MAYSVILLE EXPRESS.

State Rights---Non-Intervention---Popular Sovereignty.

VOL. 6. MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1858. NO. 35.

THE MAYSVILLE EXPRESS, is PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, BY PICKETT & McKEE, AT One Dollar and Fifty Cents per Annum, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

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

Professional Cards.

R. H. STANTON. H. T. STANTON.

R. H. STANTON & SON,

HAVE Associated in the practice of the law in the Circuit and County Courts of Mason, and will give prompt attention to all business which may be extended to them.

H. T. STANTON will at all business hours be found at their OFFICE on COURT STREET, and in the absence of his father will give attention to the business of clients. [may 19, 1858.

H. Taylor, John M. Duke, Jr., & F. B. Trussell,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Maysville, Kentucky,

WILL hereafter practice law in partnership in the Mason Circuit Court, adjoining Circuits and in the Court of Appeals.

Prompt attention will be paid to the collection of debts in any of the Counties in Northern Kentucky. [may 12, 1858.

R. H. STANTON. MICHAEL M. CASSIDY.

STANTON & CASSIDY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL attend to any professional business confided to them in the Circuit Court of Fleming county.

M. M. Cassidy will also give prompt attention to all business confided to him in the county and Justices Courts.

Office on Water street, next door to the Post Office. [Flemingsburg, april 28, 1858-6m.

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

J. B. LINDSEY,

Resident Dentist,

OFFICE OPPOSITE THE LEE HOUSE,

SUTTON STREET,

march 10, 1858. Maysville, Ky.

JOHN L. SCOTT. GEO. W. SULSER.

SCOTT & SULSER.

JOHN L. SCOTT and GEO. W. SULSER, will hereafter practice law in partnership in the various Courts of Mason and the adjoining counties, and in the Court of Appeals.

☞ Special attention will be given to collections and the investigation of Land Claims.

Maysville, January 27th, 1858.

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.

D. K. WEIS,

Attorney at Law.

ASHLAND, KENTUCKY.,

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

F. H. DIERBOWER,

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 djoining counties. March 4, 1857-1y

JOHN N. JEFFERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Courtstreet, 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, '56-1y

JOSEPH M. 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, 1856.—1y.

GEO. E. ROE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

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

Prompt attention will be given to the collection of claims of all descriptions. Office on Main Street opposite the Courthouse.

Greenupsburg, Ky., June 18, 1855.

J. C. ADAMS,

Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,

GREENUPSBURG, KY.,

WILL continue to Practice in the Circuit Courts of Kentucky, and will attend promptly to all business that may be intrusted to his care; special and prompt attention will be given to collections.

☞ His election to the office of Presiding Judge of the County Court and Judge of the Quarterly Court, does not interfere with his practice in the Circuit Courts.

Sept. 15, 1858-tf.

JAMES McCUTCHEON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

WILL practice Law in the Courts of Mason and adjacent Counties, and in the Court of Appeals. Prompt attention to all kinds of Collections. ☞ Office on Court street, opposite the Eagle buildings. [june 16, 1858.

AMBROTYPES.

Reduction of Prices.

THE popular demand for pictures warrants us in making another reduction in prices. Hereafter our $1,00 pictures will be made for 50 cents, and $1,50 pictures for $1,00. At Cadwallader's Gallery.

CADWALLADER & MERRELL.

march 3, '58.

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THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has received a very fine Stock of Goods in his line, amongst which are Gold and Silver Lever Watches of the most approved makers; Railway Time-keepers in Gold Silver Cases; Gold Fob and Vest Chains; Keys and Seals; Lady's Chains; cameo, Mosaic, Gold-stone, and Florentine sets complete, for Ladies; Ear-rings, Finger-rings of all styles and patrons; Lockets; Box Pins for Pictures, Cuff Pins; Gold and Silver Thimbles and Spectacles.

I shall be receiving Goods until the 20th of December.

Watches and Clocks carefully repaired and warranted to perform.

Jewelry neatly repaired and cleaned.

Maysville, Dec. 3, '56. J. S. GILPIN.

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Of Harrisburg, Pa.

FIRE AND MARINE!

CHARTERED CAPITAL	$300,000
Assets on hand, Jan. 1, 1857,	160,000

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. Also, against the perils of Navigation. None but the safer classes of property insured. Rates the same as other first class companies.

REFERENCES GIVEN. JOHN L. SCOTT,

Maysville, Ky., July 15, 1857-1y Agent.

THE EXPRESS.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

For the Maysville Express.

The Mammoth Cave, Ky.

NO. 1.

MR. EDITOR: Long time not having elapsed since I made a visit to that greatest wonder of the known world, videlicet, the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, peradventure, the following compendious, though necessarily inadequate, description of its penetralia, written "rhapsodically and in grasshopper gait"—the substance of rough notes taken on the spot—may not prove wholly unacceptable to your numerous readers.—The Cave, which, as some have erroneously imagined, derives its appellation from the fossils of the Mammoth having been first discovered there—an exploded notion—or as others have more ingeniously surmised, from the nude circumstance of its pre-eminent *hugeness*, is situated in Edmonston county, and underlies a section of elevated, calcareous country, of somewhat unusual geological interest, almost intermediate between Louisville and Nashville. In the summer, which Thomson apostrophises as the "child of the sun," it is a place of famous resort. In its vicinity there are two commodious hotels—one but a few hundred yards from the entrance, and the other about seven miles, a short stage distant, on the Louisville and Nashville turnpike. The latter, which goes by the name of "Bell's Tavern," in honor of its quondam proprietor, not only enjoys a cis-Atlantic, but even a trans-Atlantic reputation, by virtue of its "Peach and Honey"—pure nectar as ever delighted the lips of Gods—which is dispensed by the smiling Ganymede of said hotel, as quaint old Sir Edward Coke funnily discoursed of Justice—"freely without sale, fully without any denial, and speedily without delay." The mouth of the cave is nearly circular, and judging solely from ocular admeasurement is from 100 to 125 feet in circumference—one side—that opposite the point of entrance—being considerably more elevated than the other. Arrived at the entrance the visitor carefully trims his lamp and descends a wild, irregular flight of precipitous steps to the floor of the cavern, a distance not exceeding 75 feet. At the bottom of these steps there was in former years a spring of excellent, wholesome water, of the existence of which now, maugre a dark moisture exuding all around, there are but slight traces remaining. Having penetrated a little way into the cavern, the visitor encounters an almost breath-taking outrush of cool air, and comes to a passage of no great breadth with neatly built walls on either hand. On this passage has been bestowed the appropriate name of the "Narrows," and the walls, which, by the way, are no contemptible specimens of mural architecture, are said to have been constructed by the saltpetre operatives during the war of 1812 or thereabouts. Next, after passing through the Narrows is the "Rotunda."—For one to form anything approaching an adequate conception of this sublime spectacle—of this splendid and stupendous anomaly of nature, it must be witnessed. The most exaggerated effort at embellished description would fall far short of the truth. Stephen, our trusty guide, ignites a Bengal fuse, which is a composition of nitre and sulphur, and affords a light of matchless garishness and brilliancy. Three—four—a dozen colloseums in one! is the startled exclamation of the awe-impressed beholder—a vast amphitheatre, "glowing through the whitening snow of venerable eld," with not a single column—not the vestige of a shaft to sustain the Atlas-weight of its vaulted and cloud-pictured roofs. None but thy hand, shade of Jean Baptiste Piranesi, illustrious Nicean of collossal and sphinx-like broodings—none but thy hand should wield the burin in the attempt to portray a design so Titanic—so God-like! Before leaving the Rotunda it may be as well to mention the "Saltpetre Vats." During the war of 1812, probably a little earlier, a factory was established in the cave for the manufacture of Saltpetre, and after an interregnum of nearly fifty years the vats or reservoirs, as well as the troughs or canals which conducted the water into them, still exist in a state of remarkable preservation. Carts and oxen were likewise introduced to facilitate the work, and the places drilled through projecting portions of the solid rock of the walls for the purpose of securing the oxen by halters, also the ox-tracks and the ruts formed by the cart wheels, are yet shown. To the left of the Rotunda lies the "Main Avenue," along which we now proceed—passing successively the "Church," "Gothic Galleries," "Standing Rocks," "Grand Arch," etc. Under the Grand Arch—which an eminent railroad superintendent pronounced a faultless model for the arch of a tunnel—there is a thick accumulation of dust, in which the rats and cognate rodents that contrive "to beg their bitter bread" in this subterranean abode, have left the impress of their feet—eliciting from our guide the *bizarre* speech, "*It has been some time since any rain fell here.*" We thought so.—Farther on is the "Giant's Coffin," the verisimilitude of which, to a *bona fide* coffin is so pronounced, as almost "will-I-nill-I" to induce a belief in a sort of Palaeozoic race of Brobdingnaggians. On the ceiling over the Giant's Coffin is discernable the effigy of an "Ant-Eater," and one of a woman yclept "Josephine." These phenomena, I was informed, were produced by incrustations of "Black Gypsum." At this stage of our explorations, we turn abruptly from the Main Avenue and descend into the "Deserted Chamber," which in good sooth is no misnomer—thence to the "Wooden Bowl Cave," which is so dubbed from the fact that its discoverer (?) found a wooden bowl in it. We next come to "Martha's Palace," so named, our guide says, by a Methodist preacher by way of compliment to his dulcinea. Passing on we arrive at a point where there are manifold curious indentations and twistings in the sides of the cavern formed by the trickling of the water. Here there is likewise a delightful spring, called "Richardson's Spring," which possesses slightly chalybeate properties. We now pass by the "Archway" and "Column" until we come to the "Side-Saddle Pit," which is fifty feet deep. The guide says the name of this Pit originated with an individual who fancied he could see in it a resemblance to a side-saddle, *though no one else ever did.* The guide, who plays the Palaephatus for the party, and who has amassed a stock of mystrological lore of which Bryant himself need not be ashamed, now calls out "Minerva's Dome—Minerva was the Goddess of Wisdom, so said!"—and of a truth the dome-like object to which our attention is directed does seem to be no unsuitable habitation for the goddess that sprang full armed from the brain of Jove.—Leaving the dome, we proceed to the "Three Forks," where the cave becomes tri-furcate—cross the "Bridge of Sighs," named after Hood's immortal poem—*bitte*, the "Alps"—after which we find ourselves standing wonderment-wrapt in the presence of "Gorin's Dome," which measures 200 feet from the base to the apex. The aid derived from another Bengal fuse unfolds to the view a run-wild scene of witchery and enchantment—a scene of gorgeous, ghastly, unterrestrial, almost hideous splendor, which the Orient knows not—a scene utterly indescribable, and of which itself is sole parallel. Gorin, the discoverer of this magnificent dome, was let down into it by means of a rope, being the only one who has ever performed the feat. On the inside of the dome, adhering to the walls, I was surprised to observe a species of *cicala* of a slightly ferruginous hue, though greatly smaller than the ordinary *platophyllum concavum* of entomologists. How did it subsist? Either upon the damp which collected on the interior sides of the dome—the more plausible supposition—or upon moisture derived from the atmosphere, in a manner similar to a very singular insect alluded to by Rev. David Livingstone—a variety of *coccus*, I believe—which hasits habitat on the branches of the *ricinus communis* or castor oil plant. (*Vide* Livingstone's Expeditions in Africa.) I perceived these same insects in the "Dismal Hollow" at the terminus of the "Long Route." We next pass in the order in which they occur, the "Bottomless Pit," "Ringtail Monkey," "Acute Angle," etc.—The cave, which is a kind of *officina vetermentaria*—magazine of relics—boasts two "Invalid Cottages." Thirteen invalids tenanted these some years ago, two of whom died. In one of the cottages I observed a *window*. What a delectable idea in a locality where the darkness may be *felt*. We have now reached the "Star Chamber."—The name which has been bestowed on this chamber has no reference to that odious instrument of tyranny and oppression instituted during the reign of the unfortunate Charles I. The guide *stacks* the lamps, and taking them with him descends by a narrow, hitherto unnoticed passage, completely out of sight. The stars of all magnitudes begin to peep out, breaking into beautiful spangles and coruscations all over the entire canopy; and so perfect the illusion is, it is with difficulty the pleased spectator persuades himself that he is not actually contemplating the quiet and peaceful heavens. At length the guide by a dexterous piece of hocus-pocus manipulated with the lamps, succeeds in entertaining us with a variety of phantasmagoria, that throws Signor Blitz, Herr Alexander, Fakir of Siva, and all other pretenders to the black art, in the shade.—Among these I may enumerate the "Milky Way," "Comet," "Moon-light," "Man-in-the-moon," "Clouds," *et quod libet.* We now make a detour and enter the "Gothic Avenue"—one of the finest in the cave.—The first objects worthy of mention in this avenue are the "Monuments"—comprising the "English Monument," "Southern Monument," etc—it being customary for those visiting the cave to add a stone to one or other of these. Beyond the monuments are the "Old Post Oak Pillar" and the "Drippings." Here we obtain sight of a formation seldom shown in any other locality of the cave, viz: the inosculation of stalactite and stalagmite. The "Bell," a beautiful specimen of stalactite, has been broken by some vandal hand, but is growing again in consequence of the dripping.—When perfect, if struck by any solid substance, it emitted a clear, bell-like peal.—Next we find ourselves in the "Gothic Chapel," which is supported by "Hercules' Pillar," "Caesar's Pillar," "Pompey's Pillar," etc. Once upon a time, a couple were married between the two last-mentioned pillars. The cruel maternal "parient" of the young lady, it seems, objected to the union—protesting she never wished to see them wedded on the *face* of the earth—ergo out of deference to the maternal wish, it was resolved to celebrate the nuptials *sub terra.* The "Vespiary," i. e., "Wasp's Nest," "Vulcan's Forge"—where, assisted by the Cyclops, he forged Jove's trisulcate thunderbolts—"Napoleon's Breast-works," "Old Arm Chair," "Hanging Curtains," "Elephant's Head," and "Lover's Leap," bring us *per saltum*—by a *leap*—to the terminus of the "Short Route," and to the conclusion of this too hurried paper.

PALMETTO.

ILL-MANNERED CHILDREN.—Home-training in our country must be deficient in some important particulars, if we can rely on the uniform opinions of travellers from the old world. Our public schools and Sunday schools do not supply the deficiency, and it is possible that the greatness of the evils experienced may lead to efficient measures for their correction. An English lady speaks in a very disparaging style of the manners and training of American children:

"Sadness fills the mind to see how early infantile playfulness and grace are frost-bitten, and wither even before budding.—The passion for jewelry is instilled in the cradle. It is distressing to see nurslings with rings and bracelets, and so on upward through all the gradations of age. It is especially American, and we must suppose this fashion is borrowed from the Indians. Then, again, before they can spell or read fluently, they "polk," and are put boldly through the deforming manipulation of the dancing-master, as if the dancing master could give them that genuine graceful deportment which the French call *tenue*.—Their little embryo minds and hearts are already poisoned with coquetry of love of show. They have *beaux*, and receive calls, banquets, make appointments; rivalry and envy in their ugliest shape early take possession of their souls.

"For years I have observed this disease all over the country, in cities where I have seen society. Above all, it is painful to one's feelings at the hotels and watering-places. When I see here, in the evenings, in the parlors, rolls of these little dolls and fops, dressed, ribboned, jeweled, fanning themselves monkey-like, in imitation of the elder part of society, I feel an almost irresistible itching in the fingers to pinch their mammas. Nurseries seem not to exist in America. In this respect the manner of bringing up children is far superior all over the continent of Europe. There children are kept children as long as possible, and all care of parents and families is bestowed to watch over the tender blossoms, and preserve them from the heating, unwholesome influence of parties and motley company.—It was so once likewise in England, and the bad example given by the reigning Queen, who, in over fondness for her numerous progeny, originated, or at least made fashionable, these juvenile parties, in which children, fully equipped in all the freaks and oddities of grown-up persons, represented withered dwarfs. One thing is certain, that no such bejeweled, affected, distorted creatures as are to be met in America, in streets, public and private parlors, at juvenile and grown up parties, are the 'little children' called to Himself by the Immortal Teacher of simplicity, love and sincerity."

'Is it raining, Tom,'

'No sir, 'taint raining Tom, its raining water."

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The Baltimore Election Villainy---18,000 Illegal Votes Polled.

The Times of Tuesday evening essayed to defend the unparalleled election frauds which have lately disgraced the city of Baltimore. As they were perpetrated by villains in the employ of the "Fusionists," and for their political benefit, the Times thought it a duty to say something in extenuation of them. That something is, however, very weak and sophistical, as will be seen by the following extract, which embraces its substance. It says:

"THE BALTIMORE ELECTION.—We do not understand what the Enquirer means by declaring the late election in the city of Baltimore 'a bloody mockery.' We receive nothing to justify such an accusation from the papers of that city. So far as the figures quoted by the Enquirer show anything of the nature of the *contest, it was a fair and undeterred vote of the whole body of voters of the city.* In 1856 there was no such charge made in relation to the poll by which Mayor Swann was elected by 'only eleven hundred and fifty-four majority.' The whole vote then was twenty-six thousand two hundred and thirty; the vote polled on Tuesday last was twenty-eight thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven—an increase not larger than was to have been expected, and not so great as that which characterized the unusually large vote of our own city on the same day."

The figures of the election show "a fair and undeterred vote of the whole body of the voters of the city!" This is the assertion of the Times; let us look at it. Supposing the Thirteenth Ward of this city, which never polled nine hundred votes, and two hundred of them are Opposition, should have given at the late election two thousand Democratic majority, would the Times have been able to discover no villainy there? Many wards in Baltimore show greater outrages than that would have been. For instance, the Fourth Ward, which never gave twelve hundred and fifty votes in all, and three hundred of them are Democratic, at the late city election, returned twenty-five hundred and seven majority for Swan, the present Fusion Mayor! As the Democrats made no nominations and abstained from the polls, and the bulk of the Fusionists, seeing there was no contest, did likewise, at least two-thirds of the above vote was fraudulent! The ballot-box was either stuffed, or else voters cast their ballots over and over again. In the Second Ward of Baltimore, which has never polled and has not to exceed twelve hundred votes in all, and nine hundred of them are Democrats, returns a majority of thirteen hundred and ninety-two for the Fusion Mayor! In the Seventh Ward, which usually gives less than fifteen hundred votes, about equally divided between the parties, nineteen hundred and nineteen majority is returned for the Fusion Mayor! In the Sixth Ward, that never before polled twelve hundred votes, six hundred of whom are Democrats, *fifteen hundred and forty three majority* is returned for the Fusion Mayor, Swan!

In the Eighteenth Ward, which does not contain two thousand five hundred votes, seven hundred of whom are Democrats, nearly *three thousand majority* is now given for the Fusion Mayor, Swann. In the Fifth Ward, which never gave eight hundred votes in all, and a majority of them Democrats, one thousand and twenty-one votes is now returned for the Plug-Ugly Mayor. In the Fourteenth Ward, which does not usually poll over one thousand one hundred votes, nearly half of whom are Democrats, *one thousand and twelve majority* is now given for the Plug Ugly Mayor. There is scarcely one of the twenty wards of the city where the vote for the Fusion Mayor *does not exceed the combined vote of all the parties, and in many of them it is more than double or treble all parties combined!* This is what the Times "call a fair and undeterred vote of the whole body of the voters of the city." Mr. Shutt, the Independent nominee for Mayor, retired from the contest, because he was satisfied his friends would not be permitted to vote for him. The Democrats, who were judges and clerks of election, after witnessing the same men vote the Fusion ticket seven or eight times in succession—after seeing independent voters knocked kown—after seeing boys under age vote, and all manner of rascalities practiced—threw down their papers and declared they would take no further part in the infamous swindle. This was the "fair and undeterred vote" that the Times speaks of!

