Professional Cards.

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

R. H. STANTON & SON,

HAVE formed a co-partnership in the practice of the law in the Circuit and County Courts of Mason, and will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care.

R. T. Stanton will at all business hours be found at Dodge's Grocery on Market street, and in the absence of the father will give attention to the business of counsel. [may 19, 1858.

N. Taylor, John M. Dale, Jr., & E. S. Trussell,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

MAYSVILLE, Ky.

WILL practice their profession in partnership in the Mason Circuit Court, adjoining Circuits and the Court of Appeals.

Prompt attention will be paid to the collection of claims in any of the Counties of Northern Kentucky. [may 19, 1858.

S. M. MARSHALL, RICHARD M. CARNOTT.

STANTON & CASSIDY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL attend to any professional business confided to them in the Circuit Court of Flemingsburg, Ky.

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

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

DR. SHACKLEFORD CONTINUES the practice of Medicine in Maysville and vicinity. Office on Third, between Market and Sutton streets. [feb 1, '57.

J. B. LINDSEY,

Commission Merchant

AND

Dealer in Produce,

Office corner Second and Sutton streets,

SUTTON STREET,

march 10, 1858. Maysville, Ky.

JOHN L. SCOTT. GEO. W. GULICK.

SCOTT & GULICK,

JOHN L. SCOTT and Geo. W. Gulick, will hereafter practice law in partnership in the various Courts of Mason and the adjoining counties, and in the General Agencies.

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

Maysville, January 27th, 1858.

JOHN T. DYKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Maysville, Ky.

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to him. Office on Court street, opposite Second.

D. K. WEIS,

Attorney at Law,

ASHLAND, KENTUCKY,

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

F. H. SHERROWER,

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—ly

EMERY WHITAKER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Court Street, Maysville, Ky.

WILL give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care, and will practice Law in the Courts of Mason and the adjoining counties. March 4, 1857—ly

JOHN N. JEFFERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Centerville, Fayette, 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. 11, '55 ly

JOSEPH S. ALEXANDER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FLEMINGSBURG, KY.

WILL give immediate attention to all business which may be intrusted to his care. He will practice in the Circuit Courts of Fleming and adjoining counties. Oct. 24, 1856.—ly.

GEO. E. ROE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

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

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

Greenupsburg, Ky., June 15, 1855.

J. C. ADAMS,

Attorney at Law,

GREENUPSBURG, KY.

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

JAMES McCTCHEON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

WILL practice Law in the Courts of Mason and Bracken, and in the Court of Appeals.

Prompt attention will be given to the collection of claims in Northern Kentucky. Office on Court street, opposite the Eagle buildings. [June 19, 1856.

AMBROTYPES.

Reduction of Prices.

THE popular demand for pictures warrants us in making another reduction in price. Heretofore we have charged dollars for our cases, and $1.50 pictures for $1.00. At Cadwallader's Gallery.

CADWALLADER & MERRILL.

march 8, '58.

WILLIAM PORTAN.

C. G. CADY & CO.,

(Successors to William Portan,)

Market Street, MAYSVILLE, KY.

THE Undersigned have formed a partnership for the purpose of conducting a general Cabinet Business, and have just received from the East a full and fresh supply of Furniture, and will continue the business in all its branches, which we will warrant to be superior to any other house in the city. They solicit a share of public patronage, and will give their undivided attention to business, to merit it. C. G. CADY.

Maysville, 1857. WILLIAM PORTAN.

COMMONWEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY,

Incorporated by the Legislature of Ky.

FIRE AND MARINE.

CHARTERED CAPITAL $200,000

Assets on hand, Jan. 1, 1857, 160,000

THIS Company having complied with the laws of Kentucky, are now prepared to take risks on favorable terms on Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Boats, &c., &c., and also with the Clerk of the Mason County Court is now prepared to issue Policies on Negroes, Hemp, Rope, &c., against the perils of Navigation. Hence but the subscriber, who is the Agent for Mason, and another first class company, can insure.

