SEMI-WEEKLY CAMPAIGN EXPRESS.

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

VOL. 5. MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1857. NO. 19.

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

H. A. KERNER, SURGEON Dentist. Office on Sutton street, Bank Building, Maysville, Ky. [ap 25

DR. SHACKLEFORD, CONTINUES the Practice of his Profession in Maysville and vicinity. Office on Third, between Market and Sutton Streets. mh1

JOHN T. DYE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Maysville, Ky.,
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to him. Office on Court street, first door above Second. [may 6th, 1857.

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

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. March 4th, 1857-1y

D. K. WEBB,
Attorney at Law,
ASHLAND, KENTUCKY,
WILL attend promptly to the collection of Claims in any part of Northern Kentucky. May 14, 1856—1y.

GEO. L. SCOTT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Court street, Maysville, Ky.
WILL give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care and will practice Law in the Courts of Mason and the adjoining counties. [Sept. 21, '55-1y

JOHN N. JEFFERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Court street, Maysville, Ky
WILL give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care and will practice Law in the Courts of Mason and adjoining counties. [Sept. 26, '55-1y

THOMAS V. PAYNE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
MAYSVILLE, KY.,
WILL practice Law in the Counties of Mason, Bracken, Greenup, Lewis and Nicholas, and to the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Any business entrusted to him shall be strictly and faithfully attended to. May 14, 1856.

JOSEPH N. 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. 26, 1855.—1v.

TAYLOR & McCUTCHEON
Attorney's at Law,
Maysville, Ky.
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, 1855.

LAW NOTICE.
Stanton & Clearwland.
H. STANTON and F. L. CLEAVELAND have formed a Law Partnership for the practice of Law in BRACKEN COUNTY, and will give prompt attention to all business which may be entrusted to their care.
Office of Mr. STANTON at Maysville and of Mr. CLEAVELAND at Augusta, Ky. Nov-7-tf.

J. C. ADAMS,
Attorney at Law,
GREENUPSBURG, 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

BWELL, TAYLORS GLEASON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND
DEALERS IN MERCHANTABLE BACONS,
No. 16, Park Place, New York City.
Jno. L. Bwell, late of Texas.
Elijah Taylor, late of N. Orleans. } N. York
W. H. Gleason, New York.

GEO. S. ROE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law.
WILL practice his profession in the counties of Lewis, Greenup, Carter and Lawrence, and the Court of Appeals. Prompt attention will be given to the collection of claims of all descriptions. Office on Main street opposite the Court House.
Greenupsburg, Ky., June 13, 1855.

W. MERRITT. REUBEN GUDGELL
MERRITT & GUDGELL,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Owingsville, Bath County, Ky.,
Will attend to all the business of their profession, and give their prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care, in the 11th Judicial District of Ky., and the Court of Appeals. Particular attention paid to the collection of claims. One of the firm will always be found in Owingsville to attend to all business. [may 27, '57-3m.

R. M. STANTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MAYSVILLE, KY.
MR. STANTON has resumed the practice of his profession in Maysville, and the surrounding counties in Kentucky, and will give his undivided energy to such business as may be entrusted to his care.
All business attended to in any part of Northern Kentucky. [aug. 15, 1855.

BROWN, STANTON & WALKER,
Attorneys at Law,
WILLIAM BOWEN FREDERIC STANTON and J. KNOX WALKER, Tennessee, offer their professional services in the Courts of Tennessee, the United States Courts, the Court of Claims, and the Departments, in Washington and in the Supreme Court of the United States.
Offices in Washington, office, 502 G st. near the State Department.
Offices in Nashville, Tennessee, corner of Market and Cedar Streets.
Washington City, D. C., May 9th 1856.

THE EXPRESS.

ROBERT McKEE, Editor

MAYSVILLE:
SATURDAY, ... July 25, 1857.

For State Treasurer,
JAMES H. GARRARD,
OF BOYLE COUNTY.

For Congress,
HON. JOHN C. MASON,
OF BATH COUNTY.

For the State Senate,
COL. THOMAS R. STEVENSON,
OF MASON COUNTY.

For Representatives,
ELZA BERRY.