In the whole city Mr. Swann, the Fusion Mayor, received twenty-four thousand votes, or as many, within two thousand, as both parties cast in Baltimore at the Presidential election. He got nearly twice as many as he polled himself at the October election, two years ago, on the eve of the Presidential contest. Remember, this large vote is returned when there was no opposition, the Democrats having made no nominations, being satisfied that they would not be permitted to vote without involving the city in the horrors of a civil war. The election not being contested, there were not ten thousand legal votes given in the whole city, while twenty-nine thousand are returned. The villainous fighting clubs of Baltimore, who are in the pay of Mayor Swann the year round, perpetrated these scandalous outrages, in order that the Democrats could not say they had been disfranchised by force. They put in considerably more than the whole vote of the city themselves, so as to show that a full vote was given. The Times, of this city, is not ashamed to adopt this course when it points to this immensely fraudulent vote. Its friends ought to blush for it when they see it endeavoring to palliate outrages so monstrous All the election frauds that ever happened, or were ever said to happen, in Kansas do not begin to equal this conquest of Baltimore by a Fusion mob. That great city is ruled by a despotism infinitely worse than that of Naples or St. Petersburg. Lawlessness and crime rule the hour, not only without rebuke, but with the encouragement of the shameful authorities. Hear what the Baltimore Exchange, a neutral paper of Whig tendencies, says of this election:

"The truth is that there was no election on Wednesday, nor even the form or pretence of one. From the opening of the polls in the morning until their closing in the evening, in nineteen wards of the city, they were occupied and held by bands of armed bullies, who, with comparatively few exceptions, as the returns will show, permitted nobody to vote who did not openly show, and as openly vote, the 'American' ticket. That ticket, moreover, was so marked upon the back, with a blue chequered, or diamond shaped pattern, resembling that upon the back of an ordinary playing card, that, however folded, it would be recognized without difficulty in the hand of the voter. By this means the secrecy of the ballot was effectually destroyed, and the ruffians, who guarded every avenue to the polls, were enabled to tell at a glance whose votes might be admitted, and whose were to be excluded.—Not content, however, with excluding legal voters opposed to the election of Mr. Swann, an immense quantity—probably not less than from two-thirds to three-fourths of the whole number polled—of purely illegal votes were cast in his favor; not only men but boys frequently voting, not twice or thrice, but ten or twelve times; not only in different wards, but in the same ward; not at different hours of the day merely, but half a dozen times in succession, with scarcely an attempt at concealment or disguise.—Other votes were polled which were purely fictitious; tickets being handed to the judges, and received by them, which were falsely represented to have been tendered by persons in omnibuses and carriages, who were unable to get out and walk to the window. In short, every trick and stratagem which fraud could invent, and every extremity to which violence could resort, were successfully employed for the purpose of electing Mr. Swann. These outrages upon the ballot-box and upon the persons of voters the judges were unable and the police were unwilling to prevent. The former did not so much as dare to question an illegal vote, even when, as was frequently the case, they knew it to be such. The latter habitually refused to interfere for the protection of anybody. If appealed to for the purpose, their almost universal reply was:—'That they had no authority to interfere; that they could arrest nobody without a warrant;' or that, 'if people wanted to vote the independent ticket, the independent candidates might protect them.' We, of course, do not mean to say that these outrages were perpetrated to the same extent in all the wards of the city, or that every policeman was equally remiss in his duty.—Some there were, doubtless, who endeavored to do what was right, and others there might have been who only required a little encouragement and support of their comrades to follow the example. We merely mean to assert that the general characteristics of the election, throughout the city, were such as we have described, and that these were the means by which Mr. Swann has obtained a re-election."

DECREASE OF MARRIAGES IN ENGLAND.—The London Times of the 1st inst, examines the statistical tables of marriages in Great Britain for the last year, and expresses its results in the following terms:

"We are entitled, therefore, to conclude that the institution of holy wedlock is not in reality failing into any decay in any class of our population, and we may, consequently, dismiss at once all the gloomy and uncomfortable deductions which were drawn from such an assumption. Neither clubs nor customs are actually producing any such general degeneracy of moral or social feeling. The only truth with which the argument was tinctured was this—that in a certain class, where the education and habits generally acquired are considerably above the pecuniary competance usually possessed, there does appear a growing difficulty in making matches in sufficient number. The class in question, which would be found in the upper levels of the great middle order of society, is not large enough to affect the returns of the whole nation, but it is one in which there is much activity of tongue and pen, and where any derangement attracts a good deal of attention. The people comprised in it are eminently writing and talking people, and they talk and write of what comes home most forcibly to themselves. They are also people of no small influence, and for this, as well as for general reasons, it is much to be wished that the anomaly could be removed. A young lady of this class has not a fair chance of getting comfortably married, but the fault and the remedy can be both indicated in a moment.—Mothers must not expect for their daughters at the age of 21 such an establishment as they enjoy themselves after thirty years of matrimony. Neither professions nor fortunes can be obtained fullgrown. The mistake lies in the endeavor to reproduce the parent establishment on its full scale in the case of each child at its first settlement, just as if a land-holder, with £3,000 a year, were to expect that every one of his daughters should enter by marriage upon exactly such a property. Fathers must remember that their elevation came by degrees, sons that that they have naturally the same probation to go through, and mothers that what they have now they had not when they began. To the daughters we say nothing, for the fault is rarely theirs; but the whose evil would vanish at once if it were but openly acknowledged that people might move on the same social level with broad distinctions of living and means.

WILD LOVE.—A case of "love at first sight" is recorded by the London *Court Circular* is a story of a man "who is now in St. Luke's mad house, and has been retained there ever since the occurence took place, which consigned him to its walls. Lady—— was so exquisitely fair, so singularly graceful that it was difficult for the eye of man to behold her without prefering her to any other of her sex. A porter was sent from a railway terminus to this lady by her brother; this man, the present occupant of St. Luke's, got to the door in Paris Lane just as the beauty alighted out of her carriage from an airing in Hyde park. The man who had never seen Lady—— as she was then tripping upstairs, asked a servant for the lady to whom the letter was directed, and was answered, he might give the letter to him for his lady. On the poor fellow's refusal, as he was ordered to deliver it into her own hands, he was shown into her apartment. The man being with the lady alone whilst she was employed reading the letter, fixed his eyes on her intently, as if lost in thought; before she had done reading it he violently, and with transport, flew into her arms, and gave her numberless devouring kisses. Lady—— was so surprised that she lost the power of crying out; but in the struggle with such a sudden and strange lover, she caught hold of the string of the bell, rang it violently and a servant appeared. From that moment the unhappy man lost his reason, and was committed to the mad-house. It is due to Lady—— to state the fact, that the maniac lover is frequently visited, and wholly supported by her."

EATING FRUIT.—No liquid of any description should be drank within an hour after eating fruits, nor anything else be eaten within two or three hours afterward—thus time being allowed for them to pass out of the stomach, the system derives from them all their enlivening, cooling and opening influences. The great rule, is, eat fruits in their natural state, without eating or drinking anything for at least two hours afterward. With these restrictions, fruit and berries may be eaten with moderation during any hour of the day, and without getting tired of them, or ceasing to be benefited by them during the whole season. It is a great waste of lusciousness that fruits and berries, in their natural state, are not made the sole dessert of our meals, for three-fourths of a year; human enjoyment and health, and even, life, would be promoted by it.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

THE ORPHAN EMIGRANT.—While passing recently by steamer to Owen Sound, in Canada, I noticed a little boy standing alone. I knew he was English by his fustian-clothes and little blue cap, and going to him, asked where he was going. "Don't know, sir," he replied. "Why," I said, "don't you know where you're going?" "I am going to Owen Sound, but I don't know where that is." "And where are you from?"—"Wadsworth, in Surrey, sir," he answered. "Are you alone?" "Yes, sir; another boy and I were sent out by the Emigrant Aid Society to get a place, in Canada. He left me a week ago, and I've got a place to learn printing." "Have you no mother, no home?" I asked, touched to see so young a child in a strange land alone. "My father's dead, sir," he answered, "and my mother's married again." "Were you ever at school?" I asked, for he was so polite I knew he had not been brought up on the street with bad boys. "Yes, sir; I was five years in the orphan asylum, and went to school there."

I cheered up the little fellow, for I really pitied his friendlessness and wanted to comfort him if I could. "Have you a bible?" I asked at last. "Oh, yes sir," he said, "a kind lady gave me one, and I have it now." I spoke to him about reading it, and advised him to make it his daily companion, and never to do what it forbade. He seemed to feel this was needful, and said he would.—"You must write to your mother," I at last said; "she must be anxious to hear from you." "Yes, sir, I've a letter in my trunk waiting till I get on shore," he said; and then he showed me a letter to the printer to whom he was going, which he had kept in the folds of his cap-lining.

My friend and I, struck by the boy's loneliness and destitution, and admiring his honest independence, which preferred laboring alone in a foreign land, even in his childhood, to be a burden to his mother, gave him a small sum each, and a hearty blessing. Just then the boat stopped, and I left him guarding his box and looking for his employer, who was to meet him. Next morning I enquired for him, and found Mr. D—— had come for him and taken him home, where I trust he will be well treated, and grow up to be useful in the service of the orphan's heavenly Protector and Friend.

During our visit to Lowell we were shown through the Laboratory of our celebrated countryman, DR. J C. AYER. Scarcely could we have believed what is seen there without proof beyond disputing.

They consume a barrel of solid Pills, about 50,000 doses and 3 barrels of Cherry Pectoral, 120,000 doses per diem. To what an inconceivable amount of human suffering does this point! 170,000 doses a day!! Fifty millions of doses per year!!!—What acres of sick beds does this spread before the imagination! And what sympathies and woe!—True, not all of this is taken by the very sick, but alas, much of it is. This Cherry Drop and this sugared Pill are to be the companion of pain and anguish and sinking sorrow—the inheritance our mother Eve bequeathed to the whole family of man. Here the infant darling has been touched too early by the blight that withers half our race. Its little lungs are affected and only watching and waitng shall tell which way its breath shall turn. This red drop on its table is the talisman on which its life shall hang. There the blossom of the world just bursting into womahood is stricken also. Affections most assiduous care skills not, she is still fading away. The wan messenger comes nearer and nearer every week. This little medicament shall go there their last, perhaps their only hope. The strong man has planted in his vitals, this same disease. This red drop by his side is helping him wrestle with the inexorable enemy; the wife of his bosom and the cherubs of his heart are waiting in sick sorrow and fear lest the rod on which they lean in this world, be broken.

O Doctor! Spare no skill, nor toil to give the perishing sick the best that human art can give.—*Galveston, Texas, News.*

RESHINGLING OLD ROOFS.—I am fully convinced that millions of dollars might be saved in our country every year, by generally pursuing the following method:

Whenever a roof begins to leak, and you wish to reshingle it, do not take off the old shingles—put the new shingles on the top of the old ones—but make use of six-penny nails in place of four-penny or single nails. The advantage of this method will consist in the following particulars:

1. You will save the expense of removing the shingles.
2. The building will not be exposed to wet, in case of rain before it is finished.
3. The roof will be much warmer and tighter.
4. Neither snow nor rain can beat under the butts of the shingles, by heavy winds.
5. The roof will last good full one-third longer.

I have tried this plan, and find it has these advantages.

It takes no more shingles, no more nails in number—only a little longer—and no more time to put them on, and if done in a workmanlike manner, will look as well as if shingle. But it should be done before the old shingles are too much decayed. All the moss, if any, should be removed or swept off with a stiff broom, before putting on the new shingles.—*National Era.*

A HAY-FIELD ANECDOTE.—An old gentleman who was always bragging how folks used to work in his younger days, one time challenged his two sons together to pitch on a load of hay as fast as he could load it. The challenge was accepted, and the hay-wagon driven round, and the trial commenced. For some time the old man held his own very creditably, calling out tauntingly, "More hay! more hay!"

Thicker and faster it came. The old man was nearly covered; still he kept crying. "More hay! more hay!" until, struggling to keep on the top of the disordered and ill-arranged heap, it began first to roll, then to slide, and at last off it went from the wagon, and the old man with it.

"What are you down here for?" cried the boys.

"I came down after hay," answered the old man, stoutly.

Which was a literal fact; he had come down after the wagon load, which had to be pitched on again rather more deliberately.

A DARK REFLECTION.—Uncle Bill Fidd was a drover from Vermont. Being exposed to all kinds of weather, his complexion suffered somewhat; but at best he was none the whitest. Stopping at a public house, a man of notoriously bad character thought, as Uncle Bill came in he would make him the butt of a joke, and, as the black face of the weather beaten man appeared in the door, he exclaimed:

"Mercy on us, how dark it grows!"

Uncle Bill surveying him from head to foot coolly replied:

"Yes, sir—your character and my complexion are enough to darken any room."

THE MAYSVILLE EXPRESS

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Has unequalled facilities for promptly executing EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PLAIN, FANCY and ORNAMENTAL BOOK and JOB PRINTING.

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A LORD THEY NEVER HEARD OF.—Grant Thorburn—"Laurie Todd"—appears now and then in a New York paper with reminiscences or a bit of an old story. Here is his last:

In 1774, Dr. Webster was a popular preacher of the Kirk of Scotland, Edinburgh.—Business brought him to London, and one day when passing the House of Lords, his curiosity induced him to make an effort to step in and see them. None were admitted without an order, except noblemen's servants. Webster being ignorant of the rule, requested admittance. "What Lord do you belong to?" said the door-keeper. "To the Lord Jehovah," replied Webster. "The Lord Jehovah," repeated the keeper, "I have kept here seven years, but I have never heard of such a Lord?" "Jack," said he to his fellow keeper on the front steps, "here's a chap who says he belongs to the Lord Jehovah; do you know such a Lord?" "Never heard of him," says Jack. "But," said Webster (willing to keep up the illusion), "there is such a Lord." "Pass'em in," said Jack, "I 'spose it's some poor Scotch Lord."

This occurred at a period when there was not one in twenty of all the manufacturing and rural districts in England who could read the Bible or write his own name.—Sabbath schools were introduced in 1783.

AGE AND DECISION.—A friend mentioned to us, this week, one of the most remarkable illustrations of decision, in breaking away from a long-continued habit, that we ever heard. It is the case of a relative of his, a venerable old gentleman, 94 years of age, who had been in the daily habit of using his pipe and tobacco for more than seventy years. As the result of mature deliberation, he suddenly, one day, surrendered the weed and all its acompaniments into the hands of his family, with the very emphatic declaration, "There, take 'em away, I won't die with a pipe in my mouth." This determination was not in consequence of any consciousness of impaired vigor by the use of tobacco, for the old hero had never been sick a day in his life, had never known anything whatever of the depression of disease—but it came from the exercise of a wise, manly resolution. All honor to a veteran of 94, who could conquer a habit that had endured through "three score and ten!" John Leighton, Esq., of Boston, is the man.—[*Clinton Courant.*

AN UNFORTUNATE PAGE.—During an assembly of the Diet, in Dresden, Augustus the Strong invited several of the principal members to an entertainment. Champagne was of course not wanting; a page stole a bottle of it, and put it in his coat-pocket. Being incessantly employed, he was, unhappily, not able to put his booty in a place of security; but his constant motion having caused the wine to ferment, just as he was standing behind the king it exploded; the cork flew up to the ceiling, and the champagne rushed out of the pocket in the direction of the king's wig, and bathed it so effectually that the wine ran in streams from the curls. One part of the company were frightened, while another part could scarcely refrain from laughter. The page, more dead than alive, threw himself at the king's feet, and his majesty immediately sent the pilferer away, not from his service, but for a dry wig, advising him, at the same time, never to carry bottles with such liquor so long about him.

LOVE AND CHILLS.—The Attala, (Miss.) Circuit Court disposed last week of an interesting breach of promise—damages laid at $10,000. A. Mr. Sallis was engaged to a Miss. Burnley, but after two years of courtship got the chills and begged to be let off on the score of ill health. Miss. Burnley would not agree, but expressed herself perfectly willing to wait until he recovered from the chills. The defendant waited six months—and married another lady. Miss Burnley brought suit for $10,000. The defendent admitted everything, but claimed that the fair lady had sustained no special damage, and was entitled only to a nominal recovery. And so thought the Jury, which gave the young lady ten dollars to bury her love and disappointment with.

SPEAKING OUT IN DREAMS.—A correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch tells the following in a letter from one of the springs:

An amusing incident occurred on the cars of the Virginia and Tennessee Road, which must be preserved in print. It is too good to be lost. As the train entered the Big Tunnel, near this place, in accordance with the usual custom, a lamp was lit. A servant girl, accompanying her mistress, had sunk into profound slumber, but just as the lamp was lit she awoke, and, half asleep, imagined herself in the infernal regions.—Frantic with fright, she implored her Maker to have mercy on her, remarking at the same time, "the devil has got me at last!" Her mistress, sitting on the seat in front of the terrified negro, was deeply mortified, and called upon her: "Mollie, don't make such a noise; it is I, be not afraid." The poor African immediately exclaimed: "Oh, missus, dat you; just what I spected: I always thought if ebber I got to de bad place I would see you dar." These remarks were uttered with such vehemence that not a word was lost, and the whole coach became convulsed with laughter."

FAIR HIT.—At a harvest-home celebration up in Ohio, President Mattoon, of Farmers' College was one of the speakers, and it so happened that he succeeded an inveterate old bacelor, whom he hit capitally as follows:

"At a harvest-home like this, the farmers brought together, as the choicest of their first fruits, their children, and every little girl and boy in that assembly was a living witness against the old bachelor. [Laughter.] For himself, he had felt it a duty to get married—a duty to follow the law of all things, and reproduce his kind; but if the peach were sour and lean, stringy and juiceless, it might not be so important that the stone should be planted. [Laughter.]

☞ A little girl about six years old was talking with her uncle:

Uncle. 'Millie, did you ever hear of Curry, the calf weaner?'

Niece. 'No, sir.'

Uncle. 'There was a man named Curry, so ugly he followed calf weaning for a living. Whenever the calf was with the cow he would look under on the other side, and as soon as the calf saw him it would let go, run off, and never suck again.'

Niece. Uncle, I think you could wean'em quick!'

'Ma,' said a little boy the other day, 'is that ugly clothing merchant up town a Hebrew?'

'Yes, I believe he is.'

'Well, then, if he had a wife wouldn't she be a Shebrew?'

A sick glutton sent for a doctor. 'I have lost my appetite said he in great alarm.'

'All the better,' said the doctor, 'you'll be sure to die if you recover it.'

THE EXPRESS.

ROBERT McKEE, Editor.

MAYSVILLE, KY.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 3, 1858.

☞ Our neighbor was much mistaken in saying that two or three weeks since we "came out very warmly for Dury as the man of all others to be best entitled to the American nomination for Congress in this District." We did nothing of the kind.—We know he did not represent the anti-Lecompton views of the late know nothing party, and that they could not, without stultifying themselves, support him. We did say the fellow nothings of the mountain counties were in favor of Dury, but we never believed that the know nothings of this county would vote for him, even if nominated.

Fusion in Kentucky Officially Proclaimed.—Black Republicans Invited to Unite with the Democracy "in Mason County."

