "	50	100 "	5,000
2,000 "	40	100 "	120,000

3,307 Prizes amounting to $204,000

WHOLE TICKETS, $10; HALVES $5;

QUARTERS $2.4.

The first 207 Prizes are decided in the usual manner.

The 3,100 Prizes of $40 will be determined by the last figure of the Number that draws the $40,000 Prize. For example, if the Number drawing the $40,000 Prize ends in No. 1, then all the Tickets where the number ends in 1 will be entitled to $40. If the Number ends with No. 2, then all the Tickets where the number ends in 2 will be entitled to $40, and so on to 0.

Certificates of Fractions will be sold at the following rates which is the rule:

Certificate of Package of 10 Whole Tickets $100
" " 10 Half " 50
" " 10 Quarter " 25
" " 10 Eighth " 12½

Address orders for Tickets or Certificates of Packages of Tickets either to

S. SWAN & CO., *Atlanta, Ga.*, or S. SWAN, *Montgomery, Ala.*, or S. SWAN, *Box 200, Mobile, Ala.*

PLAN OF THE LOTTERY.

150,000 numbers are contained in all to be on the Tickets are numbered from 1 to 150,000. The Prizes are placed in another Wheel. A number is drawn from the number Wheel, and at the same time a Prize is drawn from the Prize Wheel. The Prize drawn is placed against the Number drawn—Information is regarded until all the Prizes are drawn out.

IN ORDERING TICKETS OR CERTIFICATES, remit the money in a Post Office Money Order, or in notes at the risk of the Drawer. The Prizes are ordered, on receipt of which they will be forwarded by the mail.

☞ Prizes and Schemes Numbers and Prizes will be sent to purchasers immediately after the drawing.

☞ Persons ordering Tickets will write their signatures plain, and give their Post Office, County and State.

☞ Remember that every Prize is drawn, and paid in full without deduction.

☞ Lists of the Prizes and number paid immediately after the drawing—the Prizes at the usual time of thirty days, in full without deduction.

All communications strictly confidential.

Prize Tickets cashed or renewed in other Tickets at office office.

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

LOOK OUT FOR THE RUNAWAY.

RANAWAY from the subscribers at Grassy Lick, Carter County, Kentucky, on the 16th inst., a negro boy named Jim; a bright mulatto about 18 years of age, 5 feet 7½ inches high, weighs about 150 pounds, dark grey eyes and black hair, inclined to stoop—has a scar on one side of his face, caused by a small bullet, is a smart intelligent, good looking and talkative, and will no doubt try to make his escape to Canada. I will pay the above reward to any person who may take him up and secure him so that I may get him again, or in proportion for any part of the time, if taken at a less distance.

JOHN D. GRAY & CO.

Grassy Lick, Carter Co., Ky., Dec. 24, 1856-1m.

SLEIGH BELLS.

A Lot of Patent Sleigh Bells just received in time for the first snow. Call soon.

ANDERSON & ANDREWS,

Price Line Ave.

Dec. 24, 1857. 20 and 22, Market street.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore between January & Richeson, in Log Commission, Grocery and Produce Business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the House will please present them for settlement. The business in future will be paid to either of us. A. M. JANUARY,

JNO. H. RICHESON.

May 1st, January 7th, 1857.

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

HAVING purchased Mr. Jno. H. Richeson's entire interest in the Warehouse Property, on Line Street, and Second Street, Rear Stores, I will continue the Commission, Grocery and Produce Business, as heretofore, under the firm name of January & Co. My Warehouse are fireproof, and being large and conveniently arranged, I am prepared to accommodate my friends and the public in receiving and forwarding Goods in the most expeditious manner, on the most reasonable terms. Cash advances will be made on Produce or other articles that may be offered, and all business entrusted to my care will receive my prompt attention.

A. M. JANUARY.

Maysville, January 7th, 1857.

30 CASES OF FRENCH PREMIUM BLACKING, JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

Jan. 7, 1857. ANDERSON & ANDREWS.