☞ We are authorized to announce JAMES B. CLAYBROOKE, Esq., as a candidate to represent Mason County in the next Legislature.

A Word to the Whigs who Voted for Buchanan.

Buchanan received a majority of about one thousand in this Congressional district, and over seven thousand in the State. We expect, and we think we are justified in expecting, every man in the State who voted for him, to vote for the democratic candidates for Congress. We know that many voted for him, who had uniformly voted against the democracy before. Many did so because they were conscientiously opposed to the principles and objects of the opposing parties; many because they believed the contest was virtually between Buchanan and Fremont. The former class will vote with us now to a man; it is to the latter that we would address ourselves.

Notwithstanding the confident assertions to the contrary of the know-nothings organs and orators, the result proved that their belief was well-founded—that the contest was between the candidates of the black republican and democratic parties. They have now the proud satisfaction of knowing that they aided by their votes to defeat Fremont, and to place in the Presidential chair a statesman of sound judgment, great experience, acknowledged ability, and of enlarged and comprehensive views. In electing Mr. Buchanan to the Presidency, they have placed him in a position of great responsibility, and which is surrounded by difficulties, and embarrassments, and dangers of no ordinary magnitude. Very many honest, conscientious and reflecting men believe that the destiny of the country hangs upon the administration of the government for the next four years. They believe that the dangers and difficulties which now surround us, and imperil the existence of the country, must be removed or overcome during the administration of Mr. Buchanan, or else they will become uncontrollable, and involve us in hopeless, irretrievable ruin.

The election of Mr. Buchanan was a triumph over sectional fanaticism, and an emphatic expression of the national sentiment of the people. The immediate dangers which threatened us then, were, by that triumph, averted for a time. But they were only averted, not removed or overcome.—They still exist. The heavy vote cast for Fremont reveals the nature and the extent of the danger. Had the vote given for Fillmore been cast for Buchanan, the triumph would have been more complete, and the result more satisfactory. It was in vain that this fact was urged upon the friends of Mr. Fillmore, particularly in the South, before the election. They were told that he was stronger than Mr. Buchanan, and believing this it was their duty to support him. The result proved that know-nothingism, if it had ever been a national party, had ceased to be such. The result of that election demonstrated beyond a doubt that know-nothingism can make no claim to a national existence. It is powerless for the accomplishment of any purpose whatever—it can only do harm by complicating and disturbing the politics of the country.

Mr. Buchanan was supported by many old line whigs, who voted for him, believing it the only way to secure the defeat of Fremont. They voted for him, believing the contest was between black republicanism and democracy. They were right. They will vote for democrats again in a contest between them and the republicans. The result of the election last fall, and of the Congressional elections in the South, have shown that the present contest for the House of Representatives is between these parties. No man believes, or dare assert, that the know nothings can have a majority, or even a respectable minority, in that body. If they were to succeed in electing every member of Congress yet to be elected, they would still be the weakest of the three parties in Congress. They are not in the contest. Either the black republicans or the democrats must have a majority in the next Congress; the people of the South must determine which.

Whigs who voted for Mr. Buchanan last fall, have the same reason to support democratic candidates for Congress now. They have an additional reason: They aided in electing him, and it is their duty to give him a majority of his friends in Congress. It is neither manly nor honorable to make him President, to make him responsible for the welfare of the country, to impose upon him the discharge of arduous and responsible duties, and then, not only desert him, but surround him by those who will oppose his accommodations, thwart his wishes, and defeat his plans.

So far, every body is satisfied with Mr. Buchanan's administration. No one finds fault with it. Old line whigs do not and cannot object to it. They aided to elect him; will they now sit down and embarrass him?

Know-Nothings and the South.

It is not necessary for us to charge southern know nothings with abolitionism; although the more than equivocal position of many of their leaders would give us good grounds for such an accusation. We know that the mass of the people in the southern States are sound on the slavery question, and loyal to the interests, and faithful to the rights, of the slave-holding States. We are willing to admit, for the sake of argument, that the leaders of the know nothing party intend to be true to the rights of the South. But whatever may have been, or are, their intentions, and by whatever motives they may have been, or are, governed, we charge that by their *acts* they have betrayed the South as far as in their power, and have pursued a course which has strengthened abolitionism, and aided it in the accomplishment of its purposes.