The temporary success of the disgraceful fusion between the black republicans and know nothings in Pennsylvania and other northern states seems to have imparted a hope to the Prentice-Crittenden party in this state, which immediately took steps to secure, by similar means, a similar result here. The "American State Committee" held a meeting on Friday, October 22d, and adopted a series of resolutions declaring that the democratic party must be overthrown; that the "Black Republicans"—they dont say *black* republicans—have adopted more "conservative views;" that they "gladly perceive in the modification of REPUBLICAN party managers an intention to bary the negro question;" that they are convinced that nothing is wanting but organization to give them a victory in Kentucky; calling a convention, to meet in Louisville, on the 22d of February, to nominate state officers; inviting "ALL PERSONS HOSTILE TO THE ADMINISTRATION"—*black republicans included*—to unite with them in presenting a ticket which shall be heartily supported by all such opponents; and requesting the "American" papers in the state to publish their resolutions. This is the substance of the action of this "State Committee;" and this is an official abandonment of the know nothing organization as a *special* invitation to C. M. Clay, John C. Fee and their followers to unite with them; an *special endorsement* of a modified" black republicanism. When we first saw the announcement of this action of the "State Committee," we congratulated ourself that it had thrown off the mask too soon; that its resolutions would be indignantly repudiated by the mass of the know nothings in the state who, we thought, had been deceived by their leaders; and we expected to see the know nothing papers, most of which have been *professing* devotion to southern institutions, at once denounce this open, undisguised, and impudently avowed attempt to transfer them to "conservative black republicanism." We were mistaken. The leaders of the late know nothing order had a short time since abandoned the whig party because it was too badly crippled to be able to protect their ill-fitted coats; and now, with as little compunction of conscience, and for the same reason, abandon the organization they boasted of having erected on the ruins of the corrupt old whig party, and form a "*Union Opposition*," which is to be composed of *all* who are opposed to the administration of Mr. Buchanan, and which will be under the lead of John J. Crittenden and George D. Prentice, assisted by C. M. Clay and John C. Fee. This is the new opposition party which Prentice and his co-laborers have been so long bringing forth. This is the feast to which the honest, unsuspecting members of the late "American" party in Kentucky are invited. This is the dish prepared for Dury and such other know nothings as had the independence to protest against the action of Crittenden and Marshall last winter. What do you think of it, gentlemen?

The pill is not sugar-coated, but the know nothing leaders in Mason county swallow it without a grimace. The dose is a bitter one, but they gulp it down with closed eyes and without a single protest; and were it ten times as bitter, they would not hesitate.—They long since made up their minds to hesitate at nothing which afforded the slightest prospect of annoying or awaking the democratic party; and though they have doubtless wish the descent had been less abrupt, no conscientious scruples, no state pride, no patriotic considerations restrain them from making the inevitable plunge. The know nothing executive committee for Mason county have issued a call for "a county convention of *old-line whigs* and Americans of Mason, and ALL OTHERS who are desirous of uniting in the *union opposition*, with a view of overthrow of the present administration of the general government," to select "delegates to attend the OPPOSITION CONVENTION at Louisville," which concludes with these words:

"*Let the friends of* UNION OPPOSITION *turn out and have* HARMONY *and* ACTION."

This is no call for an "American" convention. They occupy a *secondary place* in the invitation. They come after old-line whigs, and Americans, and then "ALL OTHERS," such as spontaneous democrats, friends of Fremont in 1856, and the supporters of and sympathizers with C. M. Clay, Fee and Pike, governor; and these factions are all assured that they have a "unity of interests and must have harmony of action." How many know nothings in Mason county will respond to such a call? What sincere "American" will attend a convention which is to be composed of such elements? What true know nothing will betray his party for the purpose of uniting in this UNION OPPOSITION? We will see.

☞ Hon. Sherrard Clemens, who was wounded by Mr. Wise, of the Richmond Enquirer, in a duel sometime since, is reported as improving. It is truly an unfortunate affair.

☞ In Indiana, the democratic state ticket was elected on the 14th ult., by majorities ranging from 3,000 to 5,000. In 1856, Buchanan's majority over the fusion vote was only about 1,800.

☞ In Iowa in 1856 the fusion majority for President was about 15,000. The opposition State ticket was elected at their recent election by a majority of less than 600.

The Election in Illinois—Judge Douglas—The Senatorial Contest.

The election which is being held in Illinois while we are writing this article is of national interest. The people of that state are doubtless able to take care of their domestic affairs, to shape their own course, and to determine their own politics. At any rate, it will be the disposition to meddle in the exciting contest now being determined there, it is too late for us to do so. But this election is of interest to others than the people of Illinois. Its result, be it what it may, must affect the future of the political organizations by which the people of this country are divided, to a very great extent. Every democrat in the union must await the announcation of this result with an anxiety which is too intense to admit of concealment and too honest to seek a disguise.

As far as the result of the contest for senator in Illinois is affected by a choice between the principal candidates for that place, we feel no interest in it; and we are sure no true democrat and no true friend of the south, looking at the struggle in that light alone, cares the "toss of a copper" how it terminates. If it affected the future of Messrs. Douglas and Lincoln alone, no tears would be shed by the people of the south over the fall of the one, and no rejoicings would be called forth by the triumph of the other. They are both enemies of the south. They are each influenced by the same motives of personal friendship, were it necessary to promote his ambitious designs, with the same facility he has rent asunder the most sacred obligations of political life.—Both are talented, ambitious, and unscrupulous; both are catering to the prejudices and passions of abolition fanaticism because their success requires it; in either of them, the democratic party will find an uncompromising foe, either secret, insidious, and consequently dangerous, or open, avowed, and utterly harmless. The consequences of the election of either of these men will be felt for years to' come; and, singular and even paradoxical as it may seem, we believe the success of Douglas will not be more damaging to the national democracy—than will the triumph of Lincoln be to the black republican.

It is useless for us to waste words upon Lincoln. Neither the man nor his principles are or can be respected by any southern or national man of any party. A Kentuckian by birth, he professed the principles of which Mr. Clay was the embodiment, and the greater part of his life has been spent in advocating and expounding them. A citizen of a northernstate, he yielded to the promptings of an unholy ambition, struck hands with the enemies of the institutions of the state in which he was born, betrayed the party with which he had been connected for the best part of his life, and entered into a corrupt conspiracy with Trumbull, an apostate democrat and a hereditary political enemy, to profitate the success of fanatical black republicanism and secure a seat in the United States Senate, a reward for which he had professed an earnest, honest and uncompromising attachment were ignored, forgotten, contemned; and since 1854 a bitter, impracticable, irreconcilable black republicanism has had no more devoted advocate than its present candidate for United States Senator from Illinois. There is nothing in his history or antecedents to commend him to democrats anywhere; there is nothing in his previous position which can meet the approbation of conservative, patriotic, constitution-respecting, or union-loving men in any portion of the country.

The position of Mr. Douglas, who preposterously claims to be *the* democratic candidate, is somewhat different; and we are aware that many good and true men in both sections of the union, blinded by his popular abilities, his assumed frankness and boldness, and his past services, vote for his election. We will discuss the extent of his claims upon the democratic party with that spirit which should control every candid seeker after truth, and with an eye single to the permanent good of a party the principles of which we have ever cherished, and the continued ascendancy of which we believe to be essential to the integrity of the union and the future welfare of the country.

It was in early life, we are informed, a whig, but soon after his removal to Illinois he attached himself to the democratic party, which was then largely in the ascendant in that state. Notwithstanding the doubts which his recent course may have thrown over the motives that led to this step, we are willing to believe that it was the result of the sincere convictions of an honest judgment. He soon took a prominent position in the party which he had lately joined, connected himself; and whatever services he may have rendered it, we presume no one will deny that he has been amply repaid for them all. We do not propose to review his political career, or to deny sight that his warmest friends may claim for him on the score of past services. The country is familiar with his achievements; and the democratic party appreciates the efforts he has fell to take them into consideration while visiting merited punishment for his apostacy. We agree with the Lexington Statesman that "the man who acted so prominent and efficient a part in the removal of that degrading restriction which Congress had placed upon the legitimate expansion of southern institutions; who aided in procuring the federal legislation, guaranteed by the constitution for the rendition of escaped slaves; who has battled against the aggressive measures of traitors, fanatics and fools, and for years stood in the senate the faithful champion of southern rights, could never have lost the gratitude, the sympathy and friendship of a generous people except by inconsistency to repeated confidence and treachery to the interests entrusted to his keeping."

But Stephen A. Douglas has lost the "gratitude, the sympathy and friendship" of those with whom he had long been identified, whose principles he had ably sustained, and at whose hands he had received such rewards as are rarely bestowed upon one so young; and to-day he stands forth the acknowledged leader of the vilest enemies of the democratic party—that party whose support he yet demands, and of which he independently claims to be a candidate—and his condemnation, almost without a parallel, has come from the most unscrupulous traducers of a national democratic administration. Much might and should be forgiven in considering the services some may be placed in behalf of Mr. Douglas; but his offences are too rank to be pardoned, too monstrous to be forgiven, too disastrous in their consequences to be overlooked. In the language of the Nashville Union and American, "the vile weapons forged against the Lecompton constitution was that of Stephen A. Douglas.—He was the first hand raised to stifle the infant state which he had nurtured into being. He was the first in the democratic ranks to turn against the south and offer his aid to the black republicans in excluding a slave state from the union. 'All through the last session of congress he fought in the front rank of the black republican cohorts, and he listened to their congratulations and drank in their applause with eager ears.—He courted their favor by the bitterness of his assaults upon the south; he appealed to their prejudices against slavery, and fanned the flame of their fanaticism." "But (and we again quote the Lexington Statesman) the war thus made by Judge Douglas upon the democratic party, did not terminate with the congressional struggle over the admission of Kansas. It has been carried into the popular elections and with the most disastrous effect. The defeat of the democratic party in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana, their irreparable losses in the congressional elections of those states, and the perilous condition of the party in Illinois and New-Jersey, are mainly attributable to the action of the Illinois senator. He has brought wide spread ruin to the party he contributed in so eminent a degree to build up at the north, and given the victory to those whom he has, through a whole life-time, denounced. Like the strong man of sacred history, he has grappled the pillars of northern democracy, and reduced the beautiful structure to ruins. But like him, he is destined to perish beneath the wreck." The spirit by which Mr. Douglas and his friends have been actuated is malignant beyond all precedent in political history. Their attacks upon the administration and its friends have been libelous in the extreme and scurrilous beyond any example. We have no room to quote from Forney's Press and the other organs devoted to the interests of the senator, nor from the speeches of Stanton and others of his friends. We give below a short extract from the speech of Douglas himself, delivered at Alton, Ill., on the 15th ult., and one from a communication from an ardent friend of his, which was published in the Frankfort Commonwealth, a know nothing paper, in its issue for October 29th. They are subscribed by Republicans, the action of Mr. Douglas in regard to the admission, and the feelings of his partizans towards the democratic party in Illinois. And first, we will hear the Judge; and it will be perceived that the charges he makes against Mr. Buchanan are malignantly false, are known to be untrue by every intelligent man in the country, and were intended to benefit his assailant by creating an unfounded prejudice against the administration of that faithful, conservative, patriotic and honored old statesman:

"Now, if I had only done as these Anti-Lecompton men who voted for the English bill in Congress, pledging themselves to return to which Kansas should be received as a slave State until she had a population of 93,420, *and then returned to their people, forfeited their pledge, and twelve months afterwards voted against every time she applied, without regard to population, I would have no trouble. You saw the whole power and patronage of the federal government, the army, Illinois, Ohio, and Pennsylvania to aid the anti-Lecompton men in Congress who voted against Lecompton, then voted for the English bill, and then returned to violate the English bill, and pledged themselves to their people to disregard it. (Good.) My sin consists in not having given a pledge, and then in not having violated it. Let the people of Illinois in this State, every postmaster, every route agent, every collector of the ports, and every federal office holder, from the President down to the messenger, express a preference for the Democratic candidate against Lincoln and his abolition associates. (That's so, and cheers).* A Democratic Administration with all the patronage and all the power deems it consistent with its fidelity to principle and its regard to duty, to wield its power in this State in behalf of the Republican abolition candidate in every county and every Congressional district against the Democratic party. * * * I have no personal difficulties with Mr. Buchanan and his cabinet. He chose to make certain recommendations to Congress as he had a right to do on the Lecompton question. I could not conscientiously vote for them, I had as much right to judge for myself how I should vote as he had how he should recommend. *He undertook to say to me if you do not vote as I tell you, I will make the hand of power fall on you.* (Laughter) I replied to him, "you did not elect me, I represent Illinois and I am accountable to Illinois, as my constituency, and to God, but not to the President or any other power on earth. (Good, good, and vociferous applause.)

And now this your party made on me because I would not surrender the sacred sanctuary of duty, because I would not abandon my constituency, and receive the orders of the executive authorities how I should vote in the Senate of the United States. (Never do it," "three cheers," etc.). I hold that an attempt to control the Senate on the part of the Executive is subversive to the principles of our constitution. ("That's right") The Executive department is independent of the Senate, and the Senate is independent of the President. In matters of legislation the President has veto on the action of the Senate, and in appointments and treaties the Senate has a veto on the President. He has to more right to tell me how I shall vote on his appointment than I have to tell him whether he shall veto or approve a bill that the Senate has passed. Whenever you recognize the right of the Executive to control a Senator, "do this, or I will take off the heads of your friends," you convert this government from a republic into despotism. (Great, hearty and cheers). Whenever you recognize the right of a President to say to a member of Congress, "vote as I tell you, or I will bring a power to bear against you that will crush you," I say to you, "you destroy the independence of the representative, and convert him into a tool of Executive power. ("That's so," and applause). *Twelve months previous to the constitutional rights of a Senator, and I intend to resist it as long as I have a voice to speak, or a vote to give.*

We next give a quotation from the Douglas correspondent of the Commonwealth.—Its scurrilous attacks upon these faithful, honest, and sincere friends of the south and supporters of Mr. Buchanan's administration, who, amidst obloquy, reproach and unheard of vilification, are defending the principles of their party, and asserting the rights of all the states, must disgust every democrat, at least, who reads them. Yet they are but a fair specimen of the daily effusions of the Douglas press:

"The second party, (if it deserves to be called a party,) is the Post Masters' party—the Officeholders and expectants party—the party of disinterested NEW-DEMOCRACY. Individually (almost without exception, in this locality) they are men who never had democratic principles, or who have long since *lost political standing* in any party to which they were attached. From B. B. Carpenter and Ike Cook, down—taken as a body and as a whole—they are the most corrupt set of creeds that ever disgraced the political and private history of this or any other State; they are lost to all sense of shame, and are utterly without honesty in any of the forms commonly known to men. They advocate boldly the doctrine that Presidents have political power to control the action of those elected—that the will of the President is the supreme party law of the land, from which there is no appeal. They will admit that Douglas stands squarely on his party platform—they admit that he could not have supported the Lecompton Constitution without falsifying every pledge that he had made to the people of Illinois,—that Kansas should not be admitted unless her people at a *fair* election, endorsed the Lecompton Constitution—that he did so demanded admittance—but yet they say that Douglas ought to have sacrificed the dictates of conscience and judgment to the dictates of party. They will even boast that they are in league with the Republicans, and that their whole aim and labor is to defeat Douglas so as to prevent, or, hearafter, prevent politicians from disobeying the behests of party. You have no idea to what an extent Buchanan has carried his principle, when it came to this State. He has gone down through the long list of petty Post Masters and Mail Agents, and has left no official head in the state to breathe from the lips, a wish for the success of Stephen A. Douglas. HIS APPOINTEE TO THE POST MASTERSHIP OF THIS CITY IS A RASCAL AS EVER DISGRACED HUMANITY BREATHE OF LIFE AND HE IS A FAIR SAMPLE OF THE BALANCE OF THEM. *The people of Illinois will never forget or forgive James Buchanan for inflicting upon them such a set of unprincipled toadies, and thousands of tongues will curse him in all time to come for inflicting by bribery and the lash of office—to reduce our people from the paths of political independence and integrity.* THIS 'NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.' (God forbid that there should be anything like it in the spirit that actuates it) IS ALSO TRYING BY EVERY DISHONORABLE METHOD KNOWN TO UNPRINCIPLED MINDS, TO DEFEAT OUR HERO—THE MORTAL ENEMY OF THE SOUTH."

We see nothing in this to entitle Mr. Douglas to the sympathy of southern people or of members of the democratic party. We see nothing in his course last winter, nor in the manner in which he has conducted the canvass in Illinois, to *justify* any democrat in desiring his election over our Lincoln, nor any reason why those who have at heart the future success of the democratic party should wish for his defeat under any circumstances:

He is not and cannot be a democrat. No man can be a democrat who violates democratic usages, opposes democratic measures, attacks democratic administrations, and associates with democratic enemies, as Judge Douglas has persistently done. The unity of the democratic party is absolutely essential to its success, and its continued ascendancy; and this unity has been maintained throughout its existence by remorselessly crushing out every one who refused to defend its principles or subscribe to its important measures. Hence it is, that no man, no matter what his talents, or influence, or services, who has, for any purpose, placed himself in opposition to the great measures of the democratic party, has ever been long been recognized or respected as democrats; and White, Rives, Van Buren, Benton, and a host of other, all equal to Douglas in all that constitutes greatness, for an apostacy similar to his, were driven from a party whose name they still claimed; and such expulsion in each instance consigned the traitor to a political death from which there is no resurrection. Douglas has but followed in their footsteps, and his success would teach all who hereafter may imagine they have cause of complaint against the democratic party, that democracy was not invincible, that it might be deserted or betrayed with impunity, that it has no power to punish treason to its principles or organization; and the result would be a precedent which would the destruction of that organization which, next to its correct principles, has made it invincible, and the utter demoralization of the party. If elected, his triumph will be an endorsement of his course last winter, and a condemnation of Mr. Buchanan and those who sustained him; and if thus returned to the Senate, he will go there breathing the spirit of the speech from which we have quoted, and backed by the support of the people of Illinois, and aided and abetted by the sympathies of some southern men, and acknowledged as a democrat by prominent men in that party, his influence for evil will be almost irresistible; and the proud old democratic party, which has been unharmed by the attacks of its avowed enemies for three quarters of a century, will at last be put in the most imminent peril by its professed friends. And from all this, there is a noble, self-sacrificing, incorruptible band of patriotic democrats in Illinois, who are manfully and heroically battling for the principles and in defence of the organization of their party; and they have a candidate for Senator, who, if elected, will be faithful to them, true to the national administration, and an honest defender of the constitutional rights of the southern states. They are in a minority, at present, it is true, but for that very reason they deserve the friendship and sympathy of their democratic brethren every where. If we desert our *real* friends because they are in a minority, and take choice between two enemies, we will soon have no friends, and will deserve to have none. It is the duty of democrats, we think, to desire the success of the national democracy in Illinois, and to aid them by all means in their power; and then if either Douglas or Lincoln be elected, the responsibility will rest elsewhere.

We believe the election of Lincoln will disorganize and irreparably injure the black republican party in Illinois. That party, in different sections of the state, differs irreconcilably on important questions. They do not and never can agree. Lincoln has disengaged to secure the support of the whole party; and if elected, any course he can pursue on these questions will give rise to bitter feuds and interminable family quarrels which will destroy the political organization to which he will be indebted for his elevation.

There are other matters connected with this canvass which we would like to notice; but the unusual length of this article forbids the introduction of other topics. We leave the whole subject with our readers, with a hope that it will not be necessary for us to refer to it again.

What the Papers Say.