CHAS. S. PEARCE. W. R. TOLLE. THOS. PEARCE. W. M. BOLTON.

PEARCE, TOLLE & CO.

JOBBERS OF

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MARKET STREET,

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

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Our stock of BOOTS and SHOES and DOMESTIC GOODS having been placed in the hands of Manufacturers at an early day we shall be prepared to offer purchasers a Superior Assortment for the Spring, and will guarantee to furnish goods in this Market at Eastern prices, adding legitimate expenses.

We have now in Store the largest Stock we have ever carried over at this Season.

☞ Agents in this Market for "ANCHOR MILL" SHEETINGS, at Pittsburg prices.

Maysville, Jan. 17, 1857. PEARCE, TOLLE & CO.

LYON'S KATHAIRON.

Has now become the standard preparation for the hair. Its merits are well known. 1,000,000 BOTTLES Have been sold in the last year, and great superiority over all other articles of the kind. The great demand for this preparation is its popularity is that the quality of the article.

KATHAIRON

Has always remained unchanged, and it is the only article that has lifted hair out, imparted beautiful life, and a healthy and rich glossy appearance and imparts a delightful perfume. It is recommended by all its friends as the best preparation for the hair ever introduced. Sold by druggists throughout the United States, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, and South America.

HEATH, WYNKOOP, & Co., Proprietors, 106 Maiden Lane, New York, and sole Manufacturers of Perfumery of all kinds, and in great variety. [Dec. 24th, 1856-6m.

ON SATURDAY, THE THIRD DAY OF JANUARY, 1857,

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW YORK,

Will issue the first Number of a Weekly Newspaper, entitled

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION.

This will spare neither labor nor expense to make it in every respect worthy to the World—one whose cheerful and genial character will render it welcome at every fireside, and which while its constant and devotion to the principles of right and justice shall win the appreciation of the thoughtful, will be so in form and in fact to the social view on Political, Social, and Moral questions to diffuse useful information, and to cultivate the graces and amenities of life.

HARPER'S WEEKLY will contain a full and impartial summary of the Political, Social, Religious, Commercial, and Literary News of the Day. It will place before the reader, in the most lucid form, the results of the information of points the literature of fiction, and the creations of Art. It will in a word, also be a complete and entire picture of the age in which we live.

It will also be a Family Newspaper, adapted to the taste the imagination and the feelings, its record comprehensive and impartial, and its tone the most American writers, who will contribute to its pages, will be encouraged to speak their mind upon all their subjects which shall do it. Considerations will themselves of ample selections from the best and purest literature of the Old and New World. The first Number will contain the commencement of Mr. THACKERY'S New novel, Lady Ann's Revenge, from early sheets just received. The Publisher will be confirmed from week to week, to the publication in advance of this they will keep a vigilant eye upon the books of the English, French and German Periodical press, and will spare no pains to make it acceptable to the purpose under their charge.

HARPER'S WEEKLY is not intended to any way to supersede or take the place of HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Each Periodical will contain itself in its own peculiar sphere, and no number of the contents of the one will appear in the other.

HARPER'S WEEKLY will contain Sixteen pages of its, size of the *London Illustrated News*, each Number complising as much matter as an ordinary octavo volume. It will be printed in large type and upon paper suitable for binding, and as the paper will be stereotyped, back numbers can always be supplied, so that Subscribers will be able at any time to complete their files. At the end of every Six Months, each volume, and Covers will be prepared for the convenience of those who wish to bind their copies.

TERMS.

HARPER'S WEEKLY will appear every *Saturday Morning*, and will be sold at *Five Cents a Copy*. It will be mailed to Subscribers at the following rates, payment being invariably required in advance:

One Copy for Twenty Weeks,	$1 00
One Copy for One Year,	2 00
Four Copies for Two Years,	4 00
Five Copies for One Year,	8 00
Twelve Copies for One Year,	20 00
Twenty-five Copies for One Year,	40 00

December 17th, 1856-1m

PHALON'S PAPHIAN LOTION,

Or, Floral Beautifier.

