# Weekly Maysville Express.

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

VOL. 5. MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1857. NO 35.

THE MAYSVILLE EXPRESS

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING BY ROBERT McKEE,

AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 square or less, 1 insertion, | $1.00 |
| " each additional insertion, | 50 |
| 1 " one month, | 3.00 |
| 1 " two months, | 5.00 |
| 1 " three months, | 6.00 |
| 1 " six months, | 8.00 |
| 1 " one year, | 12.00 |

Yearly Advertisements as agreed upon.

Advertisements outside of the regular business of yearly advertisers, will be charged extra.

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, South side of Second Street, between Court and Market.*


## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.


H. A. KEMPER, SURGEON Dentist. Office on Second street, Bank Building, Maysville, Ky. apl

DR. SHACKLEFORD CONTINUES the practice of his profession in Maysville and vicinity. Office on Third, between Market and Sutton Streets. Jan 1, '57.

DR. H. L. PARRY,

HAVING Permanently Located at Maysville, tenders his Professional Services to the Citizens of that place and vicinity.

☞ Office on Main street. [aug. 24, '57-3m*

JOHN T. DYE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

*Maysville, Ky.,*

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to him. Office on Second street, Bank Building. [may 8th, 1857.

D. K. WHIS,

Attorney at Law,

ASHLAND, KENTUCKY.

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

F. R. BIERBOWER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

*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.

☞ Office on Court Street, opposite the Eagle Buildings. Nov. 4, 1857-1y

EMERY WHITAKER,

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 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

J. C. ADAMS,

Attorney at Law,

*GREENSUPPORG, KY.*

HAVING resumed the Practice of the Law, will attend promptly to any business entrusted to my care in Greenup and adjoining counties. [August 6th, 1856-tf

THOMAS Y. PAYNE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

*MAYSVILLE, KY.*

WILL practice Law in the Counties of Mason, Bracken, Fleming, Lewis and Nicholas, and in the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Any business entrusted to him shall be strictly and faithfully attended to. May 16, 1856.

JOSEPH H. ALEXANDER,

Attorney at Law,

FLEMINGSBURG, KY.,

WILL give immediate attention to all business which may be intrusted to his care. He will practice Law in the Courts of Fleming and adjoining counties. Oct. 29, 1856.—1y.

TAYLOR & McCUTCHEON

Attorneys at Law,

*Maysville, Ky.*

H. TAYLOR. JAMES McCUTCHEON.

*Office Third Street, opposite the Court House.*

WILL give prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care, and will practice in the courts of Mason and adjoining counties. Feb. 24, 1853.

LAW NOTICE.

Stanton & Clevenland.

R. 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 of Mr. Cleaveland at *Augusta, Ky.* Nov. 7-tf.

GEO. M. 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 entrusted to his care. Office on Main street opposite the Court House.

Greenupsburg, Ky., June 12, 1855.

R. E. STANTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

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

☞ *Collections made in any part of North ern Kentucky.* [aug. 13, 1855.

BROWN, STANTON & WALKER.

Attorneys at Law.

WILLIAM A. BROWN, FREDRICK P. STANTON and J. KNOX WALKER, offer their professional services in the Supreme Court of the United States, the Circuit Courts, and the Departments in Washington and in the courts of Virginia.

Mr. Stanton in Washington, office, 569 G st., near the State Department.

Mr. Walker in Wheeling, Va., corner of Market and Court Square.

Washington City, D. C., May 9th 1856-tf.

EWELL, TAYLOR & GLEASON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

No. 6, Pearl street, between Broadway and Park Row, NEW YORK.


## THE EXPRESS.

ROBERT McKEE, ..... Editor

### Sketches of the History of the Mexican War—Personal and Political—Continued.

From the Washington City States.

**Gen. Hitchcock—History of the Mexican War.**

The sudden appearance of "E. A. Hitchcock," acting inspector general of the American Army in Mexico, and his brevet brigadier general," before the public in the newspapers, and the tenor of his letter therein published, animad verting on previous statements, impugning the motives and attacking the character of Major General Pillow, naturally creates a desire to know the military and moral standing of the party who thus censures and repudiates the manly and military courage of one who ranked him as a soldier, and whose reputie is certainly more extensive as a man. "Of this fact Gen. Hitchcock seems to be conscious; and he affixes, under his signature, such official titles as he believes might or should recommend the statements made over it. Still as the announcement does not seem to be completely sufficient. Excepting to some persons in the army, Gen. Hitchcock's name is by no means familiar; and the question, "Who is Hitchcock?" what Hitchcock?" "which Hitchcock?" &c., &c., suggest some slight reviews of his life—at least such as are intimately connected with the difficulties between Major General Scott and Pillow; and which will account not only for the appearance of the letter, but for the acrimonious spirit which characterizes it.

General Hitchcock resigned his commission in the army some twenty years since, and as he informs us, "sought a self-imposed retirement to pursue a course of study altogether private and personal." Into this privacy we shall not follow him. We shall confine ourselves to his public life, and base our remarks entirely on the sworn statements of General Scott and himself, and on the inevitable conclusions springing therefrom. As General Hitchcock comes out for the "benefit of history," it is but just that the public should have the benefit of his history. As he attempts to make a record for another man, he can have no objections to an exposition of that record he has already made for himself.

We have stated before that a reader of General Hitchcock's letter would be led, by its tone, to conjecture that some private spleen had inspired it. On examining the public record, sufficient reasons are afforded for all the animosity General Hitchcock could master, at the same time that it gives even more potent reasons for his silence. Nothing less than sheer recklessness of public opinion and disregard of character must have induced him to "rush in" where he has thus demanding the republication of an exposition of himself.

For some ten years General Hitchcock has been suffering under such obsitiemeats at the hands of General Pillow as should, we imagine, have solemnly warned him against drawing any attention to it.

Whoever will look into the published trial of Gen. Pillow, in which he came out so triumphant, will but too readily see the motives of Gen. Hitchcock in thrusting himself into this controversy, and indulging in so much abuse of Gen. Pillow. General Pillow, however, may not recognize his adversary in setting his polish aside, yet, he will feel called upon to handy words with a man who has submitted, for ten years, to such a character as Pillow gave him.

Upon the noted trial of Gen. Pillow at the prosecution of Gen. Scott, the sworn evidence of Hitchcock (then Colonel) and Gen. Scott was of such a nature as to utterly confound each other. In Pillow's defence some of the facts are briefly summed up thus:

"It is within the recollection of the Court and all persons present at the time, that when the infamously false and slanderous letter of Col. Hitchcock, (written while I was under arrest, under charges awaiting the appointment of a court for my trial, and before the very matter with which I was charged, calculated and intended to prejudice the public mind, had cause it to prejudge the very question on which I was to be tried—published in the New York Courier and Enquirer—and false in almost every particular;) when this letter was produced before this Court, and was about to be read upon its shameless author, and through him upon Gen. Scott, the latter, after carefully examining the letter, rose and said, (and repeated the asseveration more than once) "that he had never seen that letter before, and had never known that such a letter was written. Yet, Col. Hitchcock, in a few minutes afterwards, swore that he had shown this very letter to Gen. Scott, and had read parts of it to him before he sent it off from the city of Baltimore.

"Again: It will be remembered by the Court that when Gen Scott was thus confounded and contradicted by his own witness—and it was proved that he had both seen and had read to him parts of the letter—that Gen. Scott again rose, and said, 'I have never seen it, I have a few words of this fellow to say, so help me God!'—and several times repeated this solemn asseveration; yet this same witness afterwards proved that he had read nearly all of this infamous production to Gen. Scott."

Touching the arrival of General Scott at the battle-field of Cerro Gordo, the defence presented the following facts from the evidence:

"In the third specification—the order to Morgan will be shown to have been delivered by Captain Hooker, my (Colonel) aide-de-camp and adjutant general, before General Scott reached the field.

"As to the hour at which General Scott reached the field of battle, Colonel Hitchcock fixes the hour precisely at 5 o'clock in the evening. He says that he looked at his watch, and that it was not one minute earlier or later; that he entered the hour next evening in his journal.

"Captain Hooker testifies that upon the arrival of a messenger from Gen. Cadwalader, asking for supporting force, that Gen. Scott asked for the hour; that Colonel Hitchcock looked at his watch, and said that it was a quarter before 5 or a quarter after 5 o'clock; and then remarked, 'General, we got here at 4 o'clock.'"

Other witnesses were examined, who, at the time of Pillow's arrest, consulted their watches. The time differed, both before and after four. Gen. Scott's official report, bearing date the very night of the battle, fixes the hour of his arrival at 4 o'clock.

"Here, then," says Pillow's defence, "have the author of the infamously false letter (prohibited in the New York Courier and Enquirer) by his own testimony, and by witnesses with his own consent, fixing the arrival three watches; and Gen. Scott's own official report, written that very night, when the time of his arrival was fresh in his memory. With this evidence in the balance of truth, it will not be difficult to tell which scale will preponderate."

The evidence in detail before the Court of Inquiry sustains the statements so hitingly reproduced in Gen. Pillow's defence. In the summary of the evidence taken, and the application of it to the allegations which had been investigated, which the court permitted Gen. Scott to make, not the slightest notice of the terrible charges of false swearing we have quoted is made. Although Gen. Scott had shown many times, while on the witness stand, every desire to shield Colonel Hitchcock by making himself responsible for the official acts of his staff; yet these charges were so broadly, solemnly, and emphatically preferred by Scott himself, if charging the sworn evidence of Hitchcock, that he could not, and, of course, would not venture to call in question their incontrovertible, when hurled at the head of the offender by General Pillow.

Colonel Hitchcock was one of Gen. Scott's witnesses; but when he came upon the stand, through with him, he was made a most powerful instrument for the defence; thus, on cross examination by Gen. Pillow, he (Hitchcock) was forced to acknowledge himself to be the author of certain letters written home from the army and published in New York, containing with the most fulsome obsequiousness General Scott, and defaming Worth, Worth, Duncan, and others. This was shown to be a far more gross violation of the rules of the army than had been charged upon these very officers. Alluding to it in the defence, Pillow says:

"So much for my conduct. But how is it with Hitchcock? General Scott, by object in calling upon the stand certain witnesses, members of General Scott's staff, to make them disgorge the fact that they had written letters and articles that had been published in the public prints, was to illustrate it at what was done by members of Gen. Scott's own military family ought not to be too strongly condemned by him, on the part of others. In this I have succeeded. For it is in testimony on the record, that letters were written, not only respective at the operations pending the campaign, but highly laudatory of Gen. Scott, by different members of his staff—from Capt. R E. Lee, a man of high gallantry, honor, and purity of character, down to Lieut. Col. E A. Hitchcock, who has shown himself destitute of all these attributes. And that these same letters found their way into the newspapers or public prints within one moth after the termination of the campaign to which they related, and therefore came within the penalty of the law or regulation.

On the same page of the defence, he continues:

"No excuse is pretended to be offered by the prosecutor for Col Hitchcock's laudatory introduction to the intercepted letter, and none can be given for his false and infamous calumnious article," (in the Courier and Enquirer.)

So far, Pillow had proclaimed in open Court that Hitchcock equivocated under oath; that he falsified; that he was destitute of honor, gallantry, and purity of character, and an infamously false and scandalous calumniator! This was proclaimed in the presence of nothe s of American officers ten years ago; and during the long years the arrogantized reclined as naught was his character as he did under his acting inspector generalship.