Gubernatorial Race—Hon. Linn Boyd.

FRANKFORT, KY., Oct. 12, 1858.

Editors Louisville Courier: Col. Preston who seemed to be the unanimous candidate of the democracy, having accepted the mission to Spain, the question naturally arises, who shall be our next Governor?

In consulting for a candidate for that high and important office, it seems impossible not to see that at the head of the list of democratic statesmen worthy gentlemen, standeth Hon. Linn Boyd, of Paducah. Of Col. Boyd's democracy we need not speak. It is spread upon the records of eighteen years. He is true, true, always true and always right. A more unexceptionable record than Col. Boyd's cannot be produced by any gentleman in or out of Kentucky. The writer of this happens to know, that in our last State convention Col. Boyd introduced and carried through a resolution indorsing the Cincinnati platform, which was an easy task then. Many democrats who are now rooliferous in their admiration of the administration of President Buchanan, were not then quite so sanguine that it could not even jump, and they were mute as they are now boisterous.—Col. Boyd and the *Louisville Courier* are alone, and among the first took a bold and fearless stand upon the Kansas question as it came up, and I assert, without fear of contradiction, that their 'affirm' prevented the Kansas Lecompton fraud from entering a silent rebuke to an administration which every democrat now admits to be right.

Without disparagement to the many worthy gentlemen who have been spoken of in connection with the office, we honestly believe that Col. Linn Boyd is the man for our next Governor.

I trust that in accordance with your usual courtesy, you will give this communication a place in your columns, as it is a subject that seems to be the place where everybody looks for a reflex to public sentiment.

FRANKLIN.

From the Frankfort Yeoman.

Col. John P. Martin, of Floyd, for Governor.

GREENUPSBURG, KY., Oct. 19 1858.

EDITOR YEOMAN: Though the claims of many distinguished and talented gentlemen have been urged in behalf of the Democrat, in respective friends, through the columns of your paper, for the office of Governor, I beg leave, through your paper, to call attention to a statement to any of them, to prevent further consideration of the Democracy the name of Hon. John P. Martin, of Floyd county, as a candidate for Governor, most qualified for that high and responsible position.

I do not know that he desires the office, nor do I know whether he would consent for his name to be used in connection with before the convention; but this I do know, that no one in the State would be more popular with the Democracy of Northeastern Kentucky than Col. Martin, and I think I am not deceived in supposing that his nomination would be equally acceptable to our entire portion of the State.

Col. Martin is well known to the people of Kentucky as a sound Democrat, a pure patriot, an accomplished gentleman, and a statesman of high and elevated character, and upon all questions of public policy. He is one of the few men who, upon doctrinal questions, have succeeded in having spent a lifetime in the service of his party, and is regarded as the bulwark of Democracy in the mountains, and his nomination would be the signal for a general rally, and would arouse from these hills to animate his party to renewed exertions, and presage for the Democracy a grand, glorious, and triumphant victory. I speak advisedly when I say, for a selection for Governor, Col. Martin would would undoubtedly be entitled to the nomination. But he has been so long and so long been neglected, and few of her sons ever honored with any of the important offices of the State, yet we of this section feel that our claims, independently of the claims upon his merit and worth, and the many valuable services he has done his party from the time of his teens to the present hour.

Before I close this note, allow me to suggest the name of Thos. Hazeldigg, of Montgomery county, as a suitable person for the office of Auditor. Though he resides beyond the utmost verge of our mountain range, he is deservedly popular in that region, and would be a worthy recipient of office in the gift of the people. He is a profound lawyer of many years practice, and fully competent to discharge all the duties of the office. As a man, he is a Democrat, it cannot be questioned, his political orthodoxy is well attested by every act of his life he will come to the rescue, and I hail the announcement of his nomination would be received with joy by the Democracy of every county in the Mountains.

With much respect, I remain, yours &c.,

R.

From the Louisville Courier.

BEAUFORD, KY., Oct. 25, 1858.

Editors Louisville Courier: The democracy of Trimble county regret that Col. Preston has declined the nomination, as will, as all in this county desired him to be the next Governor of Kentucky, which of course he would have been beyond a doubt, had he not accepted the mission.

Preston has always been a favorite with the people of Trimble county.

Now that we have lost Preston, the democracy of this county, and in the river counties, generally above Louisville, so far as I can learn, are for Boyd. Trimble county will give a majority for him in the convention as the matter now stands. Col. Boyd is a dignified gentleman, a true democrat, an able statesman, and will make as good a governor as any man the democracy can possibly run in this section of country.

Col. Ben. Selby is also very popular with the democracy here, and will receive a majority in this county, in the convention, for President of the Board of Internal Improvements.

The delegates have already been appointed. They were instructed to go for Preston, but will now go for Boyd for Governor, and Col. Selby for President of the Board of Internal Improvements.

DELEGATE.

From the Covington Globe.

In view of the approaching August election, we notice that several of our Kentucky cotemporaries are already casting about for suitable candidates to be put in nomination for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and it gives us pleasure to see that amongst the very prominent gentlemen of the State, whose name is preferred are some almost equally balanced. Reubin Magoffin, the unfaltering democrat of Mercer county, bids fair to be the choice of a majority of the people for the first place, and our old friend, the gallant Capt. Wm. E. Simms, for the second office.

Perhaps no two gentlemen in the State would give more universal satisfaction to the democracy at large; and, in the event of their nomination by the State Convention, we feel sure, they would run, and we can almost predict their triumphant election. We know both gentlemen well, and know them to be made of the right material for the position to which the people will elevate them, in the event they shall be put in nomination. If they will but consent to serve, we have no doubt about the result. If nominated, they will be elected as sure as the comet of 1858 had a tail, and for reasons, too, which we shall endeavor to set forth at some future period.

We are always for the nominee of the democratic party, and always expect to adhere to whatever may be the decision of the party in supporting and voting for the whole democratic ticket; nor are we alone in this.—The masses of the Democracy of Northern Kentucky are equally true to principle, and will fight side by side and shoulder to shoulder with us for the nominee of the party, whoever they may be; and we know of no two individuals for whom they would contend more manfully before the Convention, than for the people, and for those whose names we have mentioned. We know no man who would fill the position of Lieutenant Governor with more honor to himself, more credit to Commonwealth, than Capt. Wm. E. Simms; and for one, we are for him first, last, and *all the time!* Hurza for Magoffin and Simms! A better pair could not be put in democratic harness, and we hope to see them go over the course in August next in gallant style, distancing their competitors.

From the Louisville Courier.

Who Shall be the Candidate for Lieut. Governor?

FLEMINGSBURG, KY., Oct. 20, '58.

In connection with this office several distinguished gentlemen of the democratic party have been mentioned through the public press. Amongst others, Capt. Wm. E Simms, of Paris, has been named. In our judgment, he is Kentucky's choice, and more of the elements necessary for a successful canvass than Capt. Simms, or is more highly qualified to discharge the duties that would necessarily devolve upon the incumbent of an office so responsible as that of Lieut. Governor. No man in Kentucky has more friends, and more popular with them, since the advent of know nothingism in our State. From the very first, when the political heresies of that unchristenes *faction* threatened to overwhelm the democracy, when many of the firmest veterans in our ranks quailed before the storm, and almost despaired of the success of the democratic party to meet successfully an enemy so covert in its attacks, and insidious in its professions, Capt. Simms fearlessly met the foe, and by his unsullied integrity, his talent and ability not surpassed by any man in the State, rendered the highest services, not only to our party, but to our common country.

During the presidential canvass, as assistant elector for the State at large, we all remember the able and brilliant canvass made by Capt. Simms in congressional district. Everywhere he met Col. George W. Dunlap, one of the most talented and eloquent of the opposition orators in the State, and he succeeded in bearing off the laurels through in that campaign. No man in this State made more speeches than he. In fact, he was one of the very ablest of the young men of Kentucky, and one of our best popular orators. His style is finished and beautiful, while in argumentation and powerful he is not inferior to some of the ablest in Kentucky. He is a lawyer by profession, of fine attainments, and a fine parliamentarian. He represented his county in the legislature with great ability in the sessions of 49 and 50, and was chairman of the committee on federal relations at the time Mr. Clay made his great speech in favor of the compromise measures of that session of Congress.

After the presidential canvass was ended, the battle fought and won, Capt. Simms could well afford to retire from the contest. He then assumed the duties of editor of the State Flag, in the desperate contest in the 8th congressional district between Col. Dunlap and Simms, and from the powerful articles emanating from his pen which appeared in its columns, rendering the highest services to the party in redeeming that time-honored district of Know-Nothingism. He has rendered other services to his country than those of a political character. When raising the 3d Kentucky, he was called upon for her quota of soldiers, Capt. Simms by his energy and eloquence, raised in his native county (Bourbon) a company that was attached to the 3d regiment of Kentucky volunteers, in the war with Mexico. Every man of his gallant company was killed in the service, and he brought home by him from the City of Mexico at his own private expense, and buried in the cemetery at Paris. We do not refer to this noble act of his, as a special reason why he should receive the nomination of our party; we only refer to it as an evidence of the noble heart and character of the man. He is dear to the people of Bourbon first and last. If we would strengthen our party, and by the foundation of its success, deep in our next State election, we should select just such men as Simms and Beatty, and then the opposition may do their worst.

The democracy here concede to Southern Kentucky the candidate for Governor, and he will run that be an old-line democrat. In turn, we claim the candidate for Lieut. Governor, and Capt. Simms is our choice, and should he be put upon the ticket with some tried and true Democrat in the south end of the State, we will send him up majorities from the northern counties that will vanish from the sight of the opposition the last hope of success in our proud old Commonwealth.

A DEMOCRAT.

[From the Mountain Democrat.]

My Ticket.

MR. EDITOR: It being the fashion to bring forward the names of favorites for the different offices to be filled by the Democratic State Convention, I send you the following, which I think a good ticket:

For Governor—Linn Boyd, of the First District.

Lieutenant Governor—Beriah Magoffin, of the Fifth.

Auditor—Thos B. Stevenson, of the Ninth.

Treasurer—James H. Garrard of the Fourth.

Attorney General—R. W. Woolley, of the Eighth.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Grant Green, of the Second.

President Board of Internal Improvement—Ben Selby, of the Seventh.

Land Register—Thos. J. Frasier, of the Sixth.

What do you think of it?

DEMOCRAT.

From the Covington Globe.

The Gallant "Old Ninth."

Both political parties appear to be casting about for suitable candidates for Congress in the ninth district of this State. The *faction* of know nothings which still exists in that district, are talking of selecting Dury, of the Mt. Sterling Whig, as a suitable candidate; but there are objections to him which cannot be easily overcome, and which we need not enumerate here. Enough to know that he can never get a nomination in that district, provided there is any hope of electing a know nothing. There are fifty men in the district, any one of whom would get a nomination over Dury, if there should be any probable chance of success; but the faction in party, if you please, will not nominate any man from the party for the purpose of having them beaten; and therefore, if the choice shall fall upon the editor of the Whig, he need be at no loss to understand the cause of it.

The political managers for Sam in that quarter are a little touchy not too know that the gallant Major John C. Mason still lives in that district, and that he will be more than fully to think of electing any know nothing over him. Experience has taught them this salutary lesson, and they know they will therefore not be likely to put forward any man who is not willing to suffer martyrdom for the party. If Dury is that man, he can probably get the nomination; but he will be quite certain to be most piteously beaten. Major Mason will, we trust, consent to have his name used in connection in that district. If the democracy are wise, they will put him in nomination by common consent, or by Convention. He is invincible and cannot be beaten by any man whom the disciples of Sam can "scare up."

There may be and doubtless are, other good and true men in the democratic who would represent it faithfully in Congress, but Mr. Mason has been tried—he has been thoroughly trusted, and no man can say that he ever failed in his duty to his country. Faithful, honest representative in the land, and the interests of the "old ninth" will always be safe, while under his supervision. Give him the field, and nothing short of a comet or a locomotive can beat him in the race.

Correspondence of the Louisville Democrat.

The Democracy of Morgan are for Hon. John C. Mason for Congress. They think if Col. Mason was willing to deprive himself of personal comfort and domestic ease for the good of his country, in the fall of 1857; as he so well commanded the ship of Democracy when the waters were troubled and the winds high, he is certainly the man to steer safely through the storm, the wind *fair*, and the coast in sight, and no enemy to be seen on any side, to again take charge of the vessel.

From the Louisville Courier.

Lieutenant Governor.

FRANKFORT, KY., Oct. 21, '58.

Editors Louisville Courier: This seems to be by common consent, the time for the discussion of the merits of various gentlemen, for different State offices, to be filled by the next general election, in 1859. This is all right, and as it should be. The democracy are now about to receive into their keeping the important trust of State government, it stands them well in hand to look to the qualifications of the candidates, and to their standard bearers, in the approaching contest. We want men of the purest integrity, of the ablest decision, and of the most enlarged capacity. Without the slightest disparagement to the claims of any other aspirant for the office of Lieutenant Governor, the name that first and most naturally presents itself to our ear of the democracy in this county, is that of Gen. Lucius Desha, of Harrison county. He will preside over the deliberations of the Senate in a manner that will do credit to fairness, keen decision, and large parliamentary experience, giving to him the advantage over almost any other man in Kentucky. All who were present, will recollect the promptness and fairness with which he has presided at our Democratic State Conventions on one or more occasions. Indeed, he is just the character of man that we want, to lead the columns of our party on to victory. It is useless, in fact, to speak of the many qualifications of Gen. Desha, for the Democracy of the State know him well, and know in him are centered the requisites for the office above mentioned. Give us Gen. Desha as our leader for Lieutenant Governor, and his stamp of men to fill the balance of the state ticket, and rest assured that in the contest in every ward, county and district, in the administration of state affairs, perfect success will attend the rule of democracy.

A FRANKLIN DEMOCRAT.

DR. HUGH ROBMAN.—We publish elsewhere a communication recommending the nomination of Dr. Hugh Rodman, of Franklin, for the office of Register of the Land Office. A personal acquaintance with Dr. R. enables us to give our cordial endorsement to the encomiums passed by "Democrat" upon his high qualities as a gentleman, and his zealous and able democrat. We know him to be eminently qualified and highly deserving. His great popularity in those counties where he has resided, or is best known, leaves no doubt but he will be a reliable and successful candidate.—*Lexington Statesman.*

Special Notices.

Tainted Blood.—Dr. Koback's Remedies.

Sickness can not co-exist with healthy blood; nor health with tainted blood; consequently the purification of the blood is the first, as the primary condition of a perfect cure, whatever may be the complaint; recuperation of the debilitated and wasted system, worn down in the conflict with disease, are the results achieved by Dr. Koback's celebrated Scandinavian Blood Medicine. We believe that his claims to the confidence of the sick are valid. That his Blood Pills and Blood Purifying Syrup, are wonders in the alluvial borders of our great rivers, and in the Chills and Fever, and Bilious affections, are quite equal to Quinine; in fact, they are the leading Family Medicines of the West and South. Few plantations in the south are without a supply of them. We understand and we will add that there ought not to be any exceptions to the general rule. The Blood Pills are a sure remedy for Liver Affections, and all disorders of the Stomach and the Bowels. We certainly recommend Dr. Koback's preparations to invalids of every class, and invite attention to the urgent statements contained in his advertisement.

For Fine Shirts and Collars,

CALL ON

Wm. Menderson.

For Fine Clothing,

Call on

BLUM & KAHN.

FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATION!

McKEE & ROTH,

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Opposite the Spencer House,

ARE now receiving direct from New York, a large and elegant assortment of the newest and most fashionable style and patterns of Goods, which comprises every article appertaining to a Gentleman's Wardrobe. Cincinnati Aug. 27, 1858.

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

A NEW STYLE. PRICE $60.

495 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

4 HIGGINS BLOCK, LEXINGTON, KY.

56 WEST FOURTH STREET, CINCINNATI.

These Machines sew from two spools, and form the lock stitch, which is the strongest, and most durable stitch, which will not rip, even if every fourth stitch be cut. They are unquestionably the best in the market. Cincinnati Aug. 25, 1858.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

JERRY F. YOUNG, Agent, Maysville, Ky.

CUTTERS

FOR making Sausage and Mince Meat, have a round iron case, opening quickly and easily to receive the meat, and a knife that cannot the escape of meat. The tubes are polished; the knives are reversible and of the best Cast Steel, tempered and adjusted. Cost $3 each. Sent on a screw, so that they can be taken out cleaned and replaced by any one, without the use of a wrench. Cutters be simple and efficient as Chopper Coffee Mill, doing in a few minutes, the work, formerly of an many hours. Price $3 each.

ANDERSON & ANDREWS,

Maysville, Oct. 13, 1858. Market street.

THE EXPRESS.

ROBERT McKEE, Editor.

MAYSVILLE, KY.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 5, 1858.

Democratic County Meeting.

A meeting of the democracy of Mason county will be held at the Court House, in the City of Maysville,

Monday, November 8th, 1858,

That being County Court day, for the purpose of selecting *eight delegates* to the next democratic State Convention, which will meet at Frankfort on the 8th day of January, 1859.

In view of the importance of having a full representation in the State Convention, it is earnestly desired that every democrat in the County will attend the meeting, and express his preference for delegates.

J. L. RUSSELL, *Chairman*,
Democratic County Committee.

MAYSVILLE, KY., Oct. 6th, 1858.

☞Willie Payne has all the Illustrated Weeklies and desirable literary papers, at his stand, at the Post Office. Harper's Weekly, Frank Leslie's Pictorial, New York, Ledger, "Clipper," "Mercury," ect., ect always on his table. That's the place for cheap and popular reading.

☞Capt McClain has brought out the popular Bostona, and she is now making regular trips, in the Cincinnati, Maysville, and Portsmouth trade. See advertisement for her days, and dont forget them.

☞Our neighbors, Brosee & Bartruff, are busily engaged in preparing toys and confectionery for the little folks about christmas times. And, by the way, we do not know two men anywhere who are more energetic, enterprising, industrious, and every way worthy of public patronage. They keep a very large stock of candies, toys, cakes and all kinds of confectionery, and we advise our friends in the country to give them a call when they want any thing in that line.

☞The Express has more reading matter in each number than any other weekly paper published in Kentucky, and it is supplied to subscribers at a less price than any other, with, perhaps, a single exception. Remember this, democrats of the Ninth District, and send in your names accompanied with the money, without delay.

☞The citizens of Maysville are interested in sustaining newspapers published among them. Nothing gives as much tone abroad to a city, or brings as much business to one, as its newspapers. No number of clerks, no personal exertions, nothing can supply the business man with the same facilities for communicating with his customers that the newspaper does. Every good business man uses them for that purpose freely and liberally. No man who does not advertise deserves public patronage—not because of the lack of public spirit which a failure to advertise manifests, but because it proves that he lacks the enterprize to keep up with the times and with the wants of the community, and because it is evidence that he does not want the custom of those among whom a newspaper circulates. Those who do not advertise are limited to two classes: first, those old fogies who do not keep such an assortment of goods as the public requires, or who ask such prices for them as the people will not give; and second, those who have grown wealthy in a long course of business, commenced when there was no competition and when prices were much greater than now—the aristocracy of business—and who having an established trade, do not wish new customers. If any one doubts this, let him look around at the business men of his acquaintance, and see who advertises and who does not, and he will doubtless see more. The generous, liberal, intelligent business man, who wants all the new trade he can get, and is trying to deserve it, tells the public what he has for sale, and what inducements he is prepared to offer customers; and such men are universally prosperous and thriving, and deserve to be.