A great Cosmetic for beautifying the skin and preserving the complexion. It eradicates Tan, Sallow Tint, Sunburn, Freckles, Pimples, Scalds, Burns, etc. A nice and sufficient for the Pleasant and effective. After shaving, it allays irritation, it is very soothing to the skin. It keeps the skin free from all Pimples, and the complexion of the skin it will be found to be a great remedy. Price thus Dollar per bottle.

PHALON'S MAGIC HAIR DYE,

Is a very Superior Natural Dyes in the world. Its long use has proved it to be equal comparison, being a complete production, no injury to the most delicate hair. It is easily applied, and you can obtain a black or a brown which will not be detected. It will not it from nature itself. Price $1 and 1 50 per box.

Manufactured solely by E. Phalon, at 197 Broadway, New York, and for sale by all Druggists, Fancy Goods Dealers, Hotels, N. Y. and all Druggists and Fancy Stores in the United States and Canada.

PHALON'S CHEMICAL HAIR INVIGORATOR.

The most complete article of the kind ever before offered to the public. It has stood the test of twenty years in the country, and yet one of the many imitations of imitations have been able to compete with it. It eradicates Dandruff, and is beautifying the Hair, and keeping the head clear from dandruff, etc. It is unquestionably in short the everything Hair Dressing. Sold by druggists and $1 per bottle. [Dec 10, 1856 6m

Sign of the Big Axe!

TO COOPERS.

WE have constantly on hand every description of Coopers Tools of superior make.

A large lot of *Mafflin's* celebrated *Iron Hoops*, suitable for Sugar Hogsheads, Tobacco Hogsheads, and Flour Barrels.

☞ Also, a large lot of Hickory Hoops, of all sizes, and of the best quality.

The entire dark, rich mould, from one to five feet, is greatly yielding and peculiarly adapted for grazing cattle and sheep, or the cultivation of the cereals, grasses, etc. As to pasture and bracing, the climate more healthy, mild and equable than that of any other part of the United States. Water and springs of excellent water abound.

Farming in cultivating and great productiveness are the well known characteristic of Illinois lands. Trees are not required to be cut down, and stumps and roots grubbed out, as is necessary the case in cultivating new land in the other Western States. Great Indian corn, grown on the newly broken sod, usually repays the cost of plowing and fencing.

When broken, the newly-turned soil leaves to yield very *large profits*. A man with a plow and a pair of cattle can easily cultivate one and a half or two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking ready for corn or wheat, at from $3 to $3 per acre. The cost of improvements on the land may be stated and found the first, and under a *high state of cultivation* the second year.

Corn, grain, cattle, etc., will be forwarded at reasonable rates to Chicago, or any Eastern, and to Cairo for the Southern market.

Bituminous coal is extensively mined along the Road, and is transported at a reasonable freight being furnished at many points at $3.50 to $4.00 per ton. Wood can be had at the same rate per cord. Interest on the purchase money is required to be paid in part of the State, near the line of the Road, in Bradley, Iroquois, Ford, Livingston, Lee, and others; the best *water colors*, Crayons, Pastels, Brushes, Drawing Papers all sizes. Drafting Cut Paper, Tracing Paper, Tracing Cloth, &c. &c. All of which will be furnished at the lowest prices.

G. W. BLATTERMAN, 52 street.

Maysville, Oct. 7, '56

HATS & CAPS.

THE Subscriber has just received a large and superior assortment of FALL AND WINTER HATS, of every description, Silk and Fur Black, Brown, Chaut, Nutria and Pearl Imitated Caps, &c. I am now manufacturing a No. 1 *Fur Silk Hat for Five Dollars*. Give me a call.

JAMES WOEMALD,

Second street, four doors from Market.