Here, then, is the chief inspiration of Gen. Hitchcock's letter criticising Gen. Pillow. With a knowledge of these facts, it is to be believed that he so rudely broke through a silence he should have fondly cherished, and forced himself and the inexorable Past upon the Present. The wonder is, not that Gen Hitchcock should have written with rebuk, maddened, and revengeful feelings, but that he should have written at all.

The ostensible motive of the letter is to preserve the truth of history; yet Colonel Hitchcock labors to show that the true source of the falling out between Gen. Scott and Gen. Pillow was, that in the report of the latter, on the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco, he had failed to do justice to *Gen. Smith.* This is a prevarication of the truth. We refer Gen. Hitchcock to the official report of Pillow's trial (page 576) to refresh his memory. He there will perceive that the complaint was not injustice to Smith, but to Scott. In Gen. Scott's letter of Oct. 3, he complains that the report in a certain particular "was unjust to him." So far from doing injustice to Gen. Smith, the report speaks of him in terms of praise and commendation. So much for Gen. Hitchcock's historical truth.

The passions are not to be trusted, and we doubt very much if a man awaking from the slumbering and seething animosities of ten years can very much "benefit history" of himself.

The passages we have given somewhat illustrate the moral standing of Gen. Hitchcock. We shall glance at his military career anon.

NATIONAL PANDEMONIUM.—Nations are characterized not more by their peculiarities by their other and inferior productions. Here are sonds of the most notable "specimens" offered by several countries: China has its gongs, pagodas and idols; Tartary its wanderers; Germany, clocks, printing, ghost stories, lager beer and transcendental philosophy; Russia, serfdom, knouts and knouts; France, cooks, capons, compliments and politeness; Austria, carpets, diplomacy and two headed eagles; Prussia, Frederick the Great, schoolmasters and tobacco; Spain, cockroaches and cudgels, wooden toys and Calvinism; Italy, popes, poisons, paintings, music grinders and revolutionary manifestoes; Spain, chivalry, bullfights, cigarettes and Inquisition; Turkey, sunflowers, England has produced statesmen, poets, orators, generals, roast beef, the "Times" newspaper, poor laws, taxation, fogs opium, grumblers and philosophers; and "Yankee" America has produced Washington, a model republic, the electric telegraph, mammoth caves, Niagara, Jackson and several thousand "live Yankees" who produce everything that is worth producing, and something over.

HOME.—The Watchman and Reflector thus beautifully illustrates a child's idea of home.—"This's my home," cried a little girl, pointing to her father's mansion on the brink and way, he came in from school at the close of a winter afternoon. "Indeed, little Willie," said the mother, "home isn't home yet. Suppose you put your hat down and try the door down. Suppose you step into the entry, the wind your little back, as you have done before, and try the door again. Wouldn't that be your home?" "No" indeed, said Willie, "that wouldn't be home." "But suppose we go home, and you go in, and we come in, and you come in, and we come in, and you come in, and we come in, and you come

# THE EXPRESS.

ROBERT McKEE, ..... Editor.

MAYSVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, - - - - Nov. 11, 1857.


**Job Work.**—We are prepared to do Job Work of all kinds in good style, upon reasonable terms, and with dispatch. Orders are solicited.

**To Advertisers.**—We desire to call the attention of the business community to the *Express* as an advertising medium. Its circulation is now greater than that of any other paper in Northern Kentucky, and is rapidly increasing. The editor and proprietor having been connected with a large Western Jobbing House for several years, has been enabled, in consequence of the acquaintance he thus acquired with the retail trade, to place it in the hands of an unusual proportion of country Merchants, making it particularly desirable to the Jobber and Commission Merchant as a means of communication with the trade. We have, also, a list of the names of several hundred Merchants, living in Northern Kentucky and Southern Ohio, to whom, for the benefit of our advertisers, we will send copies of the *Express*, on the first day of September, and at stated intervals thereafter. Advertisements from a distance will be inserted at reasonable rates, if accompanied by the cash, or satisfactory reference is given.

**Democratic Meeting.**

The Democrats of Mason County will meet at the Court House in Maysville on the 3rd Monday in December, (County Court day) for the purpose of selecting delegates to the State Convention, which will meet in Frankfort on the 8th day of January, 1858, to nominate a candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, and for the transaction of such business as may be brought before it. A full attendance is earnestly requested.

J. L. RUSSELL,
Ch'm'n Ex. Com., Mason County.

**The President's Kansas Policy.**

The apologists of Gov. Walker *asserted* that his course was approved by the President, and denounced in the most bitter terms those who thought it their duty to differ with them. "Secessionists," "disunionists," "fire-eaters," "factionists," &c., were some of the terms of reproach applied to those who thought the Governor of Kansas had transcended his powers, and violated to the extent of his ability the letter and spirit of the Kansas-Nebraska act. It is not surprising that this denunciation was not at all times patiently borne. It is to be regretted that any democratic editor should have so far forgotten his obligations to his party and the country, as to adopt a policy which necessarily provoked the indignant replies which have been hurled back by the victims of the ill-timed and unfortunate censure. Though we have never been disposed to approve the acts of Gov. Walker or apologise for his errors, and have consequently felt that his indiscriminate ridicule and abuse was as applicable to us as to those at whom it was directly aimed, we have been too confident of the strength of our position and of the fidelity of the President, to feel any concern at what under other circumstances would have provoked us to angry recrimination.

The President's reply to the Connecticut remonstrants was the first direct exposition of his views and policy in regard to Kansas; and the universal commendation bestowed upon that letter by the entire democratic press of the South, announced the satisfaction with which his repudiation of Walker's conduct was hailed by a national democracy. That paper seems to have made a very marked impression upon the garrulous Governor himself, for it was speedily followed by a public recantation of his errors by that official in person. The letter of Mr. Buchanan's, with its clear, positive, distinct and satisfactory statement of his views, and its effect upon Walker, were sufficient to place him right before the country, and to rally to the support of his administration every true friend of the rights of the South. The confidence reposed in the President, and which was justly due his long, faithful, consistent and patriotic public services, and which was thus strengthened, is still further confirmed by the following extract from a speech delivered by Hon. J. Glancey Jones, at Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, on the 24 of October, Mr. Jones is known to be an intimate and confidential personal friend of Mr. Buchanan, who, it is generally understood, tendered him a Cabinet appointment. He is well acquainted with the views and sentiments of the President, and has lately refused to allow his name to be claimed as the Speaker of the House of Representatives, preferring to lead the friends of the Administration on the floor of that body.

It will be seen that Mr. Jones' speech, like the President's Stillman letter, is in direct opposition to the heretical views of the Richmond *Enquirer* and its Cincinnati namesake. He thus defines in the most explicit language the powers of the Kansas Constitutional Convention; and his views are in perfect accordance with what we understand to be the President's position:

"The construction now given to the Nebraska bill is being put to the test in Kansas, and I firmly believe it will prove itself not to the satisfaction of the country. A convention, composed of delegates elected by the people for that express purpose, has assembled to frame a constitution, preparatory to the admission of the State into the Union. Either this convention is clothed with sovereign power or it is a nullity—if the former, then it falls exclusively within its jurisdiction, not only to make the constitution, but to send it back to the people for ratification or not, as they may determine; and if they should submit it to the people, it is equally exclusively their province to say who are qualified to vote on it. Interference at any time by any functionary of the General Government within the lines of this jurisdiction would, in my opinion, be a violation of the very letter of the Nebraska bill. We are bound, I think, to leave the people to the peaceable, but not to be free, to do right."

**The United States Senator—Our Choice.**

Our preference for Hon. R. H. Stanton for United States Senator is not founded upon selfish feelings for either of the distinguished democrats who are candidates in connection with this high office. Clark, Boyd, Powell, and Hise, all deserve the confidence of the democratic party, and whether one of them is selected for the Senate by the democratic members of the Legislature, or the choice falls upon some other person, we will be content—to either event, Kentucky will be worthily represented in that honorable body. We entertain no factious motives, and we incapable of being actuated by any selfish or personal considerations in regard to any thing affecting the interest of the democratic party. We have suggested the name of Col. Stanton for the Senate, not because of our personal regard for him, but because we believed his election would give universal satisfaction to the democrats of the State, and thus maintain the harmony of the party, and perpetuate its ascendancy. The reason for our preference is strengthened by others which have had much influence upon our minds, and which must have some weight with the party throughout Kentucky.

*He is a self made man.* He has risen from the ranks to his present high position as a statesman by his own exertions alone. Unaided by any adventitious circumstances, his talents, his unconquerable will, his indomitable energy, and his undaunted perseverance have surmounted all the difficulties which he had to encounter, and overcome all the obstacles in his way to honor and fame.—When he came to Maysville nearly a quarter of a century ago, an humble mechanic, poor, friendless, and unknown, he could not have foreseen the brilliant future which he achieved by his own exertions. But, though destitute of friends or acquaintance, he felt the man within him, and, actuated by an honorable ambition, he determined to earn for himself an honorable name, position, and influence. He did not attempt, as too many similarly situated have done, the accomplishment of these objects by the sacrifice of his principles. The ship upon which he sailed, a whelming majority in the City of Maysville, in Mason County, and in his Congressional District; and had office been his object he would have joined that party which had the power to confer it upon him. But he was a democrat of the old Virginia school—a democrat from principle—a democrat who would rather be right than hold office; and he turned his back upon the bright prospect which such a party connection offered, and stood firmly and patiently forth in the defense of the democracy. He soon laid aside the *trowel*, and engaged in the publication of the Maysville *Monitor*; and for five or six years, amid poverty, obloquy, reproach and persecution, and in the darkest hours of our political history, he struggled manfully in defence of democratic principles. In those days that tried men's souls, he was firm, faithful, and consistent—he turned neither to the right nor the left, but pursued the even tenor of his way, unawed by danger, uninfluenced by threats, intent only upon the success of the party of which he was a member and to whose measures he was devoted. His labors were not in vain. A brighter day dawned upon him. His talents and his labors were admired by his friends, and commanded the respect of his enemies. He was placed at the head of the faithful democracy of the 10th district; and through his exertions mainly that district was redeemed from whig sway, and at three consecutive elections he was sent to Congress over talented and popular competitors. It was only by a change of the district, that he was gerry mandered out of Congress. He is one of the people—has arisen from their midst—sympathizes with and for them—knows, feels, and respects their wants—and his election to the Senate will, for these reasons, be particularly gratifying to them.

*He is a good representative Democrat.* He inherited his democracy. He has never been anything but a democrat, and has never sympathized or affiliated with any other party or faction. He was proud of his party when it was a reproach to belong to it; he clung to it in adversity and defeat; he adhered to it in the hour of danger and peril; he rejoices in its prosperity. He is a true blue, unadulterated, uncompromising democrat, and nothing else.

*The Sopther should let from Northern Kentucky.* We have no prejudice against any part of the State. With as a democrat from McCracken is as good as one from Mason.—But Northern Kentucky has been so long and so perstistently overlooked in the distribution of federal and of State patronage, that the democrats are becoming discouraged. They begin to feel that they are intentionally excluded from all such offices. They do not care so much for the offices, but they think their exclusion from them is an ungenerous reflection upon their democracy. The Senator is dis them, and it is but justice—simple justice—that one of their number should be elected to that honorable seat. It would have a happy effect upon them.—They would be rejoiced at this concession and would go forth in the great contest in which they are engaged with renewed confidence and greater zeal. They would realize that no unjust discriminations are made against them. They would feel that they had a common personal interest with their brethren in other portions of the State. Hand in hand they would go forth with them to fight a common foe, and to triumph over a common enemy, assured that the spoils of the contest would be equally distributed.—The democrats of Northern Kentucky ask the Senator; and we hope their brethren throughout the State will acknowledge the justice of the claim, and grant the wished for boon.