To support this charge, it is not necessary to refer to the fact, now no longer denied that Banks, Sumner, and their abolition associates, seized upon the organization to promote their objects in the North. We need not refer to the abolition Governors it aided to elect. We need not recall the names of the abolition Senators it placed in power.—We need not allude to the fact, that of 120 members of the House of Representatives elected by them, *seventy-five* of them voted for Banks for Speaker. We will leave out their fusion in Pennsylvania and all the Northern States last fall, and in the present canvass. It can no longer be denied that their northern associates are thoroughly abolitionized. We will look at the acts of their leaders in the South alone.

Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee, voted against the repeal of the Missouri compromise, which forever prohibited slavery in all Territories north of a certain line. He is sustained by them, and is their candidate for re-election to the Senate. Their representatives in the Lower House from that State who voted against it, are all candidates for re-election, without opposition from their party, while those who voted for it, were compelled to force themselves on their unwilling brethren. The know nothing representatives from Kentucky all voted for it, but in obedience to the requirements of their party, they voted for Fillmore last Fall, who stood on a platform which denounced it, and who asserted that it was the Pandora's box from whence had issued all the evils that afflicted us. Their organ in this State advised the know nothings of Indiana to vote for the candidate of the black republicans for Governor, against the candidate of the democratic party. Humphrey Marshall, who was supported by the Southern know nothings for Speaker of the House, declared in his public speeches, that he would not give the "toss of a copper for choice between Fremont and Buchanan." Their organs and orators ridiculed and denounced the friends of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, because, in some of its points, it was unfavorable to them. They are all now republishing an article from an abolition law journal, to prove that the decision did not affect the Constitutionality of the Missouri Compromise, that it did not decide that a negro could not be a citizen, and that it did not decide anything else that the South has claimed was entitled by that decision. Some of their candidates for Congress denounced the Kansas-Nebraska act, for which nearly the whole South voted, as infamous. Whatever they may intend doing, their acts, like those of their leaders in this State, are such as to please the North, and ruin the South. In Missouri, they have gone farther. They united last Spring to elect a black republican to Congress from St. Louis. They have united in the present canvass for Governor. The abolition papers throughout the North boast that in 1860 they will unite on a direct issue, and that issue emancipation.

We might, with more room, give other instances in which their acts are inimical to the interests of the South. These will be sufficient.

It does not matter about the motives by which they are governed, or the professions they make. If they act right, we will take it for granted their motives are good; they have acted badly, and we are willing to admit that they have done so unintentionally. But the fact exists. The course they are pursuing is dangerous to the peace and security of the South; and it is none the less dangerous because they have adopted it ignorantly, and pursue it without understanding its tendency.

The honest, candid, intelligent and loyal people of Kentucky must judge them by their acts alone, and must be governed in forming their own conclusions, by the probable effects of these acts on the Country.

And it is therefore with the voters of the district to choose whether they will elect Mason to sit in his place, an idle and useless spectator of the proceedings of our public Councils, or will they prefer to elect Capt. Cox, who they have every assurance, will urge with power and ability on the attention of Congress, such measures as will be of benefit to them and the country.—*Eagle.*

One not cognizant of the facts would suppose from reading such statements as the above, that Capt. Cox's service for four years in Congress, was distinguished by the power and ability with which he represented the interests of his constituents and the country. Did Capt. Cox sit in his place, an idle and useless spectator of the progress of our public business, or did he distinguish himself by the ability of his speeches in defense of such measures as were before the House? Will the *Eagle* answer? Upon what measures before Congress did Capt. Cox make speeches? What measures did he introduce into that body? What act of Statesmanship did he do? Do tell us, gentlemen, Really, you promised to review his Congressional career.