Maysville, Ky., Oct. 1, '56.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WOULD call attention to the world-wide renowned *MAGICAL PANACEA, ALLA RILLA & ARIS VERSIPOLA* for Purifying the blood for sale by MACKEY & WOOD.

Nov. 27, '56.

WAITERS.

SINGLE and in sets of superior quality and beautiful style just received.

GEO. ANDERSON & ANDREWS.

Sign of the Big Axe. Market Street.

Maysville, Sept. 15th, '56.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

I Am now prepared to supply all demands for SCHOOL BOOKS, having received a large supply of the latest editions, embracing all the different kinds used in the Public Schools of country.

G. W. BLATTERMAN, 52 street.

September 10.

Gross BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS, the most delicious and unsurpassed Perfume for Toilet, for sale by

Oct. 27, '56 SEATON, SHARPE & CO.

WANTED—MUSTARD SEED for which we will pay the highest market price, delivered at our store.

Oct. 21, '56 SEATON, SHARPE & CO.

50 Ounces SULPHATE QUININE, for sale at manufacturers price by the agent of *Chemistry*, from the celebrated manufacturing chemists *Powers & Weightman, of Philadelphia*, received and for sale by

Oct. 22, '56 SEATON, SHARPE & CO.

TANNER'S OIL.

A Few Cakes just received from Boston—fresh as we warrant it—for sale by

Oct. 13, '56 SEATON, SHARPE & CO.

RISE IN THE OHIO.

WE have been enabled, by the late rise in the river, to receive a very large supplies of DRY GOODS, which we will sell from our low rates, which now makes our *Stock full and complete*. To which we would respectfully invite the attention and patronage of all.

SEATON, SHARPE & CO.

Nov. 18, '56

FRIEND OF HUMANITY,

Read this, Preserve it, and show it to your Neighbor.

DR. T. J. NICHOLS, late Surgeon and Physician of the MENNONIA INSTITUTE, the Great Western Water Cure, at Yellow Springs, O. respectfully, has published a little book of 64 pages, entitled—

THE DISEASES OF WOMEN,

THEIR NATURE, CAUSES, PREVENTION & CURE.

Containing a great variety of instances of successful treatment, signed by respectable and well known farmers living in the neighborhood of the above Water Cure, showing the great success of the Author in curing fevers, medicine, or fees. Let every female who desires to be free from fevers, or medicine, or fees. Let every female who desires to be free from fevers, or medicine, or fees. Let every female who desires to be free from fevers, or

Weekly Magazine Express

CARRIER'S ADDRESS

To the Patrons of the

WEEKLY EXPRESS

JANUARY 1, 1857.

The feet of time never standeth still,
Ever it goeth forwardly;
So, here I am, on New Year's day,
To wish you all a blessing.

All you who take and read the "Express,"
(As all must read, who take it),
They will be friends to me and all,
And do me no offenses.

But, who are you?" You will exclaim—
"Well, here's my frank confession—
I am the Devil of all "Extras,"
The naughty in the express-ion.

I've never failed to bring it you,
In summer and thro' winter,
And I'm a Jester in Spirit, and now bait forming,
The P. D. pray, remember.

That the's a cloud may have dimmed your path,
In the year just now departed,
The infant year, with its smiling face,
Must make you merry-hearted.

And, if the sunshine of your life
Has flowed on calm and even,
I wish you since more cloudless still
In Eighteen, Fifty-seven.

Economy of Feeding Farm Stock, Steamed Food.

The scarcity of grain in the year 1854 and 1856 has led to the investigation of more economical methods of feeding farm stock. Thousands of farmers who had formerly been in the habit of feeding hogs, cattle and horses upon dry corn in the ear, have found a saving of at least twenty per cent, by shelling or cleaning the corn fed to their stock.—But recently, still greater improvement has been adopted by a system of more thorough preparation of the food by steaming or boiling, which renders it more perfectly adapted to the natural demand of the animal economy, thus securing the perfect digestion of all the grain contained.