These are a few of the reasons we urge in favor of the election of Col. Stanton to the Senate. There are other considerations that we may, from time to time, present for the consideration of the democrats of Kentucky.

☞ The Shelby *News*, knew nothing, is very much concerned that we are "after Hon. Jesse Guthrie in Red Republican fashion."—We are not after Mr. Guthrie at all. We only regret that he is constantly praised by papers holding the political views of the *News*. We are anxious to be positively certain that he will not hoist a ladder against us in his new political repository by accepting an office to which he would be elected.

**Virginia Politics.**

The Richmond *Enquirer*, for many years the organ of the indomitable democracy of Virginia, and one of the most able edited papers in the whole country, has been for some time pursuing a course calculated, if not intended, to create doubts of the fidelity of Senator Hunter, of that State, to the principles of the democratic party, and, particularly, of his friendship for the administration of Mr. Buchanan. The known ability and patriotism, and the national reputation of Senator Hunter, and the influence and position of the *Enquirer*, invest the controversy growing out of this course of the latter, with national interest.

For many years Mr. Hunter has been ranked among the firmest and most consistent democrats of the Union, as he has been with the most gifted and influential. With an intellect inferior to that of no man in America, a mind stored with the most profound learning, and an experience long and varied, he stands, as he has stood for years, among the first of living Statesmen. As a democrat, his career has heretofore been consistent with the fixed principles of that party; and he has deserved, as he received, the confidence of the democracy of Virginia, and of the entire country. His defection now would be deplored as an irreparable loss by his political friends throughout the Union. We would regret to be called upon to chronicle a fact which would do much to destroy all confidence in our political leaders; for if Hunter proves recreant, whom can we trust?

We admire Mr. Hunter, but our admiration for him would not blind us to any facts which would tend to prove that he was unfaithful to the democratic party. Occupying his position, such faithlessness would be an unpardonable crime. We have seen nothing, however, to cast a suspicion upon him. We have not heard of a word or an act of his to cause a doubt of his fidelity. We rejoice to believe that he is yet worthy of the confidence and respect of the national democracy.

The course of the *Enquirer* has been such as to make an impression upon the minds of many good democrats that Mr. Hunter was not friendly to the present administration, and was not disposed to give it his support. Our impression that th's did him injustice has been confirmed by a letter of his which was published recently, and from which we gave some extracts last week. This letter we believe represents entirely satisfactory to the friends of the administration in Virginia; and notwithstanding it ha. failed to please the *Enquirer*, we must believe that it will meet the approbation of the mass of his constituents. The faithful democracy of the Old Dominion will endorse the just, and temperately expressed, views of their honored Senator.

We would regret to believe that the gallant democrat of that State sympathize with the views of the *Enquirer* in regard to Gov. Walker, and the Kansas question. Should they join in a warfare upon Senator Hunter because of his opposition to such opinions, they would sound the knell of their own supremacy, and strike a fatal blow at the unity of the only party in existence capable of protecting the South, or of perpetuating the Union of the States.

Additional importance is given to the course pursued by the *Enquirer* by the supposition that it reflects the views and wishes of Gov Wise. We are loth to credit such a belief. We have admired Gov. Wise as sincerely as we have Senator Hunter; and we cannot believe that he would voluntarily place himself in a position at variance with the democracy of the whole South. Much less do we believe that he would favor such a course to promote his Senatorial aspirations. He is not a man to attempt the accomplishment of any purpose by indirect means; and, we think, he is far too patriotic to disturb the peace and harmony of his party for such a purpose. He is certainly too sagacious to blight all his hopes by permitting such an imputation to remain uncontested. He owes it to himself, and it is due to the democratic party, to whom his reputation is dear, to disavow any responsibility for the indiscretions of his friends, who have placed him in a position by which, without such disavowal, his future prospects will be seriously and unfavorably affected.

We do not care whether Gov. Wise or Senator Hunter is selected to represent Virginia in the Senate of the United States; but it is a matter of national concern, that whoever may be selected to that office be a sound democrat. It is a matter of great importance to the democracy of the Union, that the views of the *Enquirer* be disapproved by the democrats of Virginia. Out of Virginia, we are sure they will be universally condemned by the democrats of the South; and we confidently believe that they will not be endorsed by the faithful and conservative democracy of the non-slaveholding States.

But, while in favor of taxing them for revenue, the *Express* is opposed to taxing them for the purpose of regulating or suppressing their issues, and it doubts the power of Congress to do so. In regard to this, all we have to do, is, that we would impose a pretty high tax for the revenue upon the small notes, and if it would have the effect of preventing their circulation by the banks, we would think the strictest constructionist would object, as such incidental regulation cannot be well avoided. Can it, Mr. *Enquirer?*—Ch. *Eng.*

We differ from the *Inquirer* only as to the purpose for which a tax should be laid upon bank notes; but this may also involve a difference as to the rate of taxation which should be adopted. We think a reasonable tax upon bank issues is constitutional, expedient, just, and proper; but such a tax should be imposed for revenue purposes alone, and the rate of the tax should be adjusted with a view only to this object. As far as a reasonable tax, levied for revenue, would incidentally regulate the circulation of bank notes, it would aid in the accomplishment of a desirable object, and could not be objected to by the "strictest constructionist." But Congress might make revenue purposes a pretext to impose a tax upon bank notes so high as to drive them out of circulation entirely; and though such an act might not be a violation of the letter, it would certainly be of the spirit, of the constitution. We are opposed to a tax of this kind for the same reason that we would oppose a protective tariff; and the great good that would undoubtedly follow the proposed measure would not compensate for the evil.

**The Sonneteed Rhyme.**

Some time since we referred to the fact, that the know nothings of this State were, in public and in private, expressing fears that the repeal of the Nebraska bill, had caused us to fear that they intended, with the aid of such democrats as might be disgusted with the caucus nomination, to elect him to the Senate. We did not believe that Mr. Guthrie sympathized with the principles or policy of that contemptible faction, of that he would accept an election secured by proscriptions, and so expressed ourself at the time. But the fact that he was universally spoken of in terms of high praise by the know nothing press of the State, and his election to the Senate even advocated by distinguished members of that order, in private conversation, while other distinguished democrats who were spoken of in connexion with that office, were the subjects of bitter sneers and malignant denunciation, was too palpable to be overlooked. We gave the only explanation of this singular fact in our power. We can imagine no other. To assert that he is not more acceptable to the know nothings than either Powell, Stanton, Boyd, Clarke, or Hise is to contradict the constantly repeated and universal feeling of the members of that party as expressed through their press papers, and by their leaders, on all occasions.

We are glad to have our belief that he would not accept an office to which he was elected by such means as those to which we have referred, confirmed by the following very emphatic article from the Louisville *Courier*, and which, we presume, is by authority. If Mr. Guthrie is the choice of the democratic members of the Legislature, we will have no manner of objection to his election; and we would have copied the subjoined article without a word of comment, had it not been for the issue made with us in the second sentance, and to which we felt it our duty to refer:

"Some of our exchanges are opposing the claims of Hon. James Guthrie to a seat in United States Senate, on the grounds that he will be more acceptable to the know nothings than any other candidate yet presented. We do not know that Mr. Guthrie will be a candidate for this high office, but we do know that he would not be acceptable to the know nothings, and that he would scorn to be so greeable. He has no political notions in common with them. He and the know nothings, like the Jews and Samaritans, have dealings with one another. He does not like those who destroy the meaning of our noble language by calling themselves Americans. He despises those who inaugurated the curse of sectarian proscription in our country under the name of know nothings. He hates with a becoming bitterness, the Plug Uglies, who have at length swallowed up the mis-named Americans and oath bound Know Nothings, and become the leaders and rulers of the party that claims the right of American rule for Native America. Mr. Guthrie will not accept any office that could be bestowed upon him by the vote and influence of lawless Plug Uglies. The unfortunate party has dwindled down to such an insignificant and contemptible concern that the few decent men in it have no power to elect anybody.—We do not know that Mr. Guthrie or any other man as good as he, even if they desired to do so. The Plug Uglies must have smaller game than Hon. Jas. Guthrie.

It is the argument that the opponents of Mr. Guthrie are going to use against him, they had better quit. He is not the man to be elected to a seat in the United States Senate by such a course. He was born and bred a Democrat. He is a wood-dyed Democrat whose colors will never fade. The empire of his thoughts and actions and principles is not that of the so-called Americans, Know Nothings or Plug Uglies. He lives, and moves and has his being in another sphere. He is one of the pillars of our national Democracy that will not fail, or lean, or shake in the hour of need, and there is nothing in the world so far beneath his contempt as what he has as little sympaty as with Plug Uglyism."

☞ We commend the following from the Mt. Sterling *Whig* to the Louisville *Courier*. This is a fair specimen of numerous extracts we might make from our know nothing exchanges. Whatever the cause may be, the fact that Mr. Guthrie is more acceptable to the plug uglies than any other prominent Democrat in the State is undeniable. Our fears that they would attempt to elect him, on a coalition with disaffected democrats were well founded; and nothing but the positive assurance of the *Courier*, that he would scorn to accept office at the hands of such a combination, would satisfy us that such a consummation might not be brought about:

"We have hitherto refrained from saying anything about the election of United States Senator by the Legislature, which meets in a few weeks. This has not been because of an indifference to the matter. On the contrary, we think that it possesses infinite importance, and we are earnestly solicitous about the result. But we have done so because we did not belong to the party in the ascendency, and because we have all along believed that the Hon JAS. GUTHRIE—with whom we would be very well satisfied—would receive the Democratic nomination without any material opposition. In the latter belief we are beginning to see we have been most wofully deceived; and therefore we can no longer hold silence.

* * * * * * *

We hope not, however. But this, in our opinion, can and will only be prevented by the Democratic portion of the State, by a loud awakening to an importance of the matter, and by the timely action of a concerted movement, and if necessary, by a coalition with the opposition. Let the Democrats who love their State more than party, reflect, and act upon this.

☞ We have received many new subscribers lately, accompanied in every instance with the most encouraging assurances of satisfaction with the course and general conduct of the *Express*. We are specially indebted to D. D. Sublette, of West Liberty, whose fidelity and consistency as a Democrat is only equaled by his excellence as a gentleman, for a handsome Club, with the promise of a repetition of such favors. Every body cannot send us so many subscribers as Mr. Sublett, because every body has not the influence in the community that he has; but there is not a Democrat in the district who cannot send us at least one new name. Keep the ball in motion, Democrats! We will try to make the *Express* worthy of your patronage.