Office on Sutton street, opposite the Post Office.

Maysville, Ky., July 15, 1857-ly Agent.

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO'S Patent

PLATFORM, STOCK AND COUNTER

SCALES

On the purchaser's Reproducing Principle from the Manufacturers, E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., AGENTS.

Maysville, August 19, 1857.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just received a fresh supply of Watches, his assortment which includes Gold and Silver Lever Watches of the most approved makers; Railway Time-Keepers; Gold Lever, Silver Lever, and Vest Chains; Keys and Seals; Lady's Gold Chains, Breast, Gold-stones, and Finger-rings; Gold Pens, for Ladies; Lockets; Box Pins for Pianos, Cut Glass Cake Baskets, Silver Tea-ware, 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, Oct. 6, '57. J. S. GRIFFIN.

MAYSVILLE EXPRESS.

State Rights—Non-Intervention—Popular Sovereignty.

VOL. 6. MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1858. NO. 21.

THE EXPRESS.

Mass Meeting at Harrodsburg.

The great Democratic Mass Meeting at Harrodsburg, to which we alluded last week, was one of the largest and most enthusiastic of any ever held in the State. Eloquent and convincing speeches were made by Vice President Breckenridge, Hon. B. Magoffin, Hon. J. B. Clay, and Hon. W. Preston, all of which were reported at some length in the Lexington Statesman. From that excellent paper, we take the following notice of Mr. Breckenridge's address:

Mr. Breckinridge, held his audience enchained by his eloquence, and motionless attention. We will not attempt to give even a synopsis of his speech, confident that any report from memory would do him manifest injustice. We can only regret that a stenographer was not present to have taken it down as delivered. In method, style, temper and fact, it was an address calculated to do immense good, could it be gotten before the people of Kentucky and the South. Every sentence was perfect as it fell from his lips, and the whole audience was free from passion. It was a calm, logical and fair discussion of the great questions which divide the parties, an impartial comparison of the strength of the opposing organizations, a broad statesmanlike survey of the battle-field, and an unerring indication of the point where the struggle lies. He did not deal in detractive epithet, treated his foes with courtesy, but in argument dealt them many a fatal blow, could the stroke be made with the attention of the people. He fully refuted the idle charges of extravagance and profligacy brought against the administration, mentioned the very conclusive fact that the current fiscal year was marked by more economical administration of the government, than that which preceded the advent of Mr. Buchanan, and then contrasted such a charge as idle clamor, as compared to the momentous subjects calling for the attention of the south. He congratulated the country upon the honorable settlement of the Kansas question, which had so long stood unadjusted, and presumed that it would never hereafter be said, that American vessels were subjected to the visitation and search of any other power.

Touching the subject of Kansas admission, he approved the policy of the President, and believed the measures he had proposed for the adjustment of that question, characterized by disinterested patriotism and by sound practical wisdom. He then entered into an elaborate argument in support of the position taken by the administration and the south, and sustained himself by so fair a review of the facts and by arguments so conclusive that it was difficult to believe any fair man would controvert his positions—He reviewed the history of the adoption of the Lecompton Constitution, step by step, legal and formal. Indeed so perfectly regular had been the steps in its formation, that its opponents yielded the point, and fell back upon charges of fraud, and finally its northern opponents rested upon the rough fact that it recognized slavery as the true ground of their hostility to the admission of Kansas under it. Under all the circumstances he believed, and had ever believed, that the President had pursued the wisest measures for the proper and peaceful adjustment of the difficulties. In this connection he alluded to the position taken by a portion of the south American party, that a faction stood upon a question of slavery, treacherously opposed to the position taken by the administration, and by the remaining south, and by a majority of the northern democrats; and it was for the people to say after hearing the facts and understanding the issue, who was right and who was true and loyal to their constituents. He believed the republican party strong, well organized and formidable, and however much men may desire the fact to be different, it is yet practically true that there are but two parties in the country. The democratic is the only political organization willing and able to cope with the republican, and the clear duty of the south was to unite in solid column, thereby to encourage our northern friends and secure the victory. He believed the battle of 1860 lay between these two parties, and that the battle would be made not upon Kansas or Lecompton, but upon the well understood doctrines of the republican party. Those doctrines were boldly enunciated in the speeches of Hale, Seward and other exponents of its creed, and that principle he believed if ever triumphant, fatal to the continuance of the Union. Upon the side of the democratic party would be arrayed all who dissented from the anti slavery principle, and upon the other would be arrayed all who were fanatical, enough to dare, regardless of consequences, the dissolution of the Union. With such issues and such parties course to be fought out before the country, he called upon the people of Kentucky to stand true to the south, to be true to their trust, true to their honor and their interests. Let the indignia of office be kept from every man who would not stand by the south, and let the south be united in solid phalanx, let the republican party, and let every public officer who does not boldly and unequivocally resist every movement of the abolition organization be rejected to the low est rank of infamy.