The business men of Maysville, though generally worthy and meritorious, do not advertise as liberally as they should. They do not expect any of them to advertise merely to support the newspaper. Business men generally and properly look to their own interests, and it is neither expected nor desired that any one should advertise, unless with the expectation of increasing his business; and when advertisements are inserted in a paper, it should be with the belief that the advertiser is getting value received, and not as a favor to the publisher, which is to be paid for or not at the option of the person inserting it. We have some patrons who seem to have advertised under the latter impression. We hope reflection has undeceived them.

We desire the business men of Maysville to ask themselves if they are advertising as liberally as their interests require. We believe the business of every house in the city would be increased by a more systematic and extensive advertisement, which those who do not advertise at all, can form no conception of the difference it would make in the extent of their trade. We would like to have more Maysville advertisements.—Our circulation extends into every county in Kentucky from which trade comes to this city. It goes into the hands of a greater number of country merchants than any other publication in Kentucky. We have but few advertisements from out of town. We have not sought such patronage from the business men of other cities. If the merchants and traders of Maysville consult their own interests, we do not intend to *exclude* an advertisement from those who may come in competition with them. If they think, however, that advertising will not be profitable to them, we will consult our interests, and fill our columns with notices of Cincinnati merchants, druggists, grocery men, &c. We have only to solicit them, to obtain all of that kind of patronage for which we have room.

☞The reliable Caledonia is running now between Maysville and Cincinnati. She leaves here on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 12 o'clock. Capt. Jenkins is in command, and Oscar Shaw is in the office. All right.

Democratic Meeting in Clarke.

At a meeting of the Democracy of Clarke county, held in the Court House in Winchester, on the 25th of October, being county court day, Bernard Chenn, Esq., was called to the chair, and L. B. Grigsby appointed Secretary; the purpose of the meeting having been made known, the following resolutions were introduced by Maj. J. T. Tucker, and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we feel the most implicit confidence in the administration of James Buchanan, believing his acts pertaining to the administration of the internal affairs of government, to be wise and just, that our foreign affairs have been conducted with high statesmanship, and resulting advantageously to our Government and raising our position among nations still higher as a just and conservative Government, a nation once to be feared and respected.

2d. That we stand firm in our opposition to all combinations of factions of every sort, whether of Abolitionism, Greelyism, Prentissism, Know Nothingism and all other humbug isms, believing the combination now advocated by the Know Nothing press to be nothing but an insidious scare of abolitionism, deeply laid for the purpose of attacking the rights of the southern rights, and that we stand true to the principles of democracy as the only safe guard of our political liberties.

3d. That while we are firm supporters of freedom of opinion, and freedom of press in a just system, yet we have marked the influence of Greelyism, Prentissism, abolitionism, Know Nothingism, in the whole course of the Know nothing press, in their rejoicings and exultations in the triumph of Freesoilism over the National Democracy, and we believe it to be the duty of every conservative southern rights man, per way in putting an end to the insidious snares of this monster opposition, and we ask the support of all Union loving men to rally around our national flag and stay the tide of this monster opposition.

4th. That we have cause to be proud of the Hon. J. C. Mason, our present congressman, for his manly sterling qualities, his unflinching and unyielding attachment to our political principles, his ever watchful zeal over southern rights, and his eminent public services.

5th. Resolved that we cheerfully concede to the southern portion of our State the selection of a candidate for Governor from their midst, but we claim the right of selecting a candidate for Lieutenant Governor from central Kentucky and recommend Capt. Wm. E. Simms from Bourbon as one every way qualified for the office, by his ability, talents and integrity, and one who nobly sustained our principles during the late contest against Know Nothingism, and that we believe that the 8th congressional district is entitled to at least the second office in the Government, and that we have hard fought battles for Democracy, so often gloriously won.

On motion of L. W. Grigsby it was resolved.

1st. That we recommend W. W. Harney of Louisville, a staunch and unflinching democrat, one every way qualified, as a candidate for superintendent of public instruction.

2nd. That the following delegates be appointed to attend the convention to be held at Frankfort on the 8th of January next, to nominate candidates for State officers, viz: Maj. Joseph T. Tucker; L. B. Grigsby; C. S. French; Dr. Wm. H. Cunningham; Wm. Kean, Esq.; S. Brock; O. Tracy; H. H. Miss; J. W. Laughlin; M. D. Hunter; Gid. S. Chiles; D. Fleming; Bernard Chenn; Dr. Clay; C. Lisle; S. A. B. Woodford; W. H. Winn; B. W. Bush.

3rd. That these proceedings be published in the Kentucky Statesman, Paris Flag, Maysville Express, Frankfort Yeoman, Northern Kentucky, Louisville Courier, and Democrat and that each of said papers be requested to ask other papers of our party to republish the same.

After a brief and eloquent speech by C. S. French, Esq., the meeting adjourned.

(Signed) SAML. CHOEN, Cham'n.
L. B. GRIGSBY, Sec'y.

Democratic Meeting in Old Bracken, Bunner Count of the Ninth District.

At an enthusiastic and largely attended democratic meeting, held in the Court House in the town of Washington, Old Bracken, on the 25th day of October, 1858, for the purpose of selecting delegates to attend the Frankfort Convention, on the 8th of January next, GEORGE M. BALL was called to preside in the Chair, and WM. S. PIERCE appointed Secretary. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the democracy of Morgan, assembled in this meeting, *to wit*: Jno. T. Hazelrigg, Jno. W. Kendall, A. J. Mayard Wm. Mynhier, who reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we unqualifedly endorse the administration of our Chief executive, JAMES BUCHANAN, and regard his administration as being characterized with conservatism, distinguished ability, and statesman-like action.

Resolved, That we still adhere to and maintain the time honored principles of democracy as taught by Jefferson, Monroe and Jackson, and as enunciated in the Cincinnati platform of 1856, and that a strict adherence to these principles of democracy and the true import of the spirit and genius of the constitution is the only safe and secure manner by which the flag of democracy may be kept proudly aloft, and our institutions preserved intact from the ravaging hand of fanaticism.

Resolved, That we recommend the name of our fellow citizen, D. D. SCARBOROUGH, favorably for consideration of the democratic state convention of the 8th of January next, for nomination as a candidate for the office of Register of the Land Office, as being a sound and uncompromising democrat, and a gentleman possessing all the requisite qualifications to discharge the duties of said office.

Resolved, That we hail with pleasure the mention of the name of THOMAS F. HAZELRIGG, of Montgomery county, in connection with the nomination as a candidate for the office of Auditor, and commend him to the convention for nomination as a candidate for said office, as being a man possessed of every qualification necessary to discharge the duties of said office, and as an unrewarded veteran laborer in the cause of democracy.

Resolved, That the past services and distinguished ability of BERAH MAHOFFIN, of Mercer, deserves the consideration of the democratic convention of the 8th of January, for nomination as our candidate for Governor—that his past service should entitle him to the nomination when taken in consideration with his manly ability.

Resolved, That Capt. W. E. Simms, of Bourbon should be required for the bold and fearless part he has acted in defense of the cause of democracy in Kentucky in the past and for the part he is being highly deserving of the nomination for the office of Lieutenant Governor, and therefore we recommend his name to the convention of the 8th of January for nomination as a candidate for said office.

Resolved, That in JAMES H. GARRARD, our present state treasurer, we recognize a true democrat, a sterling democrat, and an able and faithful public servant, and heartily recommend him to the convention for nomination and reelection to the office he now so gracefully fills.

Resolved, That we present the name of A. J. JAMES as a suitable candidate for Attorney General.

Resolved, That we unqualifedly endorse the congressional action of the Hon. JOHN C. MASON while representing us in the last session of congress, and recommend him to the people of the 9th district, as being the most suitable gentleman to bear our standard in the approaching congressional contest.

The following resolutions were then offered and also adopted:

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed to delegate to the state convention of the 8th of January, to wit: M. R. Cox, Jno. W. Kendall, Wm. Mynhier, A. S. Trimble, W. H. Vansant, D. Morgan, Hon. Wm. Lisle, Hon. Wm. Kean, Hon. N. A. Brown, Mark Law, Jas. Nickoll and Wm. H. Burns; and that they be instructed to cast their votes in convention for the above named gentlemen, as recommended in the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, That the Maysville Express, Kentucky State Flag, Covington Globe, Kentucky Yeoman, and all other democratic papers in the state be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

GEORGE M. HAMPTON, Chairman.
WM. S. PIERCE, Secretary.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN ANDERSON.—The Democrats of Anderson in County meeting assembled, on the 13th of October 1858, unanimously adopted the following among other resolutions:

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the Administration of James Buchanan. That we have the utmost confidence in his ability, integrity, and we believe as a statesman, and feel satisfied that his Administration of affairs has been conducive to the best interests of the American people.

Resolved, That we can able representative in Congress, J. H. Jewett, we recognize a faithful and an efficient public servant, who has, by the ability and fidelity with which he discharged the public duty which devolved upon him, received for the past one application and merited for the future our confidence.

WHEREAS, That in our past struggles with our opponents, we have had no other channel of expression of our sentiments, than the Hon. Beriah Magoffin, that he has, through our many trials and defeats in Kentucky, stood firm with his face to the foe, and fought battle for our cause therefore

Resolved, That we present his claims for the consideration of the Democracy of Kentucky, and earnestly recommend him to the Democratic State Convention as our first choice for Governor; but the delegates are to act as to advance the best interests of the Democratic cause and principles.

Democratic Meeting in Boyle county.

The democrats of Boyle county, assembled in Convention at Danville on the 18th of October, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the State Convention. The following resolutions were passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the Hon. A. G. Talbott having stood by the administration of James Buchanan in all its trials, having zealously and ably defended and guarded the Constitution, the Union, and the South, and recognizing in him the indomitable energy and sterling integrity to fill the office of Governor of Kentucky, and, in view of the further fact, that in 1855, when the dark cloud of disunion and religious intolerance threatened to blast our political pathway, he manfully fought our battles and gloriously conquered the foe, we hereby pledge him the indomitable energy, twice elected to Congress, and having served as faithfully, we present him to the democrats of Kentucky as a fitting candidate to fill the highest office within their gift.

Resolved, That while our delegates are instructed to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of the Hon. A. G. Talbott for Governor, we will support the nominee of said convention.

Democratic Meeting in Caldwell county.

At a meeting of the democracy of Caldwell county, held at the Court House in Princeton, on the 18th of October, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the State Convention, the following resolutions were adopted without opposition:

Resolved, That we still cling to the time honored principles of democracy, and heartily indorse the Cincinnati platform of democracy, and cordially approve of the course of our able and efficient member of Congress, Hon. H. C. Burnet.

Resolved, That the democracy of Caldwell county are in favor of Hon. Linn Boyd for Governor.

Resolved, That we recommend Hon. Beriah Magoffin, for Lieutenant Governor.

Resolved, That we will support Thos. F. Hazelrigg, of Montgomery, for auditor of public accounts.

Resolved, That for register of the land office, we heartily recommend John S. Bryan, Esq., of Christian.

For the Express.

Senator for Bracken and Harrison—Thornton F. Marshall, Esq.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXPRESS: The high character of Thornton F. Marshall, Esq., founded on his splendid qualities, has attracted him a most flattering enthusiastic admiration. As a gentleman of high bearing, nice sense of honor, dignity, urbanity, courtesy and manliness, he is an enthusiast. As a politician, he is firm and consistent, overmore actuated by a lofty patriotism.—He is a gem of the democratic party and a bright ornament of the democracy of the state of Kentucky, a place peculiarly suited to his abilities, and in which he would render useful and distinguished services to the commonwealth.

He is generally looked to as the next senator from this district, for he would carry Bracken county against any opponent of the know nothing party, and would be entirely acceptable to the democracy of Harrison.—It only depends on himself to say whether he will serve; and his consent would be equivalent to his election. It ought not to be doubted that he will obey the call of his countrymen; but it is necessary for him to respond to the call, signifying his obedience to the will of a district convention, when he will be nominated by acclamation. The nomination will be ratified at the polls by a signal majority of some *fifty*.

WHIGS AND DEMOCRATS.

☞Capt. Whipps is always on hand with the fast little steamer, Freestone, to put passengers or freight through to Cincinnati in the best style and least time. She goes down on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays

☞Hon. J. Glancy Jones, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Minister to Austria. He has accepted, and will leave for his post in a few weeks.

☞R. R. Lindsay, formerly of Mt. Sterling, was tried in Louisville, a few days since, for killing L. D. Ward, and acquitted.

☞The total number of political, agricultural, scientific and literary periodical published in the state of New York is 671. In this state there about 50 papers, and they are not generally well sustained.

☞We have this week taken out all the patent medicine advertisements which have heretofore been in the Express, except of a few of the best character, which we have reason to believe possess real merit, and hereafter we will insert none but of such remedies as we believe are beneficial to suffering humanity. Quack medicines will not be advertised at any price.

☞The Whig has a great deal to say in condemnation of some prominent democrats who have expressed a preference for Douglas over Lincoln, though they EXPRESSLY declared that they would not do so if they thought it would be construed as an endorsement of the attitude which he (Douglas) then (last winter) chose to assume toward the Lecompton party and its positions he has taken in the present canvass. At the same time it endorses the call for the fusion state convention, to which we have elsewhere alluded. What has become of its independence? its nationality? its hatred of fusion? its detestation of black republicanism? Does it think the last named fanatical party means no "mischief" that it can be trusted by southern men? that it had become so conservative that it can take it to its bosom?

☞The River is rising rapidly at Pittsburg.

☞We are authorized to announce JAMES C. WILLIAMS (better known as BUB) as a candidate for Mayor, at the ensuing January election.

MARRIED.

On the 14th inst., by Rev. C. Keyes, Mr GEO. C. PEARCE, of Ky., to Miss Mary Ann LINN CALVERT, daughter of Capt. Thomas Calvert, of Mason county.

On the 18th inst., by the same, Mr. WILLIAM J. DORSEY and Miss FANNY STEDDE, daughter of Samuel Stedde, Esq., of Mason county.

DIED.

On the 25th of October, in the vicinity of Elizabethtown, Fleming county, Ky., Mrs. AMANDA JONES, wife of Squire Jones.

"From a dream more than sweeping storms,
Her favored soul is free,
And while this bright angelic form
She lies to me more,

Corrected Weekly by E. H. Newell.

TUESDAY, NOV. 2, 1858.

Hemp—$45.
Flour—$4@$4 25 per. bbl.
Bacon—Hams 9@11c; Sides 9c; Shoulders 8c.
Key Lard—8c. per pound.
Lard—Tobacco, 8 c. do.
Corn—60@65c. in ear, per. bu.
Oats—50cts. per. bush.
Wheat—75@$90 for Red & White.
Barley—80c to 75. per. bush.
Mustard Seed—$1 25 per. bushel.
Flax Seed—75cts. to $90 per bushel.
Hemp Seed—55cts. per bushel.
Sugar—8@10c. in hhds., 9½@10c in brls. 10c. for Refined.
Salt—30cts per bushel.
Nails—$3 65 for 8d 10d and 20d.
Whisky—Bectified, 18cts. Bourbon 50@$2.50
Molasses—45c. in bs and 40c. in hhds.
Coffee—12@18 cts., Laguira 13½c.
Vinegar—30c per gallon.
Rye—80 cents per bushel.
Meal—50 to 60 cents per bushel.
Feathers—40 to 45 cents per pound.
Butter—12½ to 15 cents per pound.
Eggs—5@6 cents per dozen.
Candles—Tallow 13@15c; Star 21@22cts.
Soap—6@7 cents per pound.
Starch—8 cents per pound.
Cream Cheese—9 to 12½ cents per pound.
Cotton Yarns—500 to 600 10s; 700 9½; 800, 900 and 1000, 8c.

Cincinnati Market.

MORNING MORNING November 1

Flour—The sales to-day were about 1000 bbls, at $4 35@$4 60 for superfine, and $4-75@$5 for extra, the latter rate for white wheat.

Whisky—The market opened dull and unsettled to-day, and closed at a further decline of sales of 1000 bbls at 17½@18c. chiefly at the former rate.

Provisions—There was not much done to-day, and no change in prices. The sales were 82 bbls Mess Pork at $15 25; 30 do Rump do at $12; and 80 hhds Bacon at 6¾.

Groceries—No change in the market. The business done was confined to small lots to meet the wants of the trade. Sugar and Molasses are rather unsettled. Coffee is steady at 11@12c, and for choice 12½c.

Wheat—The market is quiet, but price steady. Sales 500 bush prime white, to arrive, at $1 05, and 500 do inferior do at 90c.

Corn—A good demand for fair mixed at 50. A sale of 300 bush shelled white at 52c.

Barley—Prime Fall is in good demand at 75@80c. and good do at 70@75. No sales reported.

Rye—The market is firm, with a good demand; sales 700 bush at 70c.

Cheese—Sales 600 boxes W. R. at 7¼@7½, and 500 do English Dairy at 9, 9½ and 10c. Market firm.

Butter—The market is firm for choice W. R. and Dairy, but the receipts still restrict at 18@19c for W. R., and 14@16c for Roll Fair and common qualities are dull at 10@12c.

NOTICE.

I hereby notify the public generally, that I am in receipt of a large and fashionable stock of *FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS*, direct from the Eastern Markets, and which I will dispose of very cheap.

Having made my purchases late in the Eastern Markets, I have been enabled to obtain my present Stock at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, and which I now offer upon the SAME TERMS.

My stock of Ladies Dress Goods cannot be surpassed in the city. I also have a large and well assorted stock for GENTLEMENS WEAR, to which I invite their attention. Also, every thing in the regular Goods line.

☞I will pay the highest price in trade, for every description of Domestic Manufacture.

ROBERT PICKLIN.

Maysville, Ky.—October 26th, 1858.

FRESH FRUITS, &c., &c.

JUST Received Fresh Cranberries;
New Dried Currants;
Fresh Citron in Jars;
Fresh Peaches;
Fresh Apples;
Fresh Pickles;
Fresh Prunes.
ALSO—Preserved Fine Apples;
Preserved Strawberries;
Preserved Peaches;
Preserved Pears.
ALSO—Fresh Buckwheat Flour;
" Pure Maple Cheese;
" Kentucky Cream Cheese;
Golden Syrup;
Sugar House Molasses;
Fine Sugars, &c., &c.

Very Respectfully Solicited from Willow Ware and Agricultural Machinery. For sale by

Oct. 27, 1858. J. H. RICHISON.

MACKEREL & SALMON. 1858.

A Fine assortment in Barrels, Halves and Kits. Also—Shad and Virginia Blue Herrings Just received and for sale by

Oct. 27, 1858. J. H. RICHISON.

BLANK BOOKS.

JOURNALS;
Ledgers;
Cash Books;
Records.

The above with every other description of Blank Books of the best quality, just received direct from the manufacturer in the New York.

Oct. 27, 1858. G. W. BLATTERMAN.

BUTLER'S WRITING FLUID.

A Fresh supply of this superior Fluid just received and for sale by

Oct. 27, 1858. G. W. BLATTERMAN.

CORN POPPERS—AT

Oct 15, 1858. ANDERSON & ANDREWS.

STINE & O'NEAL,

Merchant Tailors,

Front Street, Maysville, Kentucky,
(McKee's Old Stand)

HAVE just received a large assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which they will make to order at short notice, in the best and most fashionable style, and upon good terms. Their stock has been purchased in the best Eastern Markets, and embraces as desirable goods as was ever sold in this city. They have also a well selected stock of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

The public is invited to call and examine their stock.