PRACTICAL BUT UNPLEASANT.—The New-York *Post* says:—"A worthy clergyman in this city, following the practice of his ministerial brethren, recently preached a very pointed sermon on the hard times, enforcing the duty of contribution to the support of institutions other church the congregation had long at its word by holding a monthly

**The Tariff.**

Now and then we find old fogies in politics, who yet adhere to the long exploded ideas of a Protective Tariff and a National Bank; who, although they know nothing of political economy, think these measures are for all human ills. Such can see no other cause for the present financial difficulty but the want of such a bank, and the non-existence of a Tariff to protect the New England manufacturers. They think if the consumers were taxed pretty heavily for the benefit of the manufacturing interest, that all would be right. We have no doubt that it would all be right so far as the protected interest is concerned; but as that interest is an inconsiderable minority of the country, we don't think the great mass of the people would like to be taxed for its benefit. A tariff raises the price of the article upon which it is levied, and enables the home manufacturer to realize larger profits, and thus might check the importation of foreign goods; but the consumer buys the goods any how, and the effect upon him is to make him pay the home manufacturer more than he would have had to pay for the European article. It is, consequently, a tax upon the many for the benefit of the few; and is opposed to the very spirit of our institutions, which are intended to promote the "greatest good of the greatest number."

A high tariff might check excessive importations, but it would not prevent excessive consumption. Wish such a tariff for the last twenty years our importations would probably have been less, but it would not have benefited the consumers, who would have owed the home manufacturers a larger amount for their goods than they now owe for the European produce. We might have had a smaller indebtedness abroad, but we would have owed a larger amount at home; and as far as the debtor is concerned we suppose it makes but little difference to whom he has to make payment—he is concerned alone with the creditor.

We have adverted to this subject for the purpose of showing the people of the South the kind of argument relied upon by the friends of a protective tariff. It must be remembered that the people of the North are the manufactures, the inhabitants of the South the consumers—that a tariff benefits the people of New England at the expense of those of Kentucky and the South—that self-interest and hostility to the South farnish the strongest arguments in favor of the vicious principle of protection. The following extract from the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, which has been copied into the *Eagle* and other Southern papers, gives the key to the motives by which the protectionists are actuated. Its attempts to seperate the cotton interests from the other agricultural interests of the country—is as futile as its sneers at southern rule are contemptible. It is the whole story in a nut-shell, and gives a clue to the motives and objects of the few who would revive this cast off and repudiated measure of the past:

"And what caused this excessive importation of articles of merchandise, the most of which we could do without? Simply because Common sense tells us that it is the Tariff policy which has prevailed since 1847. And who dictated this policy? The South—the Cotton States—the Slave States—that staple fixed its chief market in England. And who enable this single interest, this small minority of the whole people to dictate the policy of the Government in respect to this, most important of our material interests? The so-called Democratic party."

DANIEL WEBSTER ON THE EVILS OF A PAPER CURRENCY.—The following extract of a speech made by Daniel Webster in the, United States Senate in 1832, may be found in Bonham's Thirty Years' View, page 244, vol. 1:

"A disordered currency is one of the greatest of political evils. It undermines the virtues necessary for the support of the social system, and encourages propensities destructive of its happiness. It wars against industry, frugality and economy, and it fosters the evil spirits of extravagance and speculation. Of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, none has been more effectual than that which delude them with paper money. This is the most artificial of inventions to fertilize the rich man's field by the sweat of the poor man's brow. Ordinary tyranny, oppression, excites sympathy and kindles into flame the happiness of the mass of the community, compared with the fraudulent currencies and the robberies committed by depreciated paper. Our history has recorded for our instruction enough, and more than enough, of the demoralizing tendency, the injustice and the misery thus oppressive to the virtuous and well-disposed, of a degraded paper currency authorized by law or any way countenanced by government."

Again he says:

"The paper circulation of the country is, at this moment, probably seventy-five or eighty millions of dollars. Of specie, we may have twenty or thirty millions, and this principally in manuscript in the vaults of the Bank. Now, sir, this is a state of things which leads constantly to ever-trading, and to the consequent excesses and revulsions which so often disturb the regular course of commercial affairs. Why have we so small an amount of specie in circulation? Certainly the only reason is because we do not require more than we have to act in presence and it would return. But we voluntarily banish it by the great amount of small bank notes. It is notorious that there is not a single note of all low denominations, even to a single dollar. How is it possible, under such circumstances, to retain specie in circulation? Impossible, impossible, sir, it is impossible. The paper will take the place of gold and silver. When Mr. Pitt, in the year 1797, proposed, in Parliament, to authorize the Bank of England to issue small notes, Mr. Burke, lay sick at Bath, of an illness of which he never recovered, and he is said to have dictated on his bed, the lines addressed "Tell Mr. Pitt that, if he consents to the issuing of one pound notes, he must never expect to see a guinea again."

☞ At a meeting of the democracy of Bourbon County, held at Paris, on the 2nd inst., for the purpose of selecting delegates to the State Convention, the following resolution was adopted, with a request that it be published in the democratic papers of the State:

*Resolved*, That while we would not disparage the merits of any of the aspirants before that Convention for the office of the Court of Appeals, we nominate to Col. R. R. Bolling, a gentleman of ability, consistency and peculiarly fitted for the faithful discharge of the duties of that responsible position. A firm and unswerving Democrat who will not be influenced by the clamor of those who in open contest have taken ground against the democratic party, and who, while he is a true and consistent democrat, is not a bitter partisan.

**Lunnel Coal Oil.**

It has been known for some time that some of our most prominent business men was preparing for the manufacture of these on a large scale. They have now completed their arrangements, and their extensive establishment in this city are now in full operation. Their enterprise is completely successful. They are now turning out large quantities daily of their illuminating and lubricating oils, which are superior to anything now in use for the purposes for which they are intended.

Their Burning Fluid has been in some time by many of our citizens, in all cases it has been highly satisfactory to those who have tried it. Now that it is market it will soon be in general use, as it will be whenever its good qualities are known. We have been using it for some time, and the opinion we expressed of it last week is fully confirmed by our subsequent experience.

We have not yet tested the Lubricating Oil, which will comprise the greater portion of their manufacture, but those of our acquaintances who have used it are much pleased with it. It is claimed for this oil, that it is equal in all respects to any other article, and superior to all in its perfect freedom from gum.

We refer to our advertising columns for other particulars, with this remark: we know the men engaged in this enterprise, and we *know* that their guarantees will be made good, and all their promises literally and strictly fulfilled.

ADVERTISING.—There is no better time to advertise than the present. If you have an extra bargain to offer it is a good policy to let as many know it as possible.

The Boston Traveler justly remarks that the duty of advertising is recognized by all sensible traders, who know that there are men who have money to spend even in these days, and who will spend it if they can get good bargains. To get such bargains they must make themselves acquainted with what is going on, and that they can do only through the papers. If they can find one house advertising, while other houses do not advertise, their custom is attracted to that house. Hence advertising is a duty if business men are for success. The retail trade is not dead by any means, and, indeed, cannot die except with society itself. The men who do the best at it are those who best understand the nature and use of communicating directly with the public through the press. We say nothing against other modes of making such communication, but the press is the true mode after all. Business men should avail themselves of the efficient influence of an advertisement in a good newspaper. Never advertising does good it is in times like the present. It is not the rich land that the farmer treats to guano and the phosphates, but the comparatively barren. Therefore, readers of the rich land, bring in your advertisements, or some one will get ahead of you.

THE FRUITS OF THE DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN MINNESOTA.—The St. Paul Pioneer is of opinion that Hon. Alexander Ramsey is "probably elected Governor by a hundred votes," and then posts the books as follows as to what the Democracy of Minnesota have secured at the late election:

"A Democratic State Senate.
"A Democratic House of Representatives.
"Two Democratic U. S. Senators.
"Three Democratic Members of the U. S. House Representatives.
"A Democratic Lieut. Governor.
"A Democratic Secretary of State.
"A Democratic State Auditor.
"A Democratic State Treasurer.
"A Democratic Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.
"Two Democratic Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.
"A Democratic Attorney General.
"A Democratic Delegate in Congress.
"A Democratic Clerk of the Supreme Court."

☞ Rev. J. T. Simpson, of the Presbyterian Church, was recently expelled from the Ministry for the seduction of a young girl who had been placed under his charge. At a recent meeting of the Presbytery to which he had formerly belonged, three petitions were presented in favor of re-instating him—one from the *Missionary Society*, one from the *Ladies Sewing Society* attached to his former congregation, and the other from about thirty *members of the church*. We hope the "ladies" whose names are attached to this petition do not fairly represent the feelings and wishes of the women of Pittsburg.

☞ Mortimer N. Thompson, *alias* "Doesticks," was married on Friday evening, at New Haven, to Miss Anna H. Van Cleve, of Minneapolis, Minnesota.

We hope Mr. Doesticks made it a condition precedent to living with her husband, that he should forever cut the acquaintance of his intimate friend, "Bamphoul."—*Cin. Enquirer.*

The impression that Doesticks and Bamphoul are one and the same "identical" person has been strengthened, in some quarters, by the subpoenement of the marriage of the former.

☞ The Postmaster General has made an order that all Postmasters where com pensation exceeds twelve dollars and fifty cents per quarter shall be supplied with wrapping paper, twine and sealing wax for the use of their offices by the Post Office Department, and the rule adopted March 12, 1856, has been repealed. All Postmasters where compensation does not exceed twelve dollars and fifty cents per quarter can purchase for the use of their offices, a reasonable amount of these articles, provided the net proceeds is not less than twenty dollars per year.

☞ We learn that $140,000 in Kentucky bank notes is deposited in one of the Cincinnati banks, and held for the purpose of paying for hogs. There is plenty of good current money in the hands of dealers to pay for the produce of the Country as fast as it can be pushed forward. All farmers have got to do, is to announce their willingness to sell at cash prices—as farmers are afraid to give, and their produce will go off like "hot cakes," and money matters will be made easy at once.

The Hon. Calvin Graves has just been elected in the Kenton and Boone District, Kentucky. We are glad of this, for, although a Democrat, we are very partial to Graves. He is a true friend of the Union.


**For Clerk of the Court of Appeals.**

We are authorized to announce that JOHN O. BULLOCK, of the City of Louisville, as a candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, subject to the decision of a Democratic convention.

We are authorized to announce R. R. BOLLING, Esq., of Danville, as a candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, subject to the decision of a Democratic convention. [sept 16, '57.

☞ Wases authorized to announce Col. Ben C. ALLEN, of Morgan, as a candidate for Clerk of the Mason Circuit Court, subject to the decision of any arrangement the Democratic members may be to secure harmony in the selection of a candidate for that office.

☞ We are authorized to announce the name of Col. GILBERT MARSHALL, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Mason, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

GIDEON BURTON,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
BOOTS and SHOES,
No. 89, Pearl Street,
*4 doors East of Walnut, North side, bet. W. & M.*
CINCINNATI,

Has just received one of the most splendid stocks ever seen a season ever known West; of the best qualities and Styles. Also, now having manufactured in Cincinnati, various styles, all warranted work.

I should be pleased to see my friends, and say them that nothing on my part shall be wanting to merit a continuance of their patronage.

Mr. Thomas Pendell, late of Indianapolis, and Mr. Jacob Ahl, Manufacturer of this city, positions with me. GIDEON BURTON.

No. 89 Pearl street, Cincinnati.
sept. 2nd, 1857—6mos.

☞ Go to JERRY P. YOUNG'S for fine Shoes and Gaiters.

☞ Go to JERRY P. YOUNG'S for fine Dress and Kid Gauntlets and Riding Gloves.

☞ Go to JERRY P. YOUNG'S for Good Shirts.

☞ Go to JERRY P. YOUNG'S for Collars, Suspenders, and Handkerchiefs.

☞ Go to JERRY P. YOUNG'S for fine Cravats, elegant Neckties, and Scarfs.