The contest of 1860 he believed would be made upon the issue between the republican and democratic parties, and that the south should be well united for the struggle. Kansas, he thought, would pass away, Kansas would not enter the canvass—straight out nationalism would run upon a straight out sectional platform, and every southern man would have to take his position for or against him. He then appealed to his American opponents to step through the barrier of proscription, which they were found up in opposition to democracy, and place themselves where their ability called them. He appealed to the north not to let by-gones be by-gones, and rally like patriots upon the side of their section, and their addressing himself to the young men, he made a new and strong appeal to them to stand true to their section.

The defeat of the republican party he believed was the great achievement which patriotism demanded, and to that end the efforts of every southern man should be directed. Like old Cato, who commenced and concluded his every speech before the Roman senate with the statement, "Carthage must be destroyed," he would, were he to make a hundred speeches, conclude every one with an earnest appeal to his country men to stand unwaveringly on the republican party. He believed it the most dangerous, strictum, and lamentable political organization ever existed, and he hoped the south would appreciate the necessity of united, determined, and energetic action for its overthrow.

We have but time to add, we believe the substance of Mr. Breckinridge's address, but merely to present its leading ideas. Even in this we feel that we have been unjust, and can but regret that we are unable to give our readers a full report of his speech.

At the conclusion of Mr. Breckinridge's speech, a cordial invitation was extended to the people present to partake of the hospitalities of those who had prepared basket dinners. A sumptuous repast was spread in the beautiful shades, and partaken of by the large crowd. The dinner was abundant, but in a very short time the crowd, refreshed, repaired again around the stand to listen to the speeches of other gentlemen.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

BARR COUNTY, KENTUCKY, July 18th, 1858.

Ed. of the Express:

Retired in the hills, I seldom address an editor, but after reading my chapters this morning, I will send you a line extempore.

Our farmers have harvested their small grain, which, in the proper sense, is not generally good, but better than was expected before reaping, late oats excepted, which are decidedly inferior. The corn crop, by a drouth, except in some vicinities, of a month preceding the 11th inst., was partially injured, since which we have had a beautiful season to invigorate the crop, and improved appearances indicate a heavy yield. The hog cholera continues to prevail in this county, and I think it has prevailed more extensive and carried off numbers, mostly of the smaller size. It is generally conceded to be the work of swarms; but why this new feature in the history of a serious land is certainly a mystery, and demands the investigation of our naturalists. I must confess I have almost been of the opinion it was the work of the flesh.

I discover you are going to have some fun in Mason at your election, and among your candidates. It is well enough to beat the dull folks on three occasions. When a man is so injured, after the crops are laid by, to an election race, and lifting of the policies and principles of our government and public servants, then we actually feel for the poor fellow in turn. This proper. It is quite the boy's steed and cultivates a searching into the history of public affairs. It tends to keep the people like wave after wave, new particles for action, and brings into requisition new elements for our investigation. It opens the avenues for new men to enter upon the stage. It is calculated to elevate the worthy, and to dispense with the unworthy. It renovates the degenerate dogmas of political parties, and produces a kind of interchanging of their political power. Old Bath is this year recumbent. Like the sleeping Boo, her strength is reserved for the next season—for more important game.