Oct. 20, 1858. (October 20, 1858.

TAKEN UP, by F. J. Religer, living on the North Fork of Licking River, and in the town of Lewisburg, one roan Horse, supposed to be twelve or fourteen years old, worth $75 or $80 dollars. Appraisers, Thomas G. Stores and Thomas Dixon. Given under my hand this Oct. 11th, 1858. A. K. MARSHALL, J. P. M. C.

Oct. 26, 1858.

Maysville Nursery,

Adjoining the City of Maysville, on the Mt. Sterling Turnpike.

THE Proprietors have for sale and in course of propagation, viz:

150,000 Apple Trees;
40,000 Peach Trees;
2,000 Plum Trees;
5,000 Cherry Trees;
2,000 Apricot, Nectarine & Plum trees;
50,000 Grape Vines.

Also, all the new and choice kinds of Currents, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Pie Plant, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, &c.

Dry trees are supplied in size and quality for those of any other Nursery with which we are acquainted. We invite purchasers to examine our stock of Trees before purchasing elsewhere.

Persons moving West can be supplied with Trees, packed and suitable for shipping.

Wanted to purchase 25 bushel Peach seed, and 10 bushels Apple seed.

Address,
J. MARSHALL & CO.,
Maysville, Mason co., Ky.

October 13, 1858-6m.

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

MRS. A. M. TUREMAN, late of the Genoam House, has taken the LEE HOUSE, Corner of Front and Sutton Streets, Maysville, Ky., and fitted it up in a style unequalled by any Hotel in the country; where the traveller can find every comfort usually found in first-class Hotels.

She will be assisted by Mr. W. L. Dryer, long and favorably known in the *Goddard House*, and Mr. L. Cowgill, one of the popular attaches of the *Lee House* for a number of years—both gentlemen of experience and well qualified to cater for the wants of the traveling community.

A. M. TUREMAN.

Maysville, Aug. 31, 1858. 3m.

TEMPLE OF FASHION!

The largest & best Clothing Warehouse IN MAYSVILLE!!

THE Subscribers have the pleasure to inform the citizens of this city and surrounding country, that they have just opened in their elegant and commodious Store House, on Second Street:

1st. The largest and best assortment of Ready-Made Clothing for Men's wear.

2nd. A choice selection of Youths and Boys Clothing, which cannot be beat in the City, as they are kept.

3rd. A good supply of the best and finest Furnishing Goods, such as Shirts, Drawers, Ties, Tie Pins, Kid Gloves, &c., &c.

4th. The most fashionable styles of Hats and Caps in all qualities.

5th. An elegant variety of Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags and Umbrellas.

In short the most complete Stock, such as First Class Clothing Houses only keep.

We invite One and All to give us a call and convince themselves.

DESSAR & BROTHERS.

☞ In connection with our Clothing Department we have added a Merchant Tailoring, and we feel warranted in saying, without exaggeration, that a better Stock of Press Goods, in regard to quality and quantity of black cloths and cassimeres, beavers, silk, and silk velvet vestings, was never before offered in the City of Maysville. Our cutter and journeymen Tailors are A No. 1 artists in their line, and we have every thing arranged to accommodate any and every body that will give us their encouragement and custom; and we hope to merit, and shall endeavor to preserve.

The enlightened community like this will, we trust, certainly sustain us in our expensive undertaking.

☞ENCOURAGE ENTERPRISE.'

N. B. Gentlemen, if you have not a nice suit of clothing, and have not a good fit in your garments, it is your own fault, for we are in Maysville, but because you don't call and patronize DESSAR & BROTHERS

Maysville, Sept. 29, 1858.

NAILS! NAILS!!

300 Kegs best Wheeling, for sale low.

Oct. 6, 1858. S. B. POYNTZ.

STAR CANDLES.

100 Boxes best Louisville manufacture.

Oct. 6, 1858. S. B. POYNTZ.

LOVERING'S SUGARS.

35 Barrels Granulated;
20 barrels "Crushed";
20 " Yellow, for sale low.

October 6th, 1858. S. B. POYNTZ.

TOBACCO.

50 Boxes Red Key brand;
25 boxes Idycoon;
15 " Holland's Star do.
10 " Holland's B. B. do.

Oct. 6, 1858. S. B. POYNTZ.

CHOICE TEAS.

25 Half Chests Choice G. P. Tea.

Oct. 6, 1858. S. B. POYNTZ.

POWDER, LEAD and SHOT.

100 Kegs best Rifle Powder;
500 pounds Shot of all sizes;
120 kegs assorted lead.

Oct 6, 1858. S. B. POYNTZ.

OLD BOURBON.

100 Barrels Pure Copper Distilled.

Oct 6th, 1858. S. B. POYNTZ.

The Cable!

EVERY body is wondering at the great Achievement of the Cable. Every body is to Cadwallader's Gallery, wonders how Mr. C. makes his fine gallery work so cheap.

Only 50c for Ambrotype with case.

Aug. 25, 1858.

FLOW HANDLES.

By arrangement with the Manufacturer we are prepared to furnish every kind of Plow and Cultivator Handle of good and well seasoned timber.

ANDERSON & ANDREWS,
Sign Big Axe.

Sept. 15, 1858. Market street.

GUNS.

Double and Single Shot Guns, Rifles, Shot Belts and Flasks, Fine Fowling Pieces and Horns, in great variety—also, Boy's Guns, well suited to boys, good locks and barrels that *are safe* to shoot.

ANDERSON & ANDREWS,
Sign Big Axe,
Market st., Maysville.

Sept. 15, 1858.

SOLID PICKETS.

For Cab In Poplar, 5 inch-bore for sale by

ANDERSON & ANDREWS,
Sign Big Axe.

Sept. 15, 1858. Market street.

OIL CLOTHS,

For floors, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8-4 wide on hand. We can furnish any quantity of Cloth cut to fit Halls and Rooms of any shape and size.

ANDERSON & ANDREWS,
Sign Big Axe.

Sept. 15, 1858 Market street.

ANDERSON & ANDREWS,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS and SADDLERY, IRON, STEEL, NAILS and BLACKSMITH TOOLS, AMERICAN HORSE AND MULE SHOE NAILS, SPRINGS, AXLES, &c. 20 & 22 Market St.

sept. 15, 1858. *MAYSVILLE, KY.*

STATE FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Capital $850,000.

Great Western Fire and Marine Insurance and Trust Company of Philadelphia, Pa.,

Capital $400,000.

Quaker City Insurance Company, of PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

Capital $ 87,363.

All complied with the law of Kentucky.

Will insure the safer class of Property at the lowest rates. C. S. LITTLETON, Agent.

Office at FRANCE & FRANKTON's China Store.

Maysville, September 23, 1858-3m.

GEO. G. CORTLEY, JOHN B. POTTS.

Keep your circulating medium at home!!

Which can be done by buying your TREES and PLANTS at the KENTUCKY NURSERIES.

We are now prepared to fill all orders for FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, GREENS and PLANTS, &c. We now have the *largest collection* of VARIETIES of any Nursery in the West, which we invite all interested to call and examine. Send for our Catalogue, containing Catalogue, which contains ample directions for the cultivation and management of Trees and Plants, and is sent free to applicants by enclosing a stamp to prepay postage. Address,

GEO. G. CORTLEY & CO.,
Kentucky Nurseries, Maysville, Ky.

September 22, 1858.

FINE HAVANA SEGARS.

WE have just received from the Importers, a large lot of very Fine Segars—REAL IMPORTED AND SUPERIATE. We shall sport no puffs, but let people know we have on hand the very best Segars. Call and take a smoke.

C. S. LITTLETON, Agent.

Sutton St., 2 doors above the Lee House.

Maysville, Ky., sept 22, 1858.

Ahead of the Fastest!

WINTER IS COMING!!

Coal! Coal!! Coal!!!

WE have just landed at the lower grade of a large barge load of Rock House Coal—Price at the River 7 cents, price at yard 11 cents. Coal warranted to make better fire than stoves and grates.

M. RYAN,
Foot of Market.

CHARLES PRISTER, Agent. (Oct 18, '58.

PLOW HANDLES.

By arrangement with the manufactory, we are prepared to furnish Plow Handles for Plows and CULTIVATOR Handles, of good and well seasoned timber.

ANDERSON & ANDREWS,
Oct 15, '58. Sign Big Market street.

SADDLERY.

We invite the attention of Saddlers and Dealers to our very complete stock of Stirrups, Bits, Buckles, Rings, Tacks, Tacks, Patent Leather, Enamelled, Silvered and Silver Mounting, Thread, Finish, Tacks, Boxes, Wax of entirely new kinds, Enamelled Leather Cloth, Hot and Cold Sweating, Pad, Waiting and Shark Skins, Boys, Men's and Side Trees, Squabs, Dumpsack, Kilgore and Dunn-Dragoon Do., Milson's and Treloar's Side, Screwed and English Do., Saddle Cloth. ANDERSON & ANDREWS,
Sign Big Axe.

Sept. 15, 1858. Market st., Maysville.

New Fall and Winter Goods!

JUST OPENED!!

SEVENTY-FIVE PACKAGES OF NEW GOODS, COMPRISING THE LATEST and most Fashionable Styles in Silks, Satins, Merinoes, Cashmeres, Delaines, Ribbons, &c., and a complete assortment of Hosiery, Notions and Staple Domestics.

FIFTY CASES OF BOOTS AND SHOES, to which will be added fresh importations every week. All work that rips will be repaired free of charge.

MULLINS & BINNS,
Cheap Dry Goods Store, 2nd St., Maysville.

October 27th, 1858.

JERRY F. YOUNG,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

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

HAS JUST RECEIVED HIS

FALL AND WINTER STOCK

Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Taylor's Trimmings, Shirts, Drawers, Undershirts, Suspenders, Gloves, Cravats,

And every thing pertaining to a Gentlemans wardrobe.

☞All Goods made up to order, in fashionable style, and at short notice. [sept 15, 1858.

NEW JEWELRY! NEW JEWELRY!!

C. F. DUFEU,

Opposite A. M Janney's, near the Corner of Second and Sutton Streets,

Has now on hand the largest Stock of Watches, Jewelry and Silverware, at lower prices than has ever before been seen in this city. My assortment consists in part of the following articles: Gold Fob, Vest, Chatterlain, Neck and Guard Chains; Seals, Keys, Buckles, Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Pocket Knives, Gold Pens and Pencils, Gold Thimbles, Fine Diamond Rings, Fine Enameled Setts; Forget-Me-Not, Florentine, Mosaic, Gard, Cameo, Enamelled, Garnet, Goldstone, Jet, Box, Glass, Lava and Gold Setts.

Gents' Pins, Minature, and Hair Pins, Gold Pens, Pencils and Cases, Gold and Silver Specks, Silver Card Cases, Portmonies, and Fancy Goods, Silver Tea Setts, Cups, Goblets, Tea Urns, Castors, Cake Baskets, Forks, Spoons, Ladles, and variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired as heretofore, and warranted.

He is a practical workman, having been engaged in some of the largest establishments in France and England, and will manufacture Fine Watches to Order.

☞ TO THE TRADE—I will begin Lots to say, that I will turn Cylinders, Staffs, Pinions, Verges, &c., and keep a large Stock of Material on hand.

Maysville, Ky., September 22, 1858.

WM. MENDERSON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

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

Corner of Market and Second Street, MAYSVILLE, KY.

Has just received his FALL and WINTER

STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.

His Stock contains every thing necessary for a Gentleman's outfit, of the latest style and best workmanship. His facilities are such as to give bieyscumers the best indues ments—they buying of the West, Wholesale or Retail. Call and see for yourselves.

Maysville, Ky., Sept 18, 1858-1y

1858 FIRST FALL IMPORTATION! 1858

Our First Importation of New and Desirable Goods for the Fall Trade is NOW COMPLETE and in Store, comprising the following in PERFECT assortment:

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS;
SMALL WARES AND NOTIONS, in every variety;
HATS, CAPS AND BONNETS;
BOOTS, SHOES and BROGANS, made *expressly* for us and by the *best* Manufacturers.

To the above we will receive DAILY ADDITIONS OF THE LATEST VARIETIES, our MR. TOLLE being permanently located in the East. The success we have been used to under his Stock that will surpass any previous importation. We have never yet failed to give entire satisfaction to our trade; and have ever come off TRIUMPHANT in a comparison of prices with other Jobbing Houses. Feeling now that we are BETTER prepared to do so than EVER, we invite a call.

PEARCE, TOLLE & CO.

MAYSVILLE, August 28th, 1858.

BERTRAM & SCHNELLA,

Market Street, 1 door south of Second, MAYSVILLE, KY.

NEW GOODS!

THE Undersigned have just received a large Stock of New Goods, which they will sell cheap. The best and complete assortment of goods, enables them to offer to their patrons and the public, the largest and best stock of BOOTS & SHOES, of all kinds, ever offered at Retail in this market, and which they will sell to prompt buyers on terms as low as any house in the West, have also, a good stock of materials, and are prepared to manufacture to order, promptly and in the best manner, any kind of work that may be required. They have good workmen, and will warrant all work done by them, both as to quality and style. [sept22, '58-1y H. BERTRAM & SCHNELLA.

"GREAT WESTERN CLOTHING STORE."

BLUM & KAHN

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Ready-Made Clothing, Shirts, Collars, Trunks, Valeses, Carpet Bags, &c.,

HAVE always on hand a full assortment of all the above articles, and will always sell them either Wholesale or Retail, at lower prices than they can be bought elsewhere.—Their connection with an extensive house in Baltimore enables them at all times to keep a full supply of goods.

☞They have a good STOCK OF PIECE GOODS, and an Excellent Cutter, and will hereafter make up goods to order in the latest style and best manner.

☞Their Friends and Customers, and Dealers generally, are respectfully invited to call and test the truth of the above assertions.

☞Remember the GREAT WESTERN. [Maysville, Ky., Sept 22, 1858.

ANTES & BERGEMA,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Second Street, opposite Court Street, MAYSVILLE, KY.,

Invite attention to an excellent and well assorted Stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING, HATS, SHIRTS AND COLLARS, SUSPENDERS, SOCKS, HANDKERCHIEFS, AND MEN'S WEAR GENERALLY, UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

We will keep a good Stock of Materials, and make to order, on short notice and at very reasonable prices, any article wanted in our line. [Sept. 22nd, 1858-1y.

GREAT REDUCTION

In the Price of

D

THE EXPRESS.

[No more beautiful lesson has been taught by a modern poet than in these stanzas of Whittier. Adam and Eve, exiled from the garden, had sat down disconsolately on the outer side of the wall of Paradise, and there an Angel found them bewailing their fate. Thereupon the radiant presence [illegible]:

"Arise!" he said, "why look behind,
When hope is all before!
And patient hand and willing mind
Your loss may yet [illegible].

I leave with you a spell whose power
Can make the desert glad,
And call around you fruit and flowers,
As fair as Eden had.

I clothe your hands with power to lift
The curse from off your soil—
Your very doom shall seem a gift,
Your loss a gain through toil.

Go, cheerful as your humming bees,
To labor as you play;"
While gleaming over Eden's trees,
The Angel passed away.

The pilgrims of the earth went forth,
Obedient to the word,
And found, where'er they tilled the earth,
A garden of the Lord!

Once more, [illegible] winged Angel stand
Where man still pines and grieves,
And lead through toil to Eden Land,
New Adams and new Eves!

A Sketch.—It was Christmas Eve, and the splendid toy store on Broadway, in which I paused for a moment, was crowded with gorgeous gifts and busy purchasers. Suddenly the door opened, and a magnificently dressed lady swept in, leading a little boy of about nine years old by the hand. Close behind followed another lady, whose neat garments appeared most plain beside the plumes and sables of the first comer. There was almost as much difference visible between the ruddy cheeked boy who accompanied her and the spoiled child of fashion who walked before them.

The young aristocrat looked languidly around on the brilliant display of toys, and all his mother's questions failed to elicit a decided expression of preference for one or the other. He was evidently sated with childish amusements. At length a pretty little carriage, completely fitted out with footmen, driver and horses, and mechanically arranged so on being "wound up" it would travel over the floor by itself, attracted his eyes.

"What is the price of this?" enquired the lady of the seller.

"Five dollars, ma'am," was the reply.

The lady drew out her jeweled portmonnaie, and laid a gold piece on the counter; delighted that her child was at length pleased. Meanwhile the other little boy, after much joyous deliberation, selected a strong, but small painted wagon, painted a bright blue, for which his mother paid fifty cents, and the two parties passed out almost together.

On the pavement without, scrouched a poor old foreign beggar, whose hollow eyes and sunken cheeks told of real want as he shuddered in the bleak wind. The wealthy lady brushed past to her carriage, frowning at his out-stretched hand.

"I have nothing to spare for charity," said she, "times are too hard for that."

The other lady, passing from the store, stopped with a pitying look; and laid in his withered palm a broad silver piece which brought a flush of gratitude to his pale cheek. She joined the busy throng which perpetually flows down Broadway, and I also went my way.

Children, which of the two do you think was the richer.—*Life Illustrated.*

Dress and Fashion Again.—From present indications, we infer that black lace over white silk is to be in favor this winter, and also that startling combination of colors, with gold embroideries on black, will be adopted. The more delicate shades, particularly the blue, green and lilac, so fashionable last spring, are trying to American complexions, though the Empress Eugenie can wear *vert d'Isly*, and stars of diamonds and emeralds. The milliners and dressmakers of Paris, however, have been sending their autumnal creations to chateau and sea-side resorts, and have not yet decided on metropolitan modes.

The nuptial robe of the Duke of Malakoff's Spanish bride has made a sensation among the modists. Its material is silver moire antique of superb quality, covered with point d'Angleterre lace, with a veil of the same fastened to the hair with a wreath and bouquets of orange blossoms.

The lingerie department promises unusual abundance and variety. Pocket-handkerchiefs have become more superb and expensive than ever. It is not thought out of the way to buy one for six or seven hundred francs. As to the crinoline, it is quite a mistake to suppose a collapse impending.—The Empress still affects voluminous skirts, and the past summer has witnessed an expansion everywhere that has caused serious alarm. Accidents by fire led to the preparation of a crinoline with alum starch, as a preventive of combustion. Jewelry is increasing in magnificence, especially in the matter of earrings. Perfumery, too, is advancing in the universality of its use, and oders that "might have been sold for much and given to the poor," find their way to ladies' toilettes in crystal flacons and sevres vases. It is a nice fashion to perfume note-paper; this may be done by putting satchets into the escritoire. Scented pates for the hands are also used.

Our ladies, who are lectured for extravagance, can now point to the Sultan's harem in Constantinople, where the reckless expenditure of the inmates has called for the interference of the new Prime Minister. The secluded Turkish fair ones have not taken advantage of our experience, and they seem to have been egregiously cheated by the venders of finery. The Sultan has complained to his sons and sons-in-law of the extravagance of their wives. Now, if the Eastern lords of creation have to submit to the fancy of their numerous "ribs" for magnificent articles of dress, why should an American murmur at the yearnings of his *one* wife for the same?