☞ Go to JERRY P. YOUNG'S for everything pertaining to a Gentleman's wardrobe.
Oct. 14, 1857.—tf.

ARRIVAL OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

McKEE & ROTH,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 19, BROADWAY,

Are receiving an elegant assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, of Silks, Cashmeres and Velvets, of the finest patterns.

☞ Also—A large and superior assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, of every description.
Cincinnati, September 22, 1857.

Regular Meetings of the Masonic Associations in the City of Maysville.

*Maysville Chapter*, No. 9, at the Hall in the Court House, on the 3rd Monday in each month.
*Confidence Lodge*, No. 58, at the same place, 1st Monday in each month.
*Mt. Olivet Lodge*, No. 71, at the same place, on the 3rd Monday in each month.

Odd Fellows' Regular Meetings.

*Pisgah Encampment*, No. 9, meets at Odd Fellows' Hall, on the Second Story, Court street, on the 2nd and 4th Mondays in each month.
*De Kalb Lodge*, No. 12, at the same place, every Tuesday night.
*Bloomfield Lodge*, No. 27, at the same place, every Wednesday night.

For Fine Shirts and Collars,
CALL AT
HENDERSON and BRO'S.

For Fine Clothing,
Call on
BLUM & KAHN.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOOKS AT AUCTION!
AT THE
Store formerly occupied by Hodges & Allen.

A LARGE and Choice Stock of Books, superior to anything ever before offered in the City, consisting in part of Bibles, large and small, Encyclopedias; Miscellaneous, Theological, Historical, Popular and Standard Miscellaneous Works; Illustrated Gift Books, in rich and superb bindings, forming a stock of nearly 10,000 Volumes.

Also a splendid stock of
JEWELRY AT AUCTION.

☞ Sales commencing each evening at 7 o'clock.

BOOKS AND PRESENTS.—Books as cheap as sale each day and Presents made with each sale, for which we receive $1 and upwards, consisting of timepieces, Gold Chains, Rings, Pins, Pencils, Pens, &c.

Ladies are invited to call.

J. REED, Auctioneer.
Nov. 11, 1857. J. PHILBE NEX, Agent.

THE SECRET INFIRMITIES OF YOUTH AND MATURITY,
*Just Published, Gratis, the 25th Thousand,*

A FEW WORDS ON THE PHYSICAL DECADENCE, Without Medicine, of Spermatorrhea or Local Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, Genital Debility, Nervous Diseases, Impotency, Decay of the System, Impotency, and Impediments to Marriage generally.

By R. DE LAMEY, M. D.

The important fact that the most alarming diseases, originating in the impure blood and debilitated nervous system, are not incurable, but curable, is in this small treat, clearly demonstrated, and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, pursued by the author, is explained in such a manner of which every one is enabled to cure himself, without the aid of a physician, and that by avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day. Sent to any address, gratis and post free to any one who writes for it. Address, DR. DE LAMEY, enclose stamp to Dr. R. DE LAMEY, 11 Lispenard Street, New York City. [Herald, W-tf

PARAFFINE CANNEL COAL OILS!

THE UNION COAL AND OIL COMPANY of Maysville" are now prepared to furnish the Lubricating Oil, warranted to be equal to any in the market. The LUBRICATING OIL has been subjected to the severest tests, upon both heavy and light machinery, and has proved to be the best article. This Oil is pure unmixed Paraffine Oil, has the body of Sperm Oil, and is equally as good as the best Sperm Oil, having the same qualities as Sperm Oil. Go to Indianapolis and Wholesale Sperm Oil, and ask the price of the best Sperm Oil and a Lubricant.

THE UNION COAL AND LUBRICATING OIL, according to the Chemical tests which have been applied to it, gives the cleanest, purest and finest LIGHT ever produced from Cannel Coal. It is explosive, and does not congeal at the lowest temperature. Its Burning Fluid, for use in Fluid Lamps, is equally designed for the Trade.

A variety of LAMPS, some of which are on sale, are now in their Office in Maysville, Ky., PRINTED, Bilbiton and sale, where the Oils may be purchased at Wholesale.

The Drug House of the City, keep a sufficient supply of both Kinds of Oil for sale at retail as well as Wholesale.

Our prices are placed below the market value of Oil, and we hope to be able to supply a large portion of the consumption of the Country.

Price of Lubricating Oil, $1.00 per gallon by the single gallon.

Price of Burning Oil, 62 Cents per gallon by the single barrel.

We warrant all the Oils that may be sold or manufacture to be equal to any and handle exactly as represented.

CHAS. FOLEY, Agent.
Maysville, Ky., 11th Mo., 1857.

G. W. WELSH,
Attorney at Law
Maysville, Ky.
WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF MASON, BRACKEN, LEWIS, and FLEMING.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

MAYSVILLE, NOVEMBER 11, 1857.

☞ The potato crop in England has proved a total failure this year.

☞ The Ohio River Salt Company have reduced the price of salt to 18 cents a bushel.

James Wormald is the agent for Maysville.

☞ Charles Mackay, the popular song writer, and one of the editors of the London Illustrated News, is at present visiting this Country.

☞ In reply to numerous enquiries, we would say that there is no agricultural paper published in this City, and none, so far as we know, in the State.

☞ JERRY F SOUTH, of Breathitt county, is announced as a candidate for Keeper of the Penitentiary. Mr. South is one of the most prominent and influential Democrats in the Mountains.

☞ The Boston Journal has received a specimen of wrapping paper made from the fibre of the Chinese Sugar Cane. It says the specimen proves conclusively that paper can be made from that plant.

☞ The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, Pittsburg *Post*, and Newark, (N.J.) *News*, have each recently published well written articles in favor of the election of Hon. LEWIS DOVER to the Senate of the United States from Kentucky.

☞ Gov. Pollock, of Pennsylvania, has issued his proclamation setting apart the 26th of November as thanksgiving day. The same day has been designated for that purpose in Maryland, New York, and New Hampshire.

NEW JERSEY DEMOCRACY TRIUMPHANT.—At the late election in this State the Democrats have elected fourteen Senators of the twenty-one, and thirty-five of sixty members of the House of Representatives, making seventeen majority on joint ballot.

☞ The proprietors of the Louisville *Courier* offer $150 for the best story sent them by the 24th of January next; $75 for the second best; and $50 for third best. The prizes to be awarded on the first of February next by a committee of disinterested literary gentlemen.

☞ We regret to learn that JNO. L. SCOTT, Esq., one of our most prominent and successful lawyers, is about removing to Washington City for the purpose of practicing his profession in that place. His numerous friends in Northern Kentucky will be pained at the announcement of his determination.

☞ MRS. GEORGE O'NEAL will please accept our thanks for a bottle of Plum Cordial. Such a present, from any one, would be highly appreciated by us, at any time; but this, from one of the most estimable ladies of our acquaintance, coming just at the moment it was most needed, was particularly acceptable.

THE BIGGEST APPLE.—Our old democratic friend, Alexander Maddox, of this City, has presented us with a Mammoth Pippin Apple which weighs one and a half pounds, being the largest we ever saw. It grew upon the farm of Mr. Maddox, in Ripley County, Indiana, and is one of a lot that took the first premium at the Ohio State Fair at Cincinnati.

☞ Our talented young friend, G. W SUTLIFF, having been admitted to the practice of the law, inserts his card in this week's *Express*. We take pleasure in calling attention to it, as he is a young gentleman of much merit, well qualified for the practice of his profession, and by close application to business, and strict attention to the interests of his clients, will make it the interest of litigants to employ him.

☞ MOORE'S WESTERN LADY'S BOOK, edited and published at Cincinnati, O., by A. M. Mac. H. G. Moore, has been placed upon our table by the editors. It is published the first of every month, on good paper, and is well filled with choice literary matter, Steel Engravings, Fashion Plates, Patterns for Embroidery, &c. Its terms are $1 50 per annum for single copy; 3 copies for $3 00; 5 copies for $4 00; 10 copies for $7 50. A specimen copy will be sent free to all who write for one.

ALFRED MAHER, Esq., says:—"My wife has been sorely afflicted with Dyspepsia for the last year. During this time, she had used so many medicines which seemed to aggravate rather than remove the disease, that we almost despaired of her recovery. Living in this country, she enjoyed all the advantages of pure air and exercise, yet each day she seemed to be more enfeebled. With some difficulty, I persuaded her to take your *Holland Bitters*, which I am happy to state, has completely cured her."

☞ See the advertisement of "Books at Auction," in another column. Mr. Philbrick has a very extensive assortment of books upon almost every subject, got up in almost every style, and at prices to suit every customer. His stock of fine gift books is very large, and is composed of a great variety of elegant and costly works. The sale is positive, and those wishing books will be certain to get them at auction at very low prices.

Those who buy books worth one dollar or more, during the day, at private sale, will receive a present with each book, varying in value from twenty-five cents to several dollars.

☞ We find the following in reference to the Tennessee Banks, in the Nashville *Union and American*,

"The notes of the following Banks are received on deposit and in payment of debts by the Banks in this city, and are taken at par in all business transactions:

Bank of Tennessee,
Nashville Bank,
Union Bank,
Traders' Bank, Nashville,
Merchants' Bank,
City Bank,
Bank of Commerce,
Bank of the Union,
Mechanics Bank, Marbro,
Bank of Middle Tennessee,
Bank of America, Clarville,
Northern Bank,
Citizens' Bank Memphis,
Southern Bank,
Commercial Bank,
Bank of Memphis,
Bank of Paris,
Hardin Bank, McMinnville,
Farmers' Bank, Kenrville,
Bank of Chattanooga,

NEW YORK ELECTION—THE STATE REPRESENTED.—Our New York, Albany and Buffalo exchanges of Friday confirm the glorious news received by telegraph that the Empire State has gone Democratic by 11,000, and that the Black Republicans have lost 90,000 in a single year! The New York *Tribune* of Friday morning says:

"The Democratic majority of State officers in our State will be some what less than we estimated it yesterday, but can hardly fall below 10,000, unless Mr. Clark, the candidate for Secretary of State, has run further behind his colleagues than we have any reason to expect."

The New York *Times* of Friday says:

"Our returns are sufficient to show that the Democratic party has carried the State. They have elected the entire executive—securing a majority in the Canal Board, and have possibly also carried the Assembly. The Senate remains in the hands of the Republicans.

"This is perhaps the most important and striking political incidents of the year. It will be regarded as a return of the great State of New York to the Democratic party, and as indicating the settled purpose of the great people of the country which the National Administration has thus far pursued."

☞ The Maysville *Express* is out in favor of Hon. R. H. Stanton for the United States Senator. Mr. Stanton is a self-made man, and in many respects a good man. He possesses ability, and is true in his allegiance to Southern principles. It is a fact of the political use of the State *Journal*.

The name of Hon. R. H. Stanton, of Mason, has been mentioned in connection with the next U. S Senatorship. Mr. R. is a self-made man, and would fill the position worthily and efficiently. He has been for the last twenty-five years, one of the most active and zealous Democrats in the State.—*Louisville Courier.*

AN ACCOL. THREE MILES LONG.—The least grateful of all dards, on account of the losses of the Brownsville Steamboat, was received in the form of a long rope, which was received in the form of a long rope, which was received in the form of a long rope, which

## Maysville Express

From Harper's Weekly.

### OLD COUNTRY WIFE.

Wan in the golden west
Of her contented life,
Under the silver rind
Sits the Old Country Wife,
Now her memories
Of affection and love-songs of yore!
Thus from the morning-hain
Till evening's purple dim,
Sit memories of sad days,
She cheerily sitteth,
And merrily knitteth,
Gaze fight of the home-home door!