On the 16th of July last, Mr. Samuel H. Clay, of Bourbon county, Ky., put up six thirty-two gallon kettles, to steam eight hundred pounds each. These he fed twelve days on cooked meal—taking 50 pounds of meal adding water, and boiling it until the meal had absorbed sufficient water to swell up to *four hundred and fifty pounds of mush.*—This was fed to six hogs twelve days. The gain of each hog from twenty-five to fifty pounds. This was by the way of preparation for the experiment. The hogs were then separated into three lots, and placed in three pens, and fed as follows:—The first lot Nos. 1 and 2, were fed on boiled corn, and consumed, in this time, nearly seven bushels when dry. Under this treatment the two gained 102 pounds. Nos. 3 and 4 were fed the same length of time on boiled meal, prepared as detailed above.—The meal when dry, was less than five bushels; No. 3 gained thirty pounds, and 4 gained fifty pounds.

Numbers 5 and 6 were fed on *dry corn* for the same period, and consumed seven bushels and one peck. No 5 gained 10 pounds and No. 6 gained 32 pounds. Taking the average gain of the hogs in the separate pens under the various forms of feeding, and estimating the value of the corn at 28 cents per bushel, it brings the cost of the meat gained per pound, as follows:—No. 1 and 2, fed on boiled corn, at 1 cent and 9 mills per pound; No. 3 and 4, fed on cooked meal, at 1 cent and 6 mills per pound; and Nos. 5 and 6, fed on dry corn, at 3 cents and 9 mills.

At the end of thirty days the hogs were changed and fed as follows: Nos. 6 and 6, that had been fed on dry corn, were changed and fed on cooked meal for twenty-six days, they consumed in that time six bushels and gained together 74 pounds! Nos. 3 and 4, that had been fed on cooked meal, were now fed the same length of time (twenty six days) on dry corn and consumed *six and a half bushels.* No. 3 gained 34 pounds, and No. 4 gained 10 pounds. Nos. 1 and 2 were continued on boiled corn, with about the same result as on the first trial. Estimating the corn as above, the cost of the gain of Nos. 5 and 6, fed on boiled meal, was *one and a half cents* per pound. The gain of Nos. 3 and 4, fed on dry corn, cost four cents and one mill per pound.

Taking the extremes in the experiment, it will be seen that No. 5, when fed on dry corn, consumed 202 pounds and gained but ten pounds in thirty days, which brings the cost of the pork gained at 10 cents and one mill per pound. The same animal, when put on boiled meal, in the second trial of twenty-six days, consumed but 117 pounds and gained 40 pounds, which reduces the cost to *one cent and four mills per pound.* No. 6, when fed on cooked meal, reduced the cost to *one cent and three mills per pound,* and when changed to dry corn increased the cost to *nine cents and one mill per pound.*

Recent trials in feeding milch cows on steamed food, show equal advantage in the increase of milk and condition of cows over the ordinary method of feeding.—*Valley Farmer.*

BOW AT THE HOOK.—A few days since,

a Roxbury Friend, at the close of his labors for the day, was enjoying the comfortable ride home from his office in the city, in an omnibus partly filled with ladies, a gentleman upon the sidewalk signaled the driver to stop, and, throwing open the door, sprung into the vehicle. His first step toward a seat, unfortunately, influenced somewhat by the motion of the omnibus, brought his right foot in contact with a lady's dress; and as, with a hasty expression, he strove to extricate it from the embrace of the hoop, he found himself plunged forward, and, in a twinkling found his left foot in the same unfortunate connection with a hoop on the other side. He was much more at home than he had bargained for. For a moment he seemed fairly nonplussed. "Good heavens, madam!" said he, and then, nervously pulling in the hoop, he crept out of the omnibus, and went! I thought I was getting into an omnibus, but *I find it's a cooper's shop!*—*Portfolio.*