Clock of Many Nations.—A clock to which the above title may be not inappropriately applied, stands in the doorway of Mr. W. Davis, of 84 King William-street, city, watch and clockmaker, and attracts a considerable amount of attention. It is, we believe, without its fellow in the world, and is a splendid specimen of workmanship. Its hight, we should judge, is about ten feet, and its upper half contains no less than twelve dials, all working from one center movement. Four of these dials are placed at each side perpendicularly, three down the center and a large dial at the top. The large dial gives Greenwich time; below it is placed the solar time, as differing from mean time; under that is a year dial, showing the month and day of the month, and lowest on the center a seconds' dial. The year dial differs from the other in this respect: instead of having a revolving hand the circle itself revolves, bringing the day of the months to a pointer placed beneath. The eight side dials show respectively the time of Sydney, Madras, New York, Canton, Calcutta, Paris, Petersburg and Constantinople. These, unlike the English dial, have the twenty-four hours marked on them in two series of twelve hours each, marking from noon at the top to midnight at the bottom, descending; and from midnight to noon ascending. The escapement is that known as "Graham's dead-beat," the peculiarity of which is that there is no recoil. This escapement was invented about one hundred years ago, but modern skill has not produced anything to surpass it.

The Brown Silk Dress.

'Why, Eliza! what a strange choice for a wedding dress! Your other dresses are in very good style, and you have plenty of them, considering the changes to fashion—but a brown silk dress to be married!—what a fancy in a girl of eighteen!'

'This true, my aunt, that my choice may seem somewhat somber, but you know very well I am about to become the wife of a poor mechanic, who depends on his daily labor for support. As the wife of such a man, I must necessarily limit my expenditures to my circumstances, and have thought it better to purchase something which would be useful for a long time to come, than to consult my appearance as a bride for one short evening—especially as I see no strangers.'

'There is something in that. There is my Maria's wedding dress. She will never wear it again in the world. She had a white satin, with a lace dress over it. Oh, she did look beautiful! I do admire to see a handsome bride.'

'Yes, it is very well for those who can afford it. But it would be quite absurd for me to purchase an expensive dress for one or even a few evenings, when by the expenditure of half the money, I can procure that which will be serviceable for years. But come, put on your bonnet and step over to our new house. It is all furnished, at least all that is finished. I value it more highly than I should if it were not so near my mother's.'

'There, William has left this small parlor, this sitting-room, and three chambers, to finish at his leisure, when he is out of employment. See how everything is arranged—so handy for my work.'

'You don't say you are going to do your own work?'

'Certainly, I do! There is but one apprentice, and I should think it strange if I could not do it with all ease.'

'My heart, what strange fancies you have? To be sure, it is well enough if you can bring your mind to it, but then folks do so different nowadays. There is my Maria; she has moved into an elegant house, all furnished from top to bottom. She keeps a great girl to do the work, and a little one to wait and tend. Oh, things do go on so beautifully, I promise you.'

'Her husband is a young lawyer, is he not?—is he wealthy?'

'Oh, he is very well off. He does not get much practice yet, but I dare say he will in time. He has a thousand dollars at interest: besides, Maria would never have married a mechanic—their hands get so hard and black, and their complexion, especially if they are exposed, gets so brown. I would not wish to hurt your feelings, but I do think that, for pride's sake, for the sake of the family, you might have made a different choice.'

'Oh, aunt—excuse my laughing—I have yet to learn that a man's honest occupation, whether it gives the cheek a brown or pale hue, is any disparagement to him. You must get acquainted with William, and hear him converse. You will not think of his hard hands, and his animated, intelligent countenance will drive his bronzed skin quite out of your head. But come, you don't say anything about my furniture—and you must see my nice closets.'

'Oh, your furniture is well enough. The less you have, the less you will have to take care of, you know.'

'Yes, we could not get much furniture. I insisted upon William taking the money which grandfather left me, to pay off a few hundred dollars which he owed for this place, in order to enable us to begin even in the world. We have both such a horror of debt, that we are determined never to incur any if we can help it. See what a nice press for bedclothes this is?'

'Why, what a quantity of bed and table linen! it is really nice, too. You have more than my Maria has, I declare.'

'Yes, I always want an abundance of such things. This drawer is filled with towels—this is my ironing sheet and blanket, and this closet contains my tin and wooden ware.'

'I declare, Eliza, you are a strange, thoughtful child. I must tell you something about Maria that made us have a good hearty laugh. The Monday morning after she was married, the girl came to ask her where the tubs were, and don't you think the child had actually forgotten to buy a tub, a clothes-line, or pins! She said it never popped into her head. But la! it wasn't strange—she had never been used to do anything of the kind.'

'I believe, aunt, I have shown you all now. We will go if you please. I hope you will not let my brown dress, or William's brown hands, frighten you away this evening.'

'Oh, no! But as I must take the stage for Maria's, early in the morning, you must allow me to retire early.'

• • • • • •

'What fellows these Yankees are for combining elegance and usefulness,' said a Southern gentleman to himself as he stood on the piazza of the hotel in the town of ——. 'Sir,' said he, addressing himself to a venerable looking man near him, 'can you tell me who resides in that elegant cottage, where the grounds are laid out with so much taste?'

'Oh, that is 'Squire Bill Thorndyke's. You must be a stranger in these parts not to know that.'

'I am, sir; and since he seems such a prominent member of society, I should be happy to know something of his history.'

'Oh, there is nothing remarkable in it, nothing at all, sir. His father was a man of great learning, but he nearly run through a fortune trying to live in style. He died, and left three boys. Their mother, who went from this place, was a woman of strong sense. She sold the property, paid off the debts, and had enough left to buy that little house to the left. It has but two rooms, and there is a garden attached to it. Here she put her boys out to trades. One to a mason, one to a wheelright, and this Bill to a carpenter. Bill married the widow Perry's daughter. She was a right good scholar and she made an excellent wife.—They got along wonderfully. Everybody wondered how it was. He did not make better wages than other men. It was no mystery to me, though, for I watched them pretty sharp.

'You never saw a great display of finery—such as laces and flounces, and furbelows; you never saw him, before he kept a horse, riding much for pleasure. No, they both pulled one way, and took their pleasure in being sober, industrious and useful, and now they reap their reward in being universally respected. Now there ain't a man that has so much money to let as 'Squire Thorndike, and he is never hard and screwing about it as some are. He isn't stingy either. He has taken the two children of one Lawyer Willis to bring up, and he does as well by them as he does by his own. Lawyer Willis' wife was a kind of cousin to 'Squire Thorndike's wife. She was a dashy, showy gal. You'd have tho't the richest folks on earth were married when they had the knot tied. Poor fellow, he had a hard time, notwithstanding, to support his wife in style. He took to drink, and died. I have heard say that she turned up her nose at her cousin's match, but she little thought her boys would be glad to go to that same cousin for a home, while she would be glad to take up with the house that 'Squire Thorndike never lived in.

'Ah, sir,' continued the old man, 'this is a changing world; but, to my mind, if folks would be more prudent and industrious, and give up hankering after things beyond their means, there would be more real [illegible] [illegible].'

[illegible] To appreciate the country, you must travel in a domestic state. It is like coming [illegible], after visiting a [illegible].

THE MAYSVILLE EXPRESS.

The Law Regulating Newspapers and Periodicals.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid, and subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills, and ordered their papers discontinued.

4. The courts have decided that a refusal to take a newspaper or periodical from the Post Office without notifying the publisher, and the payment of all arrearages, is prima facie evidence of fraud.

5. Subscribers to newspapers or periodicals removing, are liable to pay so long as the paper or periodical may be sent to the residence of the party at the time of subscription, unless notice is sent of such removal to the publication office.

Rates and Rules of Advertising.

A square is Twelve lines of this size type—equal to about 100 words of manuscript.

	1 Square	2 Squares	3 Squares	4 Squares	½ Column	1 Column
1 Insertion	$1.00	$1.75	$2.50	$3.00	$6.00	10.00
2 Insertions	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.00	8.00	15.00
3 Insertions	2.00	3.00	4.50	5.50	10.00	20.00
One Month	2.50	3.50	5.00	6.50	15.00	25.00
Two Months	4.00	6.00	8.00	10.00	20.00	30.00
Three Months	5.00	7.50	10.00	12.50	25.00	35.00
Six Months	7.50	10.00	12.50	15.00	35.00	50.00
One Year	10.00	15.00	20.00	25.00	50.00	80.00

Liberal contracts will be made for annual advertisements, changeable at pleasure; but where no contract is made, the above rates will be strictly adhered to.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding Ten lines in length, will be inserted on the first page, at Ten Dollars a year.

Fifty per cent. will be added to the above rates for advertisements inserted as Special Notices.

The privilege of annual advertisers is strictly limited to their own immediate business, and all advertisements for the benefit of other persons, as well as all advertisements not immediately connected with their own business, and all classes of advertisements, in length or otherwise, beyond the limits engaged, will be charged proportionately.

No advertisements to be considered by the year unless specified by contract between the parties.—No contract for yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice to us, nor will any charges be made for less than one year at the yearly rates.

Advertisements not *marked on the copy* for a specified number of insertions will be continued until ordered out, and payment exacted accordingly.

Ten cents a line will will be charged for the publication of all communications or notices intended to promote private enterprizes or individual interests.

Five cents a line will be charged for the insertion of Obituary Notices.

Calls on persons to become candidates charged as other advertisements. Announcing candidates for State or County offices, $3 each; for City offices, $1 each—to be paid in advance.

Payment for advertisements due when they are left for insertion, and PAY IN ADVANCE is required unless specially agreed to be credited.—Regular annual advertisers to pay half yearly in advance.

C. G. CADY. WILLIAM FORMAN.

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

THE Undersigned have formed a partnership for the purpose of conducting a general Cigar and Tobacco business. They have bought the Stock of William Hunt, and will continue the business in all its branches, at his old stand.—They solicit a share of public patronage, and will endeavor, by fair dealing and attention to business, to merit it. C. G. CADY; WILLIAM FORMAN.
June 3rd, 1857.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!!

THE undersigned announces to the citizens of Mason and the surrounding counties, that he is still engaged in manufacturing carriages at the old and well known stand of Bierbower & Robinson. A large assortment of Carriages, Rockaways, and Buggies constantly on hand, and for sale at as favorable rates as in any of the Western towns or cities. None but the best materials are used, and the workmanship cannot be surpassed anywhere. Every carriage is warranted. Those wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine my stock. All kinds of repairing attended to promptly.
RICHARD C. BIERBOWER.
Maysville, Ky., June 30, 1858—6m

DRESSED FLOORING & SASH.
CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale by the undersigned. Terms Cash.
Office & Yard, 3d st., near Courthouse.
Charles Phister, Agent. M. RYAN, N. COOPER.
may 19th, 1858.

JOB PRINTING.

HAVING bought one of WELLS' unrivalled JOB POWER PRESSES, and a large and full supply of new and beautiful JOB TYPE, the Proprietors of the Maysville Express would call the especial attention of the public to their unequalled facilities for the prompt and expeditious execution of every discription of

Plain, Fancy and Ornamental

PRINTING!

SUCH AS

WAGON RECEIPTS, HANDBILLS,
CIRCULARS, POSTERS, BILLS OF LADING, BALL TICKETS, FUNERAL TICKETS, CARDS, BILLHEADS,
BLANK NOTES or CHECKS, &c., &c.

THEIR TERM
Are as liberal as in any other establishment in the State; and all work entrusted to them will be

Promptly Executed!

They will give especial attention to this branch of their business, and hope to receive a liberal public patronage.

REFRIGERATORS,
ICE CHESTS. WATER COOLERS, SEED GATHERERS, &c.

WE are in receipt of, and keep constantly on hand, a supply of Scott's Patent Refrigerators, the best article ever offered to the public, and that gives general satisfaction.
ICE CHESTS.—We also keep Schooley's Improved Ice Chests, a first rate article for preserving Fresh Meats, Milk, Butter, &c.
WATER COOLERS.—A large assortment of both plain and fancy Coolers always on hand, among which are the Celebrated Stone Jar Water Cooler, manufactured by us; the Jar is encased in Zinc and neatly finished, which for quality, durability and cheapness surpasses any article heretofore kept in this market, and has given universal satisfaction.
SEED GATHERERS.—We are manufacturing the Blue Grass Seed Gatherer, of an improved kind. Farmers in need of such an article would do well to call and examine them.

Cook Stoves, Tin and Stone Ware.
Our Stock of Stoves, Tin, and Stone Ware is full and complete. Persons withing to purchase any article in our line will do well to give us a call, as we are determined to sell goods as low as they can be had in the City.
N. COOPER & POWER.
Second street, near the Court House.
Maysville, Ky., July 5, 1858.

WE Manufacture and keep on hand a regular supply of Sweet Malaga Wine, Rectified Whisky and all other Domestic Manufactured Liquors, to which we invite the attention of the trade, being prepared to Duplicate Cincinnati bills. R. H. NEWELL & CO.
Maysville, August 12, 1857.

I COME TO STAY!

New Stock of Watches, Jewelry, &c.

I HAVE just received, this day, a very superior assortment of Watches and Jewelry, of the very finest quality and the most Tasty and Elegant Styles. My stock is direct from the importers and Manufacturers East, which enables me to sell goods on better terms than any other house; and I will always duplicate Cincinnati Bills twenty per cent cheaper. My stock is the most extensive ever kept in the City, and the quality of my goods can not be excelled.
I warrant every article. Call and see the stock, it costs nothing to take a look.
The styles for Spring are superior to anything we have had for some years.
Silver Spoons on hand and made to order.
Old Silver taken in exchange.
A fine stock of Clocks and Fancy Goods on hand.
All kinds of Watches and Time Pieces repaired and cleaned with neatness and dispatch, and warranted.
JEWELRY, of all kinds, neatly cleaned and repaired at the sign of the Golden Eagle.
ROBERT F. ADAIR,
Second St., next door to G. Cox & Son. And opposite John Broser's.
Maysville, Ky., May 5, 1858.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.
A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

THE Howard Association, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their consulting Surgeon, as a CHARITY ACT worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in case of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.
The Directors of the Association, in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, for the year ending January 1st, 1858, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of the Consulting Surgeon in the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self-abuse, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.
The Directors, on the review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important and much despised cause.
An admirable Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-abuse, and other diseases of the sexual organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope), FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage. Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of sexual diseases, diet, &c., are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year, are of great value.
Address, for Report or treatment, Dr. GEORGE R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.* [jet 28-58-1y

MAYSVILLE is head quarters for good and cheap AMBROTYPES. Pictures with good case, 50 cents.
Aug. 25, 1858.

CORN
KNIVES, made of best Cast Steel—a substitute for Hemp Hooks in cutting up Corn.
ANDERSON & ANDREWS,
Aug. 19th 1858. 20 and 22 Market street.

COAL CHEAPER THAN WOOD.
WE have the very best quality of Grate Coal constantly on hand. It ignites easily, burns brightly and generates more heat than any other article for sale, excepting none. Its chief economy and excellency consists in its burning to ashes and leaving no clinker or cinder. Price at river 9 cts. Price at yard 11 cts. Terms Cash.
Office & Yard on 3rd street, near the Court-house.
M. RYAN, N. COOPER.
CHARLES PHISTER, Agent.
Maysville, May 18, 1858.

SEATON, SHARPE & CO.,
HAVING recently received large supplies of DRUGS, MEDICINES, GLASS and GLASSWARE, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c., are now prepared to furnish all persons wanting goods in their line, upon accommodating terms.
Maysville, Ky., Sept 8th, 1858.

SALT! SALT!!
THE Subscriber has just received from the OHIO RIVER SALT FURNACES several hundred barrels of first rate salt, which he offers for sale at the market price.
JAMES WORMALD, Agent,
For the Ohio River Salt Company.
Maysville, Ky., Sept. 30th, 1858.

COMPOSITION ROOFS Won't Answer.
WE have on hand about 200,000 Shingles, which we are selling at "Panic Prices."
Charles Phister, Agt. M. RYAN, N. COOPER.
may 19, 1858.

BRUSHES! BRUSHES!! BRUSHES!!!
WE have just received a large Stock of Brushes from Adams & Co.'s Manufactory, at Boston, Mass. Our Stock is now large and complete.
SEATON, SHARPE & CO.
Maysville, Ky., 4th Aug., 1858.

STATE MUTUAL
FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE COMP'NY
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
OFFICE, No. 92 Market street, Harrisburg, Pa.
CAPITAL $380,000 DOLLARS.
INSURE ALL THE SAFER CLASSES OF PROPERTY AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
Also, against perils of Sea & Inland Navigation
JOHN P. RUTHERFORD, President.
L. MORTON, Vice President.
S. WARD, Secretary.
The undersigned, as Agent at Maysville is prepared at all times to take risks in this excellent Company. CURTIS S. PEMBERTON,
Of the firm of Pearce & Pemberton,
Feb. 4, 1858-1y Market st., West side

SILVER.
Plated Forks and Spoons and Ivory Handled Knives, and Knives and Forks of beautiful styles and best quality, for sale by
ANDERSON & ANDREWS,
Sign Big Axe,
Sept. 15, 1858. Market street.

A CARD.

I Beg to return thanks to my old friends and acquaintances, who for so many years have patronised me in the BOOT and SHOE trade, and to solicit for the future a continuance of their favors. In doing so, I promise them I shall be prepared, this Fall and Winter, to offer them extra inducements.
I have under my management the

Boot and Shoe Department,

which Messrs. Mullins & Hunt have just added to their Dry Goods Stock.
All goods will come direct from the Manufacturers. The profits shall be very small, and we are prepared to guarantee the prices against any House in the West. J. W. WROTEN, with MULLINS & HUNT,
Second Street, Maysville, Ky.
September 11, 1858.

25 Bbls. "Loverings" Crushed sugar;
10 bbls do Granulated do;
50 " Refined Yellow do;
Just received, and for sale by
HAMILTON GRAY.
Maysville, Ky., Sept. 1, 1858.

THE highest market price at all times paid for Feathers, Ginseng, Flaxseed, Mustard Seed, Rags, and Beeswax, delivered at our Drug Store, on Sutton street, two doors above the 'Lee House.' SEATON, SHARPE & CO.
Maysville, Ky., Sept 8, 1858.

NEW BOOKS.
A LARGE assortment of Miscellaneous Books, including all the latest and most valuable publications, together with all the best Standard Works published, is greatly reduced prices. Persons who wish to procure good reading, are invited to call and examine this stock.
G. W. BLATTERMAN,
Sept. 15, 1858. Second Street.

Fever and Ague,

from which mankind suffer over a large part of the globe, is the consequence of a diseased action in the system, induced by the poisonous miasm of vegetable decay. This exhalation is evolved by the action of solar heat on wet soil, and rises with the watery vapor from it. While the sun is below the horizon this vapor lingers near the earth's surface, and the virus is taken with it through the lungs into the blood. There it acts as an irritating poison on the internal viscera and excreting organs of the body. The liver becomes torpid and fails to secrete not only this virus, but also the bile from the blood. Both the virus and the bile accumulate in the circulation, and produce violent constitutional disorder. The spleen, the kidneys, and the stomach sympathise with the liver, and become disordered also. Finally, the instinct of our organism, as if in an attempt to expel the noxious infusion, concentrates the whole blood of the body in the internal excretories to force them to cast it out. The blood leaves the surface, and rushes to the central organs with congestive violence. This is the Chill. But in this effort it fails. Then the Fever follows, in which the blood leaves the central organs and rushes to the surface, as if in another effort to expel the irritating poison through that other great excretory—the skin. In this also it fails, and the system abandons the attempt exhausted, and waits for the recovery of strength to repeat the hopeless effort another day. These are the fits or paroxysms of Fever and Ague. Such constitutional disorder will of course undermine the health if it is not removed.