Who gave the Lands to Foreigners.—The distribution know-nothings are terribly exercised at this state in reference to the policy of disposing of the public lands. The *democratic* policy they say, will transfer the public lands into the hands of foreigners, and there will be none left for the posterity of those who are, *par excellence*, American citizens to the manner born. One would suppose from their zeal and argumentation, that this policy is exclusively locofocoish.—The political history of the country, however, proves that the policy of granting lands to foreign emigrants is not exclusively democratic. In September, 1850, Mr. Fillmore approved the Act creating the office of Surveyor General of Oregon. The fourth section of that Act reads as follows:

"That there shall be and hereby is granted to every white settler, *American half-breed Indian included*, above the age of eighteen years, being a citizen of the United States, or having made a declaration according to law of his intention to become a citizen of the United States, or shall make such declaration on or before the 1st of December, 1851, now residing in said Territory, or shall become a resident therein! on or before the 1st December, 1851, and who shall have resided upon and cultivated the same for four consecutive years, and shall otherwise conform to the provisions of this act, the quantity of one half section or three hundred and twenty acres if a single man; and if a married man or if he shall become married prior to one year from the 1st December, 1850, the quantity of one section or six hundred and forty acres, one half to himself and the other half to his wife."

Mr. Fillmore thus approved a bill granting a much larger quantity of land to these same foreigners, and on the same conditions than do those bills complained of by the Know-Nothing savans of the present day. The benefits of the Fillmore Act, moreover, are extended to *half-breed Indians!* But our Know-Nothing friends do not object to this, for the reason probably that the Indians are Simon pure native Americans.

☞ Know-nothingism is in so bad a condition in Tennessee as in Kentucky. The Mt. Sterling *Whig* is afraid that Capt. Cox's personal popularity will not shield him if anti-know-nothing prejudice should be excited against him; and denies that he is the nominee of the know-nothing party. The *Eagle* knows that the people of Mason county will not again endorse know-nothingism, and tells them that it is but another name for whiggery. All over the State we hear of candidates of the know-nothing party denying that they are such, and asking the people to vote for them as no party candidates. It is the same way in every State where elections are to be held in August. In Tennessee we find that Maynard, their candidate for Congress in the Knoxville district, insists that he was never in a council or took one of their oaths. Etheridge, their candidate in another district, makes the same defence before the people. Stephens, their candidate in the Memphis district, admits having joined the order, but claims credit for having left it in a short time. Their candidates for the legislature all over the State are pursuing the same course. They are the candidates of the order, and are supported by its sworn members, but they dare not acknowledge it before the people. The cause is so unpopular—so odious, indeed—that to avow themselves the candidate of the order, would be equivalent to defeat.

Wonder if they expost old Whigs, or others who have not taken their oaths, to vote for candidates who are ashamed to acknowledge the party to which they belong.

☞ The following is that portion of the act of Congress to which Mr. Fillmore referred, in the quotation from his message, which we gave in another column:

Sec. 10. That for the payment of the lands which may be entered under the provisions of this act, THE SALE OF THE PUBLIC LANDS ARE HEREBY PLEDGED; and it is hereby made the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to use and apply all monies which may be received into the Treasury for the SALES OF THE PUBLIC LANDS, after the 1st day of January, 1848, first to pay the interest on all stocks issued by virtue of this act; and secondly to use the balance of said receipts, after paying the interest aforesaid, in the purchase of said stocks at their market value, &c.

A portion of the debt for which this act pledged the public lands, is not due until 1877, and until that is paid, the faith of the nation is plighted to their use for its liquidation. Every man who votes for Capt. Cox, records himself in favor of violating this solemn pledge of the government. Who, with a knowledge of this fact, will do so?

Expelled from the Church for Voting for Buchanan.—The Grand Rapids (Mich.) *Inquirer* contains a full report of the trial, conviction and expulsion from the church, of Deacon P. G. Stebbins, of the town of Alpine, in that county. He was the first deacon of the church to which he belonged—the Free will Baptists, and the charge against him was that he sustained slavery by voting for Buchanan. He was also charged with deception, because, when asked if he was opposed to votes for liberty or slavery, he said liberty. Stebbins admitted the facts charged but defended himself by saying that the Democratic ticket, which he did vote, supported the best liberty principles of any ticket before the people.