☞The Georgians about Savannah used to tell a story of old Judge Dooley. The Judge was once up to a grocery where he was defendant in a case on trial before him, and as it is the fashion in regions where a high state of civilization prevails, to challenge the bench as well as jurymen, he was served with a hostile message before he was noticed by the next morning. "I won't fight!" said the Judge. "You are a coward, sir!" "You are I am," replied the Judge; "and your principal knew it, or he would not have challenged me." The bearer of the challenge, a man rich as the Judge was poor in cash, but his honor already slipped out of bed the back side, seizing the bolster and using it as a shield. "I'll publish you as a poltroon in every paper in the Union!" exclaimed the exasperated second. "Go as fast," said the Judge; "I'd rather fill a hemp cravat than a coward!" The bearer of the hollow challenge gave additional emphasis to his words. The repentant gentleman withdrew, and—the Judge slept.

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS,
FROM
ALBERT G. RICHARDSON'S
Advertising Agent and Corresponding Office
No. 265 Broadway, (opposite the Park,)
NEW YORK.

IF IS NOT A DYE!

GREY hair, Baldness, Dandruff and Itching of the hair or scalp, read the following letter:

Mss. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD HAIR RESTORER.

Rev. M. THOCHER (60 years of age), Pitcher, Chenango County, N. Y. "My hair is now restored to its original color and texture."

Rev. W. CUTTER, Ed. Mother's Magazine, N. Y. My hair is changed to its natural color and growing rapidly."—&c.&c.

Rev. R. P. STONE, D. D., Concord, N. H.—"My hair which was gray, is now restored to its natural color."

Rev. O. CLENDENIN, Chicago, Ill, "I can add my testimony to the testimony of my friends."

Rev. D. T. WOOD, Middletown, N. Y. "My hair has greatly thickened, and also that of one of my family, who was becoming bald."

Rev. J. J. TUSTIN, Charleston, S. C. "The whole hair is thoroughly revitalized, and new hair forming."

Rev. H. PRINK, Silver Creek, N. Y. "It has produced a good effect on my hair, and I can, and do recommend it."

Rev. COS. McKEE, Pastor of West D. R. Church N. Y., recommends it.

Rev. D. MORRIS, Cross River, N. Y., also, and Mrs. Rev. H. A. PRATT, Hamden, N. Y.

We might swell this list, but if the above fail to convince, THE TRUTH will hold by all the principal merchants in the United States, Cuba, and Canada. Wholesale and Retail Depot, No. 345, Broadway, cor. Walker street, New York. Some dealers try to sell articles instead of this, on which they make more profit. If so, write us or depot for circular and information.

October 25, '56.—6 mo.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

BE NOT DECEIVED by base imitations.—HERMAN CLARK & CO'S GENUINE COD LIVER OIL never disappoints, and long experience has proved it superior to all others, and the only reliable cure for CONSUMPTION. As there is a great deal of spurious oil in the market adulterated with sea oil, wha'e oil, &c., too much care cannot be taken to procure the genuine.

Our Cod Oil is made at our own factory in New Foundland, and each bottle has our signature over the cork, be careful to get HERMAN CLARK & CO'S Cod Liver Oil, *north of Mr. Ingersoll's*, and, further, there has been an article introduced, called Rushton's, which is in no way connected with H. C. & Co., or H. C. & Co. Sold by druggists.

October 22, '56.—3mo.

☞YOUR HAIR IS FALLING OFF, it can be prevented by using Ayer's Hair Vigor, and luxuriant growth, by the use of BALLARD'S HAIR PASTEURE, price 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 per bottle. By perfumers.

IF YOUR HAIR IS GRAY, there is nothing equal to BALLARD'S HAIR DYE. It is a darker shade, from brown to the most superb black, without staining or injuring the hair or the skin. It was for three generations the favorite dye, it was a premium at the World's Fair, and I the endorsement of those eminent chemists, Drs. Chilton and Tracy.

Manufactured, sold and applied at 458 and 500 Broadway, New York.