She sitteth sightless,
With glad songs of yore,
To the sorrows of silence,
The sad things of yore,
Her hopes her reliance,
As forth in dale goes
In the search of nestlings
She is not home—
Her shadow, her knowledge, is
Simple Content!
With her station content,
When content she hath trod—
With her Bible content,
Content with her God!
And coming old memories o'er and o'er,
Unchaunted by silence,
And merrily knitting,
She basks in the light of the farm-house door!

All little she knows
Of the world and its woes;
Of its follies of fashion,
Or the black sorrows of passion,
The phantoms of fame;
As he stalked through the land,
With the pomp and his pain,
She sought not to clasp;
Or she felt not the grasp
Of rude Pain's skeleton hand.
But the quiet which
Undisturbed by the din
Of madness and sin,
Makes glad the light of the farm-house door,
When she cheerily sitteth,
And merrily knitting,
Coming old memories o'er and o'er!

Thus calmly her life,
From sorrow and strife,
Hath spun out its golden thread;
And thus hath she knit,
In her simple wit,
Fond love of the living dead,
And through all life's age hath silvered
Her head, and beneath
Her thoughts of the dim days of yore;
Yet, coming old memories o'er and o'er,
She cheerily sitteth,
And merrily knitteth,
In the calm light of the farm-house door!

Her loved ones of youth,
With their fondness and truth,
Have passed through that farm-house door
On death's drooping plume,
But their memories perfume
The tranquil content of the farm-house door;
And their mission fast
On the golden street
By faith she can hear from the farm-house door:
And even through that portal,
In raiment immortal,
Shall go the good wife of the farm-house door;
In pride—not in meekness,
In strength—not in weakness,
For lo, God's love
With her dear ones above;
And we shall behold never more, yet for
The Old Country Wife sitting
And merrily knitting,
In the calm light of the farm-house door!

### THERE'S NOT ONE TRUE IN SEVEN.

The following parody on one of Moore's best melodies, was whispered in the ear of a friend by a gentleman entering the ball room:

These girls are all a fleeting show,
For man's illusion given,
Their smiles of joy, their tears of woe,
Deceitful shine, deceitful flow,
There's not one true in seven.

And false the flash of Beauty's eye
As fading hues of even;
And love and laughter all is lie,
And hopes awaken'd but to die—
There's not one true in seven.

Poor maidens of a sunny day,
Yet bloom and be fleeting,
For life's at best a slow—away,
Dull crawl thy blight, Till join the gay,
And romp with all in seven.

From the New York Agriculturist.

### AGRICULTURAL.

#### Work for the Month.

"But here the Autumn melancholy dwells,
And amidst her beautiful train,
Among the sullen shadows of the plain
Sighs,
Upon a mossy stone
She sits and reckons up the dead and gone,
With the last leaves for her rosary."

Whilst all the withered world looks drearily,
Like a dim picture of the olden time,
In the hushed mind's mysterious far away,
Doubtful what ghostly thing will steal the last
Like that distant, grey spot in Fancy's eye"

Hood's picture of the Autumn is, in the main, truthful, though the poets all have a way of covering dreary things, throwing a beautiful mist about all things sombre, and making them look more shadowy and grand than they appear in the sunlight. The fact is, that the charges of the Grim Reaper come on so gradually, that the mind of the healthful observer, receives no rude shock, and never sees the spiritchal form of old Autumn sitting on a mossy stone, and reckoning up her losses with sombre visage. All that melancholy business is left to poets, languishing maidens, and other idle people. There is indeed, a change, but we hardly note it from day to day.

The leaves upon the maple and ash in the forest begin to bronze, even before the frost touches them, so that the glorious drapery of Summer loses some of its freshness before Autumn comes. The song of birds is broken, and simply voice is missed from the forest choir, before the full Autumn song of the insects fills our ears. The first frost is upon the lowlands and in the valleys, and our eyes grow familiar with the bronzed corn leaves, and the withered flowers, long before the verdure upon the plains and hills begins to fall. The golden rod and aster, purple and white, maintain their freshness and bloom, even after the frost. The morning air is, indeed, chill, but the middle of the day has still a summer glow, so that we hardly realize the Summer has gone. The purple and yellow hues steal softly over the forest landscape, growing more brilliant day by day, but so silently that we wonder when the change was made, even in the greatest blazonry of the gorgeous scene. We miss the songs and flowers of Summer, but are hardly conscious that Autumn is at all sombre or womanship. The season rather seems to us as a hale, well-conditioned fellow, a little old indeed, but hearty, and dispensing favors with a freedom and fullness that indicates a joyous heart and sound health.

The farmer has certainly no occasion to brood over the dispensations of Nature, but are he is in November. His fowls have brooded to no good purpose that he will find it up hill business to wear a long face if he tries. Look into the poultry yard. What a cooking of your cockerels, flush with juvenile coutusion to their feathered mates! What a scratching and clucking of hens! What a fat and unsuspecting of the fate that awaits them at the approaching Thanksgiving, or the near Christmas! What cackling of geese and quacking of ducks, all sleek and beautiful, full Bedged for Winter. The death of the insects, if he deplores them, has been a large gain to his feathered tribes. He cannot feel very uncomfortable at the loss of their songs. Look into his granaries. What bins of wheat and tribe of corn are stored away, like lightly of gold. Look into his cellar. What heaps of roots, an ample supply for man and beast, for the long Winter months. Surely, it is not for the man to see in Autumn a mingling of grey, shivering upon the brink of the grave. Such visions may do for Wall street, and we should not wonder if some of the dreamers there, in these times of panic and failing of stocks, were not turning to the farm with longing eyes, and bewailing the day they quit the plow. "To manage a farm!"

The industrious farmer sees no end to all the work he has to do. He has no sound of mere idle weariness, P. S. and he has no time to indulge in sympathetic sighs, or buying of a palace on account of his failure in business. He has work of earth is still good, he knows, and he knows that his labors may have brought to a glorious dividend the year, when so many other shares have proved failures. He has a loaf of bread on hand for his family for a whole year, beside in the stall, and fat porkers in the sty. Come what will, the city must buy of him. His is a legitimate trade, that the world cannot get along without. The farmers' calling cannot fail to rise in the world's esteem in these times of revulsion and ruin. If the truth shall prevail, the farmer will be convinced that he has too many traffickers, and too few producers,—if it shall lead him to return to the soil, and cultivate the millions of untilled acres that lie waste upon our own board, the panic will be an infinite gain to the country.

Farmers should be the last driven to hang or drown themselves this month, while so many in the city are looking back to their condition, with a perfect longing for their looks and onions. If they have ever had thoughts of quitting the farm, we advise them to take counsel of a city merchant and retailer plane. They should quietly come into the happy conviction that they have the noblest and most independent calling upon earth, the greatest money making and food for their present joy, and to take courage for the future.

#### PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.

They should turn over their leaf this Fall, and begin to make their plans for a life-lease of the acres they now occupy. It is one of the greatest drawbacks to our husbandry, that nobody seems to be settled. Every man upon the farm, almost, has his ideal of a farmer's home away out West.—He is not willing to realize the ideal in his position. He lives, every year, as if he might sell out and move in the Spring. He does not repair the house or barn, he does not set out an orchard, he does not put a new wall or fence around the garden. He makes no investment that will not bring in its return the present season. This results in injury to the land, and to the pecuniary interests of its proprietor.

Farmers ought to work their fields, and build barns to save their manures, as if they expected to occupy them for life. They are quite as certain to get a fair price for their improvements as for the old acres in improved. A purchaser will be influenced in his views of the value of the property by its present productiveness. A meadow yielding three tons to the acre is worth more than one three times as much as one yielding but one ton to the acre. It will not cost three times the present value of the land to make it three times as productive. A good barn furnishes the material to make five hundred loads of manure, will sell much better than one where but one hundred can be made. The air of thrift that hangs about an improving farm makes it sell well. It raises the expectations of the purchaser, he is flatters himself that he can manage quite as well as the present occupant.

#### REMODELING THE OLD BARN,

or building a new one, will then certainly be good policy this Fall, if you have not already attended to it. Consider how many hundreds of loads of manure, what tons of ammonia have been wasted in the old establishment, and put a stop to this leakage in your thrift. It is an old affair, but the timbers are yet sound, and by moving it a few yards you may put under it a cellar, and provide much better accommodation for your cattle. Enlarge if necessary, so that every animal may have shelter for the Winter. It is new simply a planked building, with slats for the winds to the cracks. It must be newly covered and made tight, so that you can command the circulation of the air with a ventilator. Remember that cattle exposed in the stack-yard is as wasteful as it is barbarous, costing at least a fourth thure of fodder to carry an animal through. Let this reproach of our husbandry be wiped out forever. Let the

If the old barn a rotten in its timbers, pull it down, and build anew. Consult some of your neighbors, who have built good barn, for a plan, and make such additions as your location and the style of your farming suggests.

#### ONE BARN TO A FARM.

Some farmers err in having too many barns scattered over their premises. Some of them are a half or three-quarters of a mile from the house, and in the Winter, they have to take a journey twice, daily at least, in the cold to feed the cattle. This is a great waste of labor, and the cattle usually suffer from neglect unless the owner sees to the feeding in person. One barn indeed involves a good deal of carting of hay, and of manure, but this is a small evil in comparison with having the cattle at a distance in the Winter. Stock, if they are to do their best, should be fed thrice daily, and at regular hours.—Much of the fodder is wasted if they are fed at longer intervals. If fed at irregular hours they suffer from hunger, and become impatient, so lay on flesh or fat kindly, they should be kept quiet in the intervals of fodering. All these ends are to be sought, all these evils avoided, by having but one barn, and should be under the eye of the owner every day.

#### THE CARTING OF MANURE,

may be saved, in part, by making a portion of your compost upon the field where you design to use it. The meadow, for instance, that you design for corn next season, may be furnished with much better for the labor of compost this Fall. The manure may be drawn to these heaps and mixed now or early in April. If covered immediately with the muck and protected from washing, the manure will lose little of its value, and the work in Spring will be hastened.

#### THE PIG STY

should now have your attention every day. Feed regularly, and keep the sties clean. It supplied with muck and litter. A constant and full supply of food is essential to making cheap pork. In your morning fodder and warm, and luxurious in its clean rye straw?

#### A MULCH FOR THE STRAWBERRY BED.

We have found the hardiest varieties of this fruit to do better with a Winter covering. It should not be too thick. Leaves mat down so closely that under the snow they prevent all ventilation, and the vines are killed. Old hay, or straw, will answer a good purpose. Hay is usually taken an excellent covering. The boughs of evergreens, where they are convenient, afford a sufficient protection.

#### THE RASPBERRY CANES

are best protected by a covering of earth.—This is so little trouble that it is not a strong objection to a good variety that is only half hardy and tender. It is not a large agricultur who grudges the trouble of putting a few inches of dirt upon his raspberry canes. The smaller shoots may be taken up to make new plantations of, or to sell, or give away to your neighbors.

#### THE ORCHARD

should certainly be planted this month. It is too late to do that you should have ordered barrels of apples to sell this Fall, when they are in such demand. But it is never too late to learn, and you should learn wisdom now, and be ready for the Spring trade next city. They will always pay whenever you can get good fruit and some years they will pay more than another, and also upon the farm. Notice the often-repeated disease for early planting in the *Agriculturist*, and put out good stock, thrifty, well-rooted apple trees in your orchard.