Fusion Confounded.—The Nashville *Union* says Mr. Hatton is the Know-Nothing candidate for Governor in Tennessee. N. P. Banks, the Black Republican Speaker of the House, is the Know-Nothing candidate for Governor in Massachusetts. Mr. Hatton says that his party is a national party. We suppose, therefore, that Banks and Hatton are standing on the same platform, denouncing "alien suffrage" in the northern, and opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Will somebody answer.

☞ The democracy of Mason County are under many and lasting obligations to our neighbor for coming to the rescue of "Old Hickory." They feel profoundly grateful for this disinterested attempt to invoke their vengeance on those who have spoken harshly of Jackson. They will doubtless be grieved and astonished at the developments made by the *Eagle*. The organs of the know nothing party have exhausted every form of denunciation, villification, and abuse, in expressing their detestation of the principles advocated by Jackson, and their abhorrence of his character; and a monument should be erected to the memory of the only one of their number who has a disposition to speak kindly of the 'dead old hero.'

The *Eagle* appeals from reason to prejudice and passion. Driven from its positions, as Gen. Taylor has been upon the stump, it meekly acknowledges the truth and strength and justice of the principle advocated by Col. Stevenson, and seeks to defeat him, not because his principles are wrong, but because he is *alleged* to have spoken harshly of Gen. Jackson. Was ever such an issue presented to an intelligent people? Was ever such a reason assigned for the defeat of any one?—When was the character of Jackson made an issue in the canvass? What is Gen. Taylor's position upon the subject? Does he think Jackson was a great and glorious old hero, a profound, sagacious and patriotic statesman, and an ardent, devoted, self-sacrificing friend of his Country? Will our neighbor tell us?

But the appeal is made to democrats. It comes from those sworn to vote against democratic candidates wherever one of their own number is in the field. It comes from those who seek the defeat of the democratic party. It comes, not from friends, but from sworn enemies! It is neither come from democrats, nor from the friends of Jackson. It is an appeal from those who endorse every word that is *imputed* to Col. Stevenson. It is the appeal of despair. It is the death struggle of what was two years since, a haughty and insolent foe.

They tell you that Stevenson has libeled and villified Jackson, and ask you to vote for one who has ever acted with, and voted for, the enemies of Jackson. They tell you that Stevenson has slandered the old hero, and with bate rankling in their own bosoms, they will not not retract a single slander they ever heaped upon his head. Impudence never went further. But the attempt is vain. It will not avert the impending calamity. It will not produce dissatisfaction in the democratic ranks. It will not save know nothingism from the fate of the fast gone forth—the doom is irrevocable.

No democrat can hesitate between Stevenson and Taylor. If Stevenson wrote the article in question—of which we have no evidence, and about which we know nothing—he is still more acceptable to the democracy than Taylor, whose opinion of Jackson differs in no wise from those *attributed* to Stevenson. They will not hesitate which to choose.

This is the last attempt of the know nothings to defeat Stevenson. A few weeks since, they boasted that Taylor had no opposition; now they beg the question, and, leaving principles and opinions out of view, make an open appeal to the prejudices of a portion of the community.

"Salt won't save you," gentlemen.

He (Capt. Cox) has told you that he is in favor of so changing the naturalization laws as to compel foreigners to reside in the country twenty-one years before becoming citizens.—*Eagle.*

Capt. Cox is in favor of compelling foreigners to reside in this country twenty-one years before being allowed to vote; and he says this is the only object with know nothingism to be accomplished by legislation. We have proven that Congress has no power to regulate the right of suffrage; consequently this object *cannot* be accomplished by Congressional legislation. The only way this object can be accomplished is to change the State Constitutions. Do the know nothings of Kentucky want to change our Constitution for this purpose?

He tells you that he is in favor of cutting a stop to the robbery that is every year being perpetrated on our public lands.—*Eagle.*

Some lands have been given to Railroads, and other corporations, in the new States; and Capt. Cox calls this 'a robbery,' and proposes to put a stop to it by giving 25 per cent of all the unsold lands to the States in which they lie, and dividing the remainder between all the States. The first may be a "robbery," and we believe it is wrong, but the Captain's remedy is worse than the evil. Every body that wants the evil remedied in that way, should vote for Capt. Cox.