Oct. 8, '56.—1y

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & COMPANY,

BANKER'S,

Cor. Pine and Nassau Streets, New York,

ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travellers, available in all the *principal cities of the world.* Also,

MERCANTILE CREDITS

on the usual terms for Merchants. Also, Mercantile *ies. Peabody & Co.* London, and *Bank of New South Wales*, Australia.

Bills of Exchange and Cash Credits on California and Australia, furnished on application.

Interest Allowed on current accounts and special deposits, subject to arrangement.

October 1, 1856—1y.

LOOKING GLASSES

AND PICTURE FRAMES.

Phenix Looking Glass and Picture Frame manufactory,

HORRACE V. SIGLER,

No. 423, 290 and 292 Greenwich a reet, corner of Beach, New York.

October 1, 1856.—1y

FIRST PREMIUM

GOLD MEDAL PIANO FORTES.

STEINWAY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS, 84 Walker street, near Broadway, New York. Invite public attention to their newly improved Piano Fortes, with and without the Patent Frame, pronounced superior to any other instruments now before the public, by the most competent judges.

Steinway & Son were awarded three *first* Prize Medals within the last year, in competition with the most celebrated manufacturers of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the *Best* Piano Fortes.

Every instrument warranted for three years, to give entire satisfaction, or the purchase money will be refunded.

October 1, 1856.—1y

HAZLETON & BROTHERS,

PIANO FORTE

MANUFACTURERS,

No. 200, Centre Street, New York.

Where may be found a superior assortment of Piano Fortes, in Plain and Ornamental Cases, from 6½ to 7 octaves, of the best materials, and pronounced by distinguished artists to be unsurpassed. Will be sold on the most reasonable terms and warranted to stand in any climate.

Orders from the country promptly attend to and all pianos guaranteed to give satisfaction, or if not, the Piano may be returned, and the money will be refunded, paying the freight.

At the Great Exhibition at the Crystal Palace New York, 1853, a Prize Medal was awarded to HAZLETON BROTHERS, for the superior quality of their Piano Fortes, which were pronounced for *Tone, Elasticity, and Durability of Tone*, and *Elegant Workmanship*, by the following *Distinguished Artists*—WILLIAM NORRIS, *Charleston*, Inventor of Musical Instruments, ULLIAN, MAX MARETZEK, *Esq.*, H. R. PAINE, Esq., S. SCHULTZ, T. EISFELDT, Z. MEIGNER, EMELIUS GIRAC, DWIGHT, *Chorus Master Jenny Lind*, JULIO, J. BRISTOW, *Secretary on Musical Instruments.*

June 18th, 1856.—1y

POTICHOMANIE.

The new and beautiful art of ornamenting the simplest Glass Vessel to resemble the FINEST PAINTED CHINA, AT A TIME OF THE COST, is creating an immoderate excitement. Ladies and Gentlemen are alike fascinated with this delightful occupation. A chaste and elegant amusement for Children and Schools, encouraging a taste for grace in design and harmony in the arrangement of colors. The whole Art can be perfectly acquired in half an hour. Book of Instruction accompanies each. Handsome Glass Vases, Book, and every Article required $5, sent by Express.

CONTENTS: SEARY & Co., Wholesale Store, No. 345, Broadway, cor. Walker, New York.

THE EYE AND EAR.

During my late tour in Europe, I obtained several new instruments, and Remedies of incalculable value in my specialties. To perfectly accomplish a cure in Deafness, Singing in the Ear and Discharges, by an entirely new process. My "Treatise on the Ear" (pp. 50 cts.), also, A CRITICAL ESSAY, which moves and look exactly like the natural ear, and are inserted without any operation, and all remedies, forwarded by mail. *Consultations together receive special attention.*

JAMES W. POWELL, M. D.,

Office, 502 Broadway, New York.

June 13, 1856.—1y

EMPLOYMENT.

AGENTS (either travelling or local) for Newspapers and Periodicals, are requested to send address, enclose, their address to the undersigned, and they will be furnished with a business which will yield them from $100 to 200 per month, profit. They will please state what News paper they prefer, and have business enough for—persons who have not hitherto engaged in business, but who would like to engage as such, will also have our wish a call. Address, with full address County and State written plainly.