We have labored to find, and have found, an antidote,

Ayer's Ague Cure,

which neutralizes this malarious poison in the blood, and stimulates the liver to expel it from the body. As it should, so it does cure this afflicting disorder with perfect certainty. And it does more, or rather does that is of more service to those subject to this infection. If taken in season it expels it from the system as it is absorbed, and thus keeps those who use it free from its attacks; keeps the system in health although exposed to the disease. Consequently it not only cures, but protects from, the great variety of affections which are induced by this malignant influence, such as Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb, or Masked Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, Bilious Fevers, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitations, Painful Affections of the Spleen, Hysterics, Colic, Paralysis, and Painful Affections of the Stomach and Bowels, all of which, when arising from this cause, will be found to assume more or less the intermittent type. This "Ague Cure" removes the cause of these derangements, and cures the disease.

This it accomplishes by stimulating the excretories to expel the virus from the system; and these organs by degrees become habited to do this their office of their own accord. Hence arises what we term *acclimatation.* Time may accomplish the same end, but often life is not long enough, or is sacrificed in the attempt, while this "Ague Cure" does it at once, and with safety. We have great reason to believe this is a surer as well as safer remedy for the whole class of diseases which are caused by the miasmatic infection, than any other which has been discovered; and it has still another important advantage to the public, which is, that it is cheap as well as good.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
Price One Dollar per Bottle.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A PURGATIVE MEDICINE.
For Costiveness;
For the Cure of Dyspepsia;
For Jaundice;
For the Cure of Indigestion;
For Headache;
For the Cure of Dysentery;
For a Foul Stomach;
For the Cure of Erysipelas;
For the Piles;
For the Cure of Scrofula;
For all Scrofulous Complaints;
For the Cure of Rheumatism;
For Diseases of the Skin;
For the Cure of Liver Complaint;
For Dropsy;
For the Cure of Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum;
For Worms;
For the Cure of Gout;
For a Dinner Pill;
For the Cure of Neuralgia;
For Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

Price 25 cents per Box; Six Boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our American Almanac in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand Ayer's, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by
SEATON, SHARPE & CO.,
Sept. 22, 1858. Maysville, Ky.

250 Bags Prime Rio Coffee;
40 Bags Government Java Coffee;
75 Half Chests Gunpowder Teas;
60 boxes do do, 20 lbs each;
70 do do do, 12 " do;
25 Half Chests Black do;
50 boxes Sardines;
500 half boxes do;
200 qr. do do;
50 Casks sup. Carb. Soda;
20 Bags Spice;
30 do. Pepper;
200 Mats Cinnamon;
100 Lbs. Nutmegs;
100 " Cloves;
500 " Indigo;
1250 " Madder;
5 Half Pipes "Otard" Brandy, pure;
20 Boxes Old and Pure Brandy, in bottles;
20 " Old Port Wine, do;
20 " Pure Claret Wine, do;
20,000 Spanish Cigars, assorted brands;
1,000 do do, very fine;
20 Gross White Pipes, very good.
Just received from New York, and for sale by HAMILTON GRAY.
Maysville, September 1st, 1858.

BIBLES.
A LARGE assortment of Family, Pocket, Tuck, and every description of Bibles, for sale by G. W. BLATTERMAN.
Sept. 15, 1858.

PAPERS AND ENVELOPES.
FOOLSCAP, Letter, Bath Post, Commercial, Note, Billet and every description of Paper. Also—50,000 Buff and White Envelopes, for sale low. G. W. BLATTERMAN.
Sept. 15, 1858. Second Street.

Jno. N. Thomas. Wm. I. Dorsey.
NEW FIRM.
THOMAS & DORSEY,
Market Street, Maysville, Ky.
THE undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership, for the purpose of transacting A General Wholesale Grocery, Produce and Commission Business, and will be prepared also to purchase all kinds of GRAIN, BACON, LARD, &c., for "Cash," at all times.
We hope, with our long experience and our personal prompt attention to our business, to receive as well as merit a liberal share of patronage.
Merchants visiting the City are respectfully invited to call and examine our Stock, as we feel sure we will be able to offer them inducements.
JOHN N. THOMAS,
WM. I. DORSEY,
Maysville, July 1st, 1858. jul 14, '58.

CASH! CASH!! CASH!!!
LINSEED OIL, White Lead and Lard Oil, of the best quality, for sale, at Cincinnati prices, and Cincinnati terms, which is CASH.
may 12, 1858. SEATON, SHARPE & CO.

Fruit Cans.
FRUIT CANS for sale at the Stove and Tin-ware House, on Market Street, near the River, Maysville, Ky.
July 28. JOHN C. REED.

Jno. N. Thomas. Wm. I. Dorsey.
THOMAS & DORSEY,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Market street, Maysville, Ky.
Dealers in Grain, Flour, Hemp, Bacon, Lard, Grass Seeds, & Produce generally.
July 14th, 1858.

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. T. S. D. DAY & CO.,
Successors to J. D. Foster & Co.,
176, 178 & 177 West Second St., bet. Plum & Elm.
CINCINNATI, OHIO,
Manufacturers of PRINTING PRESSES AND PRINTING MATERIALS of all kinds, will be constantly supplied with a full assortment of
Power, Hand, Job, Card, Copper Plate and Lithographic Presses,
ALSO,
Book, Plain and Fancy Job Type, Stands, Cases, Imposing Stones, Composing Sticks, Leads, Brass Rule, Reglets, Furniture, Chases, News, Book & Job Printing Inks, and Printing Materials of every description.
From their long experience and familiarity with the wants of Printers, they feel assured of being able to afford them superior facilities for purchasing any and everything they may want in the prosecution of the mechanical part of their business.
Their MEDAL JOBBER, which is warranted to give entire satisfaction, was awarded a Silver Medal at the last exhibition of the Ohio Mechanics Institute. The power is applied to the center of the Platen, consequently there is no possibility of Springing from any amount of pressure. The motion is so transmitted as to cause a dwell at the point of contact with the form, ensuring a perfect impression at a high rate of speed.
The Humming Bird Card Press will print Cards at the rate of 15,000 or 20,000 per hour, feeds itself, and proceeds to cut, count and number them consecutively from one up to millions. These Presses are unequalled; and Printers should not purchase elsewhere, without giving them an examination. [march 17, 1858.

JAMES APPLEGATE. A. H. POUNSFORD.
SAMUEL PLUCKINGER. S. D. RYAN.

APPLEGATE & CO.
BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, AND STATIONERS,
No. 43 Main Street, CINCINNATI.
We have one of the largest and best assorted stocks in the West. Our stock embraces the best works on THEOLOGY, MEDICINE, LAW, MECHANICS, AGRICULTURE, HISTORY, TRAVELS, TALES, MEMOIRS, PHILOSOPHY, &c. And a complete assortment of all the most desirable Miscellaneous Books published. Our stock of SCHOOL BOOKS embraces all books of merit used in the West, from the Spelling Book to the Lexicon. Our stock of STATIONERY embraces every variety of Blank Books from the small Memorandum Book to the large super-royal Ledger, including every article used in the counting-room.
We have, for the Country Merchant, a full variety of Letter, Cap and Note Paper, Envelopes, Wrapping Paper, Bonnet Boards, Ink, &c. &c.
Our own Publications are too well known as the highest works of merit, to require more than an enumeration of the most prominent, among which are Clarke's Commentary, Dr. Dick's Complete Works, Rollin's Ancient History, Plutarch's Lives, Spectator, Mosheim's Church History, Josephus, &c. &c.
We invite all who deal in, or purchase books, to give us a call, as we are confident we can offer them such inducements as shall be mutually beneficial. [feb. 24, 1858.

DR. ROBACK'S
BLOOD PURIFIER AND BLOOD PILLS.
DISEASE VANQUISHED
BY
Dr. Roback's Scandinavian Remedies.

AFTER Years of study and experiment, Dr. Roback, the eminent Swedish Physician, succeeded in producing a medicine from twenty-three different species of mountain herbs of his native land, which acts directly upon the causes of disease in the blood, and by restoring the corrupted fountain of life, to a condition of health and purity, expels disease from the system, wherever it may be located, or whatever may be its character. Indigestion, nervous complaints, epileptic and other fits, coughs, consumption in its early stages, sore throat, bronchitis, fever and ague, asthma, low spirits, sexual incapacity, feminine weakness, pricking of the skin, symptomatic of paralysis, rheumatism, neuralgia, tumor, cancer, diabetes, lassitude and debility, diarrhea, and all other disorders of the organs of respiration, the liver, the kidneys, the stomach, the nerves, or the muscular fiber, are unerringly cured by this preparation. It is to the *materies morbi* or seeds of disease what an alkali is to an acid: it neutralizes them with absolute certainty, while at the same time it regulates the secretions, removes obstructions from the bowels, creates appetite, renews bodily vigor, and regenerates every animal function. Such is the nature, such are the effects of Dr. Roback's famous Scandinavian Blood Purifier, which, if taken in conjunction with his Scandinavian Blood Pills, will not only obliterate the most painful disease, but prevent their recurrence, and lengthen life beyond the ordinary span.
In the SCANDINAVIAN VEGETABLE BLOOD PILLS, Dr. Roback presents the result of twenty years of experience, hard study and experiment as to what a perfect pill should be. No one can doubt their superiority after one single trial.—Price of the Scandinavian Blood Purifier, $1 per bottle, or $5 per half-dozen; Scandinavian Blood Pills, 25 cents per box, or five for $1.

Peru, Miami County, Ind., Aug. 4, 1857.
Dr. C. W. Roback: I have received so much benefit from your Scandinavian Blood Purifier and Blood Pills, that I have thought it my duty, and it is no less my inclination, to give you a plain statement of my case. I was for years afflicted with that bane of all comfort, and efficiency in business, dyspepsia. To recapitulate all the so called remedies which I have used to rid myself of this disease, would indeed make a melancholy catalogue. I also consulted with the best physicians I could hear of. I was induced to try your remedies through the persuasions of a friend, and after using them a few days was greatly benefitted, and in a short time, less than a month, I was entirely and permanently cured.—I was also afflicted with the most violent nervous headache, which I suppose was produced by my disordered stomach, for when my dispepsia left me, my headache left with it. I now feel better in every respect than I have for ten years.
Very truly yours, JOHN S. DEMUTH.
From a well-known Steamboat Clerk.
Louisville, June 4, 1857.
Dear Doctor: Send me half a dozen boxes of your Pills, care of H. G. Curd & Co., so I can get them next trip. Six weeks ago nothing could have convinced me that a twenty-five cent box of Pills could have relieved my obstinate chronic constipation, with its attending evils. I told you so when I bought them, but I am bound to own that your Pills "fill the contract." Why, I have taken as many as six (6) of ——'s and other makers', sometimes without effect and sometimes with too much effect; but I have no trouble with yours—they are just what I want.
Cincinnati, Friday, Sept. 4, 1857.
Dr. Roback—Dear sir: Having been afflicted with neuralgia or rheumatism for the past year and a half, and having seen your medicine, called the Scandinavian Blood Purifier, highly recommended by gentlemen with whom I am acquainted, I was induced to try it, but not before I had used various other medicines. After using two bottles, I felt its effect very sensibly, and upon using two more, I found myself perfectly cured.—You will allow me, therefore, to congratulate you upon making a discovery in medicine which is proving itself to be a worker of such wonders in the diseases of the human family.
GEORGE S. BENNETT,
Local Editor Cincinnati Daily Enquirer.
Enterprise, Clark Co., Miss., Nov. 18, '57.
Dr. C. W. Roback—Dear Sir. I am now about 83 years of age and have been afflicted with rheumatism and general nervous derangement with excessive debility for the last 55 or 56 years and have used almost every kind of "patent medicine," from which I have derived no benefit, also have tried a great many Physicians to no purpose. I now feel thankful I have at length obtained a medicine which has given me relief. I have purchased two bottles Scandinavian Blood Purifier and two boxes of Your Pills of Messrs. Hawse & Hardaway, your agents for this place, which I have used. They have given me almost entire relief. My limbs and veins have been greatly swollen but your medicines have reduced them to their proper size.
Very Respectfully Yours, WM. R. KING.
The above certificates and many others, can be seen at my office by any one at any time. Get one of my Family Medical Almanacs, gratis, from my agents.
Manufactory, Sales-Rooms and Office, No. 6 East Fourth street, 3d building from Main street, Cincinnati, O. For sale by
WM. R. WOOD, Jr., Maysville.
A. DONIPHAN, Germantown.
And by Druggists and Merchants generally.

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. M. SHAW,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING Merchant,
No. 46 Public Landing,
sept 5, 1858. CINCINNATI, OHIO.

BODMAN'S TOBACCO WAREHOUSE.
THE Undersigned has secured the Services of Maj. Vincent Tabb of Dover, Ky., who will take charge of the business at his State Inspection Warehouse, Nos. 50 & 61, Front street, and 62, 64 & 66, Water street, and superintend the same in his absence under the same name and style as heretofore.
CHAS. BODMAN.
Cincinnati, August 4, 1858.

HENRIE HOUSE,
The Cheapest House in the World!
ONLY $1 PER DAY!
KEPT BY J. WATSON,
Third Street, between Main and Sycamore,
CINCINNATI, O.
THE Henrie House is well known to be the most central Hotel in the City, being in the vicinity of the Post Office, Railroad Depots, Steamboat Landing, Telegraph Office, etc., making it the most desirable place for the traveler to stop. The Larder is provided with the best the market affords. Give us a call.
Jan. 1st, '58.

Crackers.
Butter Crackers. Wine Crackers.
Water " Spice "
Soda " Pic Nic "
Sugar " Cream "
Boston " Graham "
WARRANTED of the best quality. Price Lists sent on application.
N.B. Very low rates to wholesale house, purchasing in quantities.
J. C. COOPER,
WHOLESALE BAKER,
North East Corner of Walnut and Water St.,
Cincinnati, O.
Aug. 25, 1858-6m.

U. S. MAIL DAILY LINE!
Cincinnati, Maysville & Portsmouth
REGULAR TRI-WEEKLY PACKET.
The Splendid Steamer
Bostona!
Captain Wm. McClain, Commander, will continue in the above trade, leaving Cincinnati every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and Portsmouth every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 M. Stopping at Maysville either way between the hours of 5 and 7 P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board or to R. McNeely, Agent, Maysville, Ky.
Also prepared to ticket through to Terre Haute, Fort Wayne, Paris, Pana, Indianapolis, Peru, Iowa City, Rock Island, Milwaukie, Chicago, Lafayette, Galena, Bloomington, Dunleith, Fulton City, Mt. Pleasant, Madison, (Wis.), Naples, Jacksonville, Springfield, Decatur, Burlington, Peoria, and any points between Cincinnati direct to St. Louis. [march 24, 1858.

IRON.
We have recently added to our Stock, Horse and Mule Shoe Iron and Mourray Nail Rods of unusually fine quality, and have constantly on hand all sizes of best and common Iron; Plow Plates and Slabs, German, English and American Steels, Horse-shoe Nails, Plow Handles, Tea Irons, Fire Fenders and Drills, Blacksmith Tools, Files and Rasps.
ANDERSON & ANDREWS.
Sign Big Axe.
Sept. 15, 1858. Market street.

NEW BOOKS.

Livingstone's Travels in Africa,	$1,50
Modern Builders' Guide,	5,00
Dictionary of Popular Quotations,	1,00
Recollections of Byron and Shelley,	75
Nothing to Wear, (illustrated.)	50
Two Millions,	50
Lola Montez's Lectures,	1,00
Napoleon and his Marshals, (new ed.,)	2,50
City of the Great King,	3,50
Hadji in Syria,	75
Marion Harland's Works, (per copy)	1,25
Indian Battles, &c.,	2,00
Cleveland's Literature 19th century,	1,75
Jameson's Loves of the Poets,	1,00

Shakspeare, Byron, Scott, Moore, Cowper, Coleridge, Pope, and all the other English Poets, in every style of binding. The above, with a great variety of valuable and interesting Books, are offered at Eastern Publishers' prices.
G. W. BLATTERMAN,
Second Street, Maysvill, Ky.
Sept. 15, 1858.

1000 Barrels Bourbon Whiskey, 1 to 4 years old;
10 hf. pipes Bourdeaux Brandy, Pale & Dark;
3 " Holland Gin, a good article;
2 puncheons St. Croix Rum;
5 pipes Old Madeira Wine;
10 qr. casks Old Port do.
Together with a good supply of other articles usually kept in Wholesale Groceries and Liquor Stores, for sale by R. H. NEWELL & CO.
aug. 12, 1857. 47 & 49 Market street.

SMITH'S PITTSBURGH ALE.
A Supply of "Kennett & Co's" Ale in Bbls. and half Bbls. will be kept constantly on hand, and for sale by HAMILTON GRAY.
Maysville, Jan. 5th, 1858.

GREAT REDUCTION.
WE will hereafter sell Ale at $1 per barrel less than usual prices. R. H. NEWELL & CO.
Dec. 16, '57.

SEASONED LUMBER.
IN addition to the lumber we bought last spring, and year before last, we have added to our stock by sending to Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and other Cities on the Ohio River, for dry lumber. We have taken pains to keep a constant supply and a good article. We respectfully ask your patronage. Terms Cash. M. RYAN,
Charles Phister, Agent. N. COOPER.
Office & Yard 3d St., near the Courthouse.
may 19, 1858.

TRUNKS, HAND TRUNKS AND CARPET BAGS.
A fine assortment of well made Trunks, Hand Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c., on hand and for sale, at the Saddlery and Harness establishment of the undersigned, on Second Street.
Sept. 26th. T. K. RICKETTS.

NEW FIRM.
Brosee & Bartruff.
JOHN BROSEE and CHARLES BARTRUFF have formed a partnership, and will continue the Bakery and Confectionary business at the old stand of John Brosee, on Second-St.
They are now prepared to supply the public and the trade with all goods in their line at the lowest rates. They wholesale candies at 15 cents a pound, for cash. They have just received a large stock of Raisons, Almonds, &c. Their Ice Cream Saloon and Soda Fountains will be opened in a few days for the accommodation of the public. They are prepared to charge Soda Fountains for country customers, and will be ready to supply them with Mineral Water in a few days.
Mr. Brosee thanks the public for the patronage they have so liberally bestowed upon him, and hopes it will be continued to the new firm.
Maysville, Ky., April 21, 1858-tf.

HAMILTON GRAY has just received 1 Gross Bottles SCOTCH ALE—Pure.
Maysville, Ky., June 30, 1858.

SADDLES.
The subscriber keeps constantly on hand, at his establishment on Second Street, a good assortment of Gentlemen and Ladies' Saddles, made up of the best materials and in the finest styles. Let those wanting a really fine article, at a moderate price, call and see them.
Sept. 26. T. K. RICKETTS.

N. O. SUGAR.
100 Hhds prime and choice for sale by
mar 31, 1857. S. B. POYNTZ.

COAL OIL LAMPS.
WE have just received an assortment of IMPROVED LAMPS, Having a better and more substantial Burner than usual—which we offer at very low prices. Call in and see them.
We would also add, that we have a most beautiful article of the COAL OIL—the nicest ever made by our Maysville Company.
SEATON, SHARPE & CO.,
July 7, 1858. Sutton street.

WHO CARES FOR THE R. R. Decision!
THE undersigned are now receiving, at the lower grade, a superior lot of Lumber and Shingles. Carpenters, Builders and others wanting anything in our line, will please give us a call. Thankful for past patronage, we kindly solicit a continuance.
Terms—CASH. Office and Yard on 3d street, near the Court House. M. RYAN,
N. COOPER.
may 19th, 1858. Charles Phister, Agent.