☞ Capt. Cox, if elected, will have fifteen to nineteen political associates in Congress. Of themselves they cannot accomplish anything whatever. On all party questions, they must act with either the democratic or black republican parties. If our representative is to act with the democratic party in Congress, we had better send a democratic representative—if he is to act against it, a democrat of course, should not be elected. But it should be remembered, that the few know nothing representatives in Congress will be compelled to act with one of them.

☞ The know-nothings boast of Capt. Cox's ability and eloquence, and ask the people to elect him to Congress on account of the "power and ability" with which "he will urge the passage of such measures as will be of benefit to them and to the country." We must judge of Capt. Cox's ability by his past; and what is his record? Just this Congressional career is placed a perfect book, the people can judge what they may expect from that hereafter.

☞ The know nothing leaders are not only denying the identity of their party, and seeking to strengthen themselves by claiming connection with an other party which they boasted was ruined, and charged with corruption, but the Louisville *Journal* is absolutely *appealing* to foreigners for their votes. They have treated the whig party bad enough, in all conscience, but they have treated the foreigners worse. They not only organized a party, and got up an oath bound organization, to proscribe them, but they refused to permit them to enjoy the rights they already possessed as citizens. They have driven them from the polls by violence, burned down their homes, taken their lives, killed their wives and little ones, and committed every outrage that mob violence could perpetrate; and after all this, before their blood has been washed up from the pavements, or the smoke of their burning dwellings vanished in the air, they ask foreigners to take refuge in the bosom of the great "American" party. They promise them protection, while solemnly swearing to proscribe them. They promise them protection, while "brass knuckle" are being cast with which to drive them from the polls. They promise them protection, before the grass is green on the graves of their slaughtered comrades. God save them from such protection!

The Mountain of Lies.—For weeks the threats of the *Eagle* have been hanging over our heads, and we have dreaded the blow which was to annihilate and ruin Col. Stevenson. During long nights of sleepless rest, and many days of fear and dread and dire anticipation, we have looked for the developments that were to blast our hopes and ruin our prospects and our cause. We are glad it is all over, and for the first time in a great while we draw a full breath, and sit down in quietness and peace. The dreaded hour has past, and we yet live, and are vain enough to still hope on. Our neighbor has "gone and done it." Our reader are as anxious as ourself to learn the nature of these terrible developments, and if they will hold their breath, and clench their teeth, and nerve themselves for the worst, we will tell them—confidentially, of course. Col. Stevenson is not an admirer of Gen. Jackson! that is all. We feel easy now; but we don't want our neighbor to be so cruel next time. We could stand the developments, but the suspense is terrible. We hope there is no body killed.

☞ Are the advocates of land distribution in Kentucky aware of the fact, that the whole public domain is mortgaged by solemn act of *Congress*, to the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt? Is Capt. Cox aware of it? He must be, and yet he is in favor of violating the pledged faith of the nation, giving that land away to the States. Will the people of Kentucky that distrustain him in such a measure? If any one doubts this fact, we call their attention to the following passage from Mr. Fillmore's message of 1852:

"By the 19th section of the act of the 28th January, 1847, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands were pledged *for the interest and principal of the public debt.*"

There, now, gentlemen! Are you in favor of, disregarding and violating this solemn and explicit legislative act, and of deliberately misapplying a particular fund set apart for a particular purpose? If so vote for Capt. Cox.

☞ We have proven conclusively that know nothingism and black republicanism are identical in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, and have given evidence which cannot be gainsayed that they are allied in Missouri—a *slave State.* If further evidence is wanted by any one, we think the following from the *National Era*, of Washington City, one of the oldest and most organious abolition papers in the Country, will be sufficient:

"The Campaign in Missouri.—The contest for Governor in Missouri is growing warm. The so-called Democracy allied with the Border Ruffian interest, runs R. M. Stewart. He is violently Pro-Slavery in his opinions and tendencies.

"The Opposition forces in this State, including Emancipationists and Americans, support Colonel Rollins."

"Col. Rollins is known to be in favor of making Kansas a free State, and it is stated that he is also in favor of making Missouri free."