#### THE ROOT HARVEST

should not be delayed much longer. Beets should go in immediately, and the tender varieties. If you mean to keep them for Spring feeding, Carrots should be left to be harvested by the middle of the month.


COMMONWEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Philadelphia, Pa.

FIRE AND MARINE!

CHARTERED CAPITAL $200,000
Cash on hand, Jan. 1, 1857, $100,000

THIS Company having complied with the laws of Kentucky by filing a statement of its condition with the Auditor, and also with the Clerk of the Mason County Court, is now prepared to take risks against loss or damage by Fire. And against the perils of Navigation. Note the safer classes of property insured.

Rates the same as other first class companies.

REFERENCE GIVEN. JOHN L. SCOTT,
Maysville, Ky., July 15, 1857-1y Agent.

STILL LATER FROM CRAB ORCHARD!

WE have received a supply of Crab Orchard Salts.

This article is manufactured from the waters of the Celebrated Springs at Crab Orchard, Ky., and come recommended as a safe, pleasant and most valuable remedy for constipation of the bowels—and sets upon the liver.

SEATON, SHARPE & CO.,
Maysville, aug. 13, 1857. Sutton street.

IRON!

WE have constantly on hand a full assortment of best and common Iron, Geo. Ashton's Patent Shot, Powder, Cap Paper and horse shoe nails. Also every description of Blacksmiths Tools, to which we call the attention of Blacksmiths, the present season, satisfactory terms. ANDERSON & ANDREWS.
september 2, 1857.

C. G. CADY. WILLIAM FORMAN.

C. G. CADY & CO.,
(*Successors to William Bent.*)
Market Street, MAYSVILLE, KY.

THE Undersigned have formed a partnership for the manufacture of Segars and Tobacco business. They have bought the Stock of William Bent, and will continue the business in the premises formerly occupied by Bent. They solicit a share of public patronage, and will endeavor, by fair dealing and attention to business, to merit it.

C. G. CADY;
June 2nd, 1857. WILLIAM FORMAN.

KEROSENE OILS,

DISTILLED FROM COAL (NOT ESPLOSIVE.)

SECURED BY LETTERS PATENT.

THE DIFFERENT GRADES OF THESE CELEBRATED OILS, suitable for Machinery of all kinds, Burning in Lamps, &c., &c., for sale by the undersigned, also of the Wholesale Oil Dealers and Druggists in the City of New York. and of the authorized Local Agent of the Company in this place.

AUSTENS,
GENERAL AGENTS, KEROSENE OIL CO.,
No. 50 Beaver Street, N. Y

Local Agencies granted on application as above. Orders should specify the description of lamp or machinery for which the oil is wanted.
June 17, 1857-1y-a.w.

OWENS, LANE & DYER, have appointed Jno. H. Richeson, Agent for the sale of their Eight Horse Threshing Machines, manufactured at Hamilton, Ohio. These wanting Machines will please leave their orders with him.
June 24, 1857 JNO. H. RICHESON.

GRAIN DRILLS.

FARMERS are requested to call and examine the best Wheat and Barley Drill that has been invented. It is a Premium article and has a Gold Medal from the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, to be seen at my premises unless the article proves itself to do good service.

Only a few on hand for this market, so great is the demand for them.

Sold at Factory prices with addition of freight.
Apl. 3, 1857-tf. JNO. H. RICHESON.

FRESH SUPPLY!

Pure Drugs, &c.

WE are now in receipt of large Shipments of Fresh and Genuine Goods from Boston and New York—making our Stock full and complete, and more extensive than ever before in this section. It is our aim to offer to the public the best and most valuable articles in our line, hoping thereby to share their continued confidence and patronage.

SEATON, SHARPE & CO.,
june 24, 1857. Druggists. Sutton street.

A CHANCE FOR BUSINESS MEN.

THE Undersigned, wishing to retire from business, desire to sell their Saw Mill, located in Proctor, Owsley County, Ky., together with the timber or Goose-neck Boom, which is now fastened, and the good will of the concern. The Store House is a handsome and convenient frame, two stories high, and well adapted to the business for which it was intended. A safe and profitable business can be relied on to twenty thousand dollars per annum, can be done. This is a fine opening to an active business man. The terms will be made easy.

For particulars address, W. R. PRAGE, Proctor, Ky., or W. W. BARNES, Proctor, Owsley County, Ky.

Proctor, Ky., June 10, 1857.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

THE undersigned takes occasion to announce to his customers and public generally, that he is now receiving the largest and best selected Stock of School, Classical and Miscellaneous books, together with a superior assortment of Stationery consisting in part of Cap, Letter and Note Papers, Envelopes, Ink, Inkstands, Pencils, Pens, Slates, Blank Books of every variety ever brought to this market, and which he offers upon the most reasonable terms. G. W. ELLAYTHAM,
Maysville, sept. 9th, 1857. Second street.

MOFFAT'S
LIFE PILLS
AND
Phœnix Bitters.

THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINE NOW before the public, for the cure of Scrofulous Ulcers, Scurvy, or Eruptions of the Skin, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, and in fact most all diseases soon yield to their curative properties.

It has been computed that during the last twenty five years upwards of Four Millions of persons have used Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a singularity will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the BLOOD IS purified TO A HEALTHY STATE, and *freed from all impurities*. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure.

*The efficacy of these two medicines is remarkable and will do for them all that medicine can possibly do.*

PREPARED BY
W. B. MOFFAT, M.D.,
PROPRIETOR,
*NEW YORK.*

AND FOR SALE BY
SEATON, SHARPE & CO.
Maysville, Ky., sept. 22, 1857-1y

BUTLER'S PREMIUM BLACKING.

5 BBLS. Containing about 400 Dozen of the above celebrated Blacking, just received, and offered to the trade at very low rates by
SEATON, SHARPE & CO.
Maysville, aug. 26, 1857. Sutton street.

CARPENTERS,

AND FRAMERS will find a stock of Saving Machines and Bits at
ANDERSON & ANDREWS,
Maysville, june 17, '57. Sign of Big Axe.

CORN KNIVES!

MADE from Cast Steel—a good substitute for Hemp Hooks in cutting up corn. For sale by
ANDERSON & ANDREWS.
September 2, 1857.

WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN LIVING IN THIS city, desires to board in a sympathy NEGRO GIRL, from one to fifteen years of age.
Apply at this Office. [July, 25, '57.-tf.

CUNDRIES—Grain Shovels, Hay Forks Rakes, Hoes, Spades, Shovels, Scythes, Sickles, Dippers, Cider Churns, Buckets, Washers, &c.
August 4, '57. JNO. H. RICHESON.

MASSILLON MACHINES,

For sale by JNO. H. RICHESON.
Also, Extra Harrows for sale.

LOUISIANA SUGAR,

Entirely Choice, for sale by
sept. 9, 1857. JNO. H. RICHESON.

WHEELING NAILS—100 Kegs for sale by
sept. 9, 1857. JNO. H. RICHESON.
Also, Fresh Nails for sale by
[aug. 4, '57. JNO. H. RICHESON.

FURNITURE!!

WM. ORT & BROTHER,
Market Street, MAYSVILLE, KY.

The undersigned have received a large addition to their Stock of Furniture, which they offer at reduced prices, embracing everything in their line to the largest and best stock of any house in this market, embracing

CHAIRS,
STANDS,
BUREAUS,
WARDROBES,
BEDSTEADS,
CENTRE TABLES

And every kind of Furniture, of the latest styles and at moderate prices.

Their arrangements are complete for manufacturing

MATTRESSES

Of all kinds, either Spring, Hair, Moss, Shuck, Cotton or Composition—any thing you may order, we can furnish, any kind or size not on hand.

They have good Workmen, and will make up any article of Furniture, in any style desired.

The cash is required Small Gains, as we sell for cash.

Repairing neatly and promptly done.

WM. ORT & BROTHER.
may 20, 1857.-ly

MILLINERY!

MRS. J. W. WROTEN,
Second St. east,
*MAYSVILLE, KY.*

Would respectfully invite the ladies of Maysville and vicinity to call and examine her Stock of

BONNETS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,

And other Millinery goods, which she thinks cannot be excelled for beauty and elegance, by any other house in the City. Her embroidery is to be a selection which will please the most refined and fastidious taste. An examination is solicited.

Maysville, april 7, 1857-1y

LEE HOUSE,

Corner of Front and Sutton streets,
*MAYSVILLE, KY.*
JACOB G. BISHOP, Proprietor.

JACOB G. BISHOP, late of Flemingsburg, Ky., has the pleasure of announcing to his friends, that he has rented this well known and popular Hotel, and has re-opened it for the accommodation of guests. The house has been completely renovated, and refurnished in an elegant style throughout. No rooms are better ventilated, and in every respect comfortable and pleasant, and all the appointments will be such as to make the House, in every particular a *First Class Hotel.*

The entire time and attention of the Proprietor will be devoted exclusively to the comfort of his guests, and it is hoped that the services of an efficient corps of well trained and attentive servants will leave nothing to be desired in this respect.

The Omnibus Line of H. Brewer & Co., is connected with this House, which being located conveniently to both Steamboat Landings, will be found a desirable and eligible conveyance for travellers going either up or down the river.

The Proprietor solicits the public patronage, in the confident belief that he will be able to render perfect satisfaction to all who may favor his House with their custom.

apl 3, 1857-tf JACOB G. BISHOP.

STATE MUTUAL

FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
*OF PENNSYLVANIA.*

OFFICE, No. 92 Market street, Harrisburg, Pa.

CAPITT $250,000 DOLLARS.

INSURES ALL THE SAFER CLASSES OF PROPERTY AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

Also, against Perils of Sea & Inland Navigation
JOHN MCPHERSON, President.
L. MONTON, Vice President.
S. WARD, Secretary.

Thunderstruck, as Agnit at Maysville is prepared at all times to take risks in this excellent Company. Call on CAPTAIN R. FERGUSON
Of the firm of Pearce & Pomberton,
Feb. 4, 1857-1y Market st., West side

25 WITNESSES;

Forger Convicted

JOHN S. DYE IS THE AUTHOR

Who will Shortly Publish a Book, as Printer and Publisher, and Author, of a *series of Lectures at the Broadway Tabernacle*, on Sunday, 10 o'clock, highly over

20,000 People.

Greeted him with Rounds of Applause, while he exhibited the manner in which he committed his forgeries. *CLEANNESS OIL, and the Secret* and Shortest Road to Wealth, are Exposed.

*The Bank Note Engravers all say that he is the greatest Judge of Paper Money living.*

GREATEST DISCOVERY of The Present Century for

DETECTING COUNTERFEIT

BANK NOTES.

Detecting Every Genuine Bill in Existence, and Exhibiting as many pieces every Counterfeit in Circulation!

Arranged so admirably, that REFERENCE is easily and PERFECTLY DONE INSTANTANEOUS.

The Index to examine!

Turn to page 10 and page to hunt up! But so simplified and arranged, that the Manhattan Bank Note Detector Man can see all at a Glance.

*English, French and German.*

Thus Each may read the same in his own Native Tongue.

Best Perfect Easy Sure Thing Ever Published!

Also, a List of

All the Private Bankers in America.