WRIGHT, MASON & CO. New York.

September 10, '56.—3mo.

MACCABOY SNUFF.

Barrel just received, such as we have sold for years, and which has been pronounced by a competent judge the best of all other brands.

JERRY P. YOUNG'S

MAYSVILLE INSTITUTE.

THE next Scholastic Year of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in September. The Principal, Miss J. E. Faxon, will be aided by competent Teachers, as the interests of the School may demand.

The course of study embraces the elementary and higher English Branches, Latin, the Modern Languages, Music, Painting, and Drawing.

A preparatory department for Young Ladies will be held at the close of each scholastic year. Such Young Ladies as have completed the prescribed course of study, will be entitled to a Diploma, and all the honors of regular graduates.

Tuition per quarter in Primary Department $5 00
" " Junior " 7 50
" " Senior " 10 00

Board can be obtained in private families at customary prices.

All bills payable quarterly, and no deductions will be made, except in cases of protracted illness.

S. S. MINER, President.

J. E. FAXON, Principal.

Maysville, August 2, 1856-tf.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

I Am now prepared to supply all demands for any textbook, Public or Private Schools. I have a supply of the latest editions embracing all the different kinds in use in this section of country.

G. W. BLATTERMAN.

August 20 Second street.

TRUNKS, HAND TRUNKS AND CARPET BAGS.

A fine assortment of well made Trunks Hand Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c., for sale, and for sale, at the Saddlery and Harness establishment of the undersigned on Second Street.

Sept. 20, 1856. T. R. HICKETTS.

PORT ROYALES POCKET BOOKS &c

I AM just receiving from New York a large assortment of Porte-Monaies, Pocket Books, Purses, Card Cases, &c., &c. All of the newest patterns and prices. Call and examine for yourselves.

G. W. BLATTERMAN.

Maysville, Oct. 8, 1856.

SADDLES.

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand, at his establishment, Second Street, a good assortment of Gentlemen and Ladies' Saddles, which he offers the best materials, and the latest styles. Let those wanting a really fine article, at a moderate price, call and see them.

Sept. 26. T. R. HICKETTS.

AYER'S

CHERRY PECTORAL

For the rapid Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

The *Cherry* remedies are offered to the public as the best, most powerful, and most medical science can afford. AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS have been prepared with the utmost skill which the medical profession of this age possesses, and their effects show they have virtues which surpass any combination of medicines hitherto known. Other preparations do more or less good; but this comes far beyond complaints, we know, and so surely, as to prove an efficacy and a power to uproot disease beyond any remedy that has been known before. By removing the obstructions of the internal organs and stimulating them into healthy action, they remove the fountains of life and vigor—health courses anew through the body, and the sick man is well again. They are adapted to disease, and disease only, for when taken by one in health they produce but little effect. This is the peculiarity of a medicine, it is antagonistic to disease, and no more. Tender children may take them with impunity; the aged, whose foul blood has burst out in scrofula till his skin is covered with sores; who stands, or sits, or lies in anguish. He has been drenched inside and out with every potion which ingenuity could suggest. Give him these PILLS, and see the effect; see the scabs fall from his body; see the new, fair skin that has grown under them; see his eye open and be clear. Give them to him whose angry humors have planted rheumatism in his joints and bear him about, and he screams with pain; or too has been soaked through every muscle of his system in the liniments and lotions; give him these PILLS to purify his blood; they may not cure him, for, alas! there are cases which no mortal power can cure; but mark, he will be free from pain, and now he walks alone; they have cured him.

Give them to the child, whose blood, whose growing stomach has long ago eaten every smile from his face and every energy from his limbs. See his appetite return, and with it his health; see the new man. See her that was radiant with health and loveliness blasted and withered by the blight of disease; see her, with the dreadful truth in her eye, that she is a wreck, and that