☞ L. W. Andrews is the know nothing candidate for the Senate in the district composed of the counties of Fleming, Nicholas and Bracken, but he is too shrewd to acknowledge it! He is a clever, talented, popular gentleman, but he knows that as the know nothing candidate he would be badly beaten. He hasn't got popularity enough to carry the dead weight of know nothingism through the canvass successfully. He is the know nothing candidate, however, and Democrats and old line Whigs in these Counties should not forget it. In voting for him, they are supporting the principles, and practices embracing the objects of the order. Don't be deceived.

☞ How many editors has the Louisville *Courier*? That is the question. Haldeman we know is the editor, but it seems that R. C. Durrett, of Louisville, and Col. Stevenson, of this City, are also held responsible for the editorials which appear in its columns. With such a corps of assistants, we are not surprised that Haldeman makes the best paper in the country; but if they do not write editorials for the *Courier*, it is some injustice to attempt to rob that real editor of his well earned laurels. Who edits the *Courier*?

☞ Maurice T. Cockrill, is a candidate for Coroner, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Carter Bell, Esq.

"Mr. Cockrill is acting Coroner at present, having been appointed by the County Court, to serve until the election and qualification of a successor."

☞ If there is any one in Mason or Lewis counties who thinks Gen. Taylor will be elected by one thousand majority, as claimed by the *Eagle*, he is prepared to believe these assertions that Capt. Cox will certainly be elected. They are equally credible.

☞ The know nothing papers all tell us that the democratic party is hopelessly disorganized, and that, in plain phrase, they are dwindling away, falling to pieces, &c., but as they solemnly declared two years since that both the whig and democratic parties were "ruined", we don't place much confidence in their prognostications. Wonder if the "great American" party is "rising on the ruins?"

☞ Believing that the interests of both party demanded it, we had contributed to our opponent's paper liberally, until after the election. We have done so, too, in proportion to the support given the *Eagle* by the Democrats of this portion of the State makes us feel like doing every thing in our power, without regard to trouble or expense, to protect their interests.

☞ Our neighbor thinks it is not fair to tell what Cox will do if elected to Congress. As there has not been a single known nothing yet elected to the next House of Representatives, and as under some circumstances we may be the nominee of a democratic convention and be elected, we think it would be a serious undertaking to tell what he can do if elected. It would appear to be an odd matter to tell what he has done during the four years he has occupied a seat in the House of Representatives. Try your hand on that, neighbor.

☞ Jesse W. Lazenby is supported as an independent democratic candidate for Senate in the district composed of the counties of Campbell and Kenton. Cox will be surprised at his abandonment. Cox's friends are has been regarded as a good Democrat, and we regret to see him place himself in a position which no true democrat could be induced to occupy. No democrat who asserts his purity in such an emergency as at present, should ever again be trusted. To join the know-nothings at such a time, is to be more manly, and quite as creditable.

☞ Some of the Southern know nothings are in favor of distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the States. If the government has power to give the proceeds of the lands to the States, it has the power to use it for any purpose. Yet the abolitionists claim the power for the government, but they don't want the proceeds to be given to the States. They want to use the public lands to liberate slave population of the Country. There is some kind of a compromise might be made upon between the know nothings and abolitionists, upon this subject.

☞ We give public notice that we never written a line for publication in Louisville *Courier*. We edit the Maysville paper, as it seems that others than the editor of that paper are to be held responsible for its editorials. Only a day or two since attempt was made on the life of Mr. Dunn of Louisville, on account of an editorial in that paper, and Col. Stevenson is held responsible for other articles in it which we thought will not be pleasing to the democrats of this County. As the editor of that paper we are afraid of the *Courier*, we propose to advance against being held responsible for anything that may be contained therein.

☞ The *Courier and Reporter* thinks B. Clay is very inconsistent in running for Congress as the democratic candidate, because in 1856 he was such an uncompromising whig that he opposed the admission of a gentleman from Fayette County into the whig convention at Louisville, upon the score that he was a know nothing. To place, however, the matter in a proper light, it would be necessary to state that the gentleman referred to,