A Complete Summary of the Finance or Errors of Bankers, Brokers, Merchants and Traders, together with all the Important NEWS OF THE DAY. Also

A SERIES OF TALES

From our Old Magazine Stock, yet in the East. It furnishes the Most Complete History of

ORIENTAL LIFE,

And describing the Manners and Customs of the Inhabitants of the Ladies and Gentlemen of that Country—has been so often found, that it has become a Household Word in the whole year, and will prove the Most Entertaining ever offered to the Public.

Published Weekly to Subscribers only, at $1 a year.

All letters must be addressed to

JOHN S. DYE, Broker,
Publisher and Proprietor,
70 Wall Street, New York.

May 18th, 1857-1y.

GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY.

Jacob's Cordial

FOR ALL

BOWEL DISEASES

Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Bilious Fever, Cholera Infantum.

Also, admirably adapted to

Many Diseases of Females,

Most especially Painful Menstruation.

*The Virtues of Jacob's Cordial are too well known to require Encomiums.*

1. It Cures the worst cases of Diarrhœa.
2. It Cures the worst forms of Dysentery.
3. It Cures California or Mexican Diarrhœa.
4. It Relieves the Severest Cholic.
5. It Cures Cholera Morbus.
6. It Cures Cholera Infantum.
7. It Cures Painful Menstruation.
8. It Relieves Pain in the Back and Loins.
9. It Quiets Nervousness and Despondency.
10. It Restores Irregularities.
11. It Dispels gloomy and hysterical feelings.
12. It's an admirable Tonic.

A few short extracts from Letters, Testimonials, &c.

"I have used Jacob's Cordial in my family, and have found it a most efficient, and in my judgement, a safe medicine." Rev. Jas. H. Brown, Warner, Judge of Supreme Court of Georgia.

"It gives me pleasure to bear testimony to the good Jacob's Cordial—by one personal experience, and the experience of my neighbors and friends around me, is a valuable medicine, and to believe it to be all that it purports to be, viz: a valuable remedy." W. H. Hodgson, formerly Judge Superior Court, Cherokee Circuit.

"I take great pleasure in recommending this invaluable medicine to all afflicted with bowel diseases, for which I believe it to be a sovereign remedy. Decidedly superior to anything else offered by me." A. J. Goulding, Deputy G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Georgia.

"I have used Jacob's Cordial in my family, and this, with all I hear about it as a remedy by those who have tried it I believe to be before the public, and at the head of every preparation of the kind, and I would recommend its use to the diseases for which it is compounded." Miles G. Dobbins, Cashier of the Bank of the State of Georgia, Griffin.

"If there is any credibility in human testimony, Jacob's Cordial must stand pre-eminent above all other preparations for the cure of Bowel Diseases. From the mass of testimony in its favor, coming in from all quarters, it must be very, very, much the most efficacious agent of mankind of other patent preparations." A. Plumley, Cashier Marine and Fire Insurance Bank Griffin.

"The efficient remedy is travelling it to celebrity as fast as the locomotive, and returns into Routes and gaining commendation wherever used." Georgian, May 11th, 1856.

Druggists and country merchants supplied by

JOHN D. PARK,
CINCINNATI.

June 6, 1857-6mos.

WOODLAWN CREAM.

A Promade for beautifying the hair—giving it a bright glossy appearance, removing the dandruff, and keeping it in good order. Price 50 cents. Prepared by Patridge & Co. proprietors of "Balm of Thousand Flowers." For sale at Fred. Ernst's "Balm of Thousand Flowers." For sale by

may 27 SEATON, SHARPE & CO.

BLACKSMITHS & WAGON MAKERS

WILL find at ANDERSON & ANDREWS, at the Sign of the Big Axe, a full assortment of Saws and Fire Boxes, 2½ by 3½ to 4½ by 12.

*WAGON AXES.*

Maysville, july 1, 1857. Market street.

LOVERINGS' SUGARS.

50 Bbls. D. R. Crushed do;
20 bbls. D. R. Powdered do;
20 " Small Lump do;
For Sale by
February 18th, 1857. S. B. POYNTZ.

VIRGINIA TOBACCO.

25 Boxes Holland's American Star.
20 " do. B. E.
20 " Rappahan;
20 " Gibson, For Sale by
February 18th, 1857. S. B. POYNTZ.

PLANTATION MOLASSES.

100 Bbls. Pantatation Molasses;
120 Hf bbls. do. do. Per *Scud Lady*
February 18th, 1857. S. B. POYNTZ.

GOLDEN SYRUP.

60 Kegs Golden Syrup, of superior quality, little for than Maple Molasses, for sale by
February 18th, 1857. S. B. POYNTZ.

RIO COFFEE.

200 Bags Rio Coffee, Received per *Albemarle*.
February 18th, 1857. S. B. POYNTZ.

RED KEY TOBACCO.

100 Boxes Red Key Tobacco, received per
February 18th, 1857. S. B. POYNTZ.

CHEICE SUGAR.

25 Hhds. choice New Sugar, received this day per steamboat.
February 18th, 1857. S. B. POYNTZ.

FRESH TEAS.

50 Half Chests direct from New York.
For Sale by
February 18th, 1857. S. B. POYNTZ.

SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES.

200 Barrels Goodale's Very Choice;
150 Hf. bbls. do. do.
Received per *Sunny City*.
February 18th, 1857. S. B. POYNTZ.

POWDER, SHAD & SHOT.

100 Kegs Kentucky Rifle Powder;
5,000 lbs. Shot, Assorted;
144 Kegs Sporting Powder;
February 18th, 1857. S. B. POYNTZ.

100 Packed Pieces New York Mess Shad, for sale by
april 30, 1857. PICKETT, MATTHEWS & CO.

FRESH GROCERIES.

50 Half Chests Tea;
100 Bags prime Rio Coffee;
25 hogsheads Sugar;
50 half barrels Molasses;
50 dozen Brooms;
5 reams Indigo;
100 reams Wrapping Paper;
50 boxes Virginia Tobacco;
100 pounds Nutmegs;
250 " Cloves;
25 " Cassia;
50 barrels Crushed and Powdered Sugar;
50 dozen Painted Buckets;
1 Box Tinned Glass Oil, in Bottles;
4 pipes Fine Brandies;
Just received, and for sale with a full Stock of other articles in my line on hand and for sale.
HAMILTON GRAY.

NO TARPICO HEMP

Or other substitute is used in manufacturing

ADAMS' BOSTON BRUSHES,

They are superior to all others, and warranted

*ALL BRISTLES,*

Such as Patent Wire Wire Brushes. We have just received an additional supply of these *justly celebrated Brushes*, and shall always endeavor to keep a full assortment, embracing a great variety.

SEATON, SHARPE & CO.

SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES.

200 Barrels Goodale's Very Choice;
150 Hf. bbls. do. do.
Received per *Sunny City*.
February 18th, 1857. S. B. POYNTZ.

POWDER, SHAD & SHOT.

100 Kegs Kentucky Rifle Powder;
5,000 lbs. Shot, Assorted;
144 Kegs Sporting Powder;
February 18th, 1857. S. B. POYNTZ.

100 Packed Pieces New York Mess Shad, for sale by
april 30, 1857. PICKETT, MATTHEWS & CO.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE!

THE Undersigned having purchased the Grocery Ware-house, formerly occupied by Wm. Ort & Brother, have formed a partnership for the business, and will continue it, making Oil and other products from the Cannel Coal, under the firm of COONS, PICKETT & CO.

The Principal Office of the Company is in the City of Maysville, Ky. The Residence of the Company (Chandler B. Coons) alone is power to contract on behalf of the firm, or to use its name except in the business of the Company, and any contract or business done other Agent may be entered into without the subject by a resolution of the Board of Management.

Our Mines are already opened, and we shall, in a short time, be ready to furnish *CANNELL COAL, OIL*, of the first quality, for the various purposes to which it is so well adapted.

CHARLES B. COONS,
THO. J. PICKETT,
JAMES A. WATSON, Maysville, Ky.
JAMES BARBOUR,
HARRISON TAYLOR,
MARCUS A. FINCH, Lexington, Ky.
GEORGE W. COONS,
W. B. SCHIBBEN,
F. C. CLEVELAND, Lexington, Ky.
W. M. MCBRIDE,
JOSEPH J. DAVIS, Clermont, Ohio.
January 14, 1857-tf

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his customers and the public generally, that he has received a very fine Stock of Goods in his line, consisting in part of Gold Hunting Watches of the most approved makers; Gold Lever Watches; Gold Silver Lever Watches; Fine Gold Pens, Gold Pencils, and Seals; Lady's Chains; Camee, Mosaic, Gold-stone, and Florentine setting Breast Pins; Ear Rings; Finger Rings; Gold Beads; and Pearl Necklaces; Lockets; Bar Pins for Pictures. Cut Pins; Gold and Silver Thimbles and Spectacles.

I shall be receiving Goods until the 30th of December.

Watches and Clocks carefully repaired and warranted to perform.

Jewelry neatly repaired and cleaned.

Maysville, Oct. 8, 1856. J. S. GILPIN.

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

HAVING purchased Mr Jno. H. Richeson's interest in the Store Room on the Corner of Second and Sutton streets, we shall continue the Commission and Produce Business as usual. Our concern, as Wholesale Grocers, will be found at the old stand, where we will be happy to receive the patronage of our friends and the public generally, and to do all in our power to promote their comfort.

Our Omnibus will be on the Levee on the arrival of every Steamboat, and we will do our best for our friends in the City. Our Warehouse is well adapted for the storage of Produce, and we will be prepared to make liberal advances on Produce in store, and to sell on commission.

Our Stock of Groceries will be complete in every variety, and we will be prepared to offer inducements to purchasers, which we hope will be found satisfactory.

Our Office will be in charge of our Mr. Pickett, who will be pleased to see his friends and the public at all times.

We shall be pleased to receive a share of public patronage, and pledge his most assiduous efforts to promote their comfort.

apl 1, 1857-tf PICKETT, MATTHEWS & CO.

TOBACCO.

150 Boxes John Turnville Virginia Peach Leaf;
100 Boxes Young America Virginia;
100 do Pickett, Matthews & Co. do.
200 do Pickett, Matthews & Co. do.
In store and for sale by
apl 1, 1857. PICKETT, MATTHEWS & CO.

COFFEE.

250 Bags Rio Coffee, Eastern Rio Coffee.
200 Bags Rio Coffee.
200 Packets Old Government Java
Just received and for sale by
apl 1, 1857. PICKETT, MATTHEWS & CO.

LOOKING GLASSES, HOUSE MATTRESSES, SHOE PAINT, &c. We have on hand, and are receiving a large stock of the above goods, which we offer at the lowest prices.

READ. INGRAM & MARSHALL.
Maysville, June 17, 1857.

BOERHAVE'S
HOLLAND BITTERS
A SURE MAINTAINER OF HEALTH.

THE ORIGINAL HOLLAND BITTERS FOR

DYSPEPSIA,

DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND
FEVER AND AGUE,

And the various affections arising from a DISORDERED STOMACH OR BOWELS.

Such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Dizziness, Giddiness, Blind and Shooting Pains in all Nerves, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Affections, Dry Skin, Nervous Irritation and Debility, Sleeplessness, and in others attended with a decided cough, Pain in the Side, Back and Limbs, Fever and Ague, Fever in the Hot Stage, Dry Skin, Thirst, Low Spirits, Nervous Irritation, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Flatulency, Colic, Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Dizziness, Nervous Irritation, Low Spirits, Want of Sleep, Debility