The democratic nominees of the May call election are without opposition, except perhaps for Jailor and Assessor. There will go through without an effort. Yet there is some apparent dissatisfaction in the ranks still.

I sometimes hear from Montgomery county, and the prospect there is favorable for a democratic Judge and Sheriff; and Morgan county is beyond the reach of doubt. But I get to wearing in the free States soon. I see that the Greeleys and Truman Smiths are cousining some of the Southern material into the fanatic mess of Republicanism. Well, and there is much reason to believe that, with men of such easy and elastic virtues and consciences, they will succeed. However, they only make a mess of it, for they cannot get back, and Seward is the man. You see his name is not in the list of visitors. This is all much to do in that free soil bed of nameless fanaticism, now setting down into rank abolitionism, free loveism, and disunionism.

Hon. J. C. Mason has been with us since his return from Washington City. Not like many others, he wears his honors meekly—He is the servant of the people, and consults their interests, not his own. He is the same man when clothed with the trust of his constituents, that he is in private life—Not pretentious, but a true "Cincinnatus of the Union" making in the free love country. Are Are there any recruiting officers outside side of the river? Yours,

PHOCION.

WASHINGTON SCANDAL.—The New York *Herald* of Wednesday entertains its readers with the following bit of scandal:

"Mr. Murnaga, Spanish secretary of legation, who had a difficulty about two months ago with Mr. Corcoran, about a love affair with Corcoran's daughter, seemed to entertain fear for the insult he believed he had received by throwing his glove in Corcoran's face. Corcoran relied upon the attentions of Murnaga to his daughter. Meeting on the street about two months ago with the gentleman, he threw his glove in Murnaga's face. Murnaga, after the affair, called upon Mr. Corcoran, and, on the ground of his unwarrantable presence on his (Corcoran's) premises, Murnaga, feeling the delicacy of his position as a public Government for compel for this purpose of obtaining satisfaction without compromising the location. Upon obtaining it, he announced to Mr. Corcoran the fact of the presentation of the truce, stating that he had been presented, by his official position, from seeking his reparation before. When Mr. Marcy was informed of the Corcoran affair, he ordered the minister, but did not fire. Murnaga stood in an attitude to receive the fire, having his sword on a pedestal in his pocket to retain his equipment if not mortally wounded. This has caused great excitement in fashionable circles, though every effort has been made to prevent and suppress it".

We regret that such things should find their way into the public press, but, until we have these foreign emigrants, can find no help, and, considered by the public, the question of a resolution, which should be the hands of outraged fathers, instead of being counted, and treated as the law. In this instance, the complaint is not mortally wounded. This has caused great excitement in fashionable circles, though every effort has been made to prevent and suppress it".

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A JOKE OF THE FIRST WATER.—In Hamilton, a few days since, a crazy woman was wont to take to jewelry. Anyone, she was in the habit of giving, that she had the unlucky misfortune of her mind to hastile her and get her into the vehicle, which was finally accomplished in spite of her struggles, and she was taken to Dayton. Upon reaching there, her demeanor suddenly and entirely changed. She became quiet and docile, and conversed sensibly and rationally. Her conversations with an air of manifest superiority, for, said she, "I feel more honored than Queens who have entered Jerusalem for a visit to Solomon, the wise king of Israel."

The four hundred celebrities for that they were sent up by this bright intellectual lunatic, are Mr. Breckinridge's address, but merely to present its leading ideas. Even in this we feel that we have been unjust, and can but regret that we are unable to give our readers a full report of his speech.

At the conclusion of Mr. Breckinridge's

[From the Nashville Union and American.]

Letter from—J. of Tenn.

KNOXVILLE, July 24 1858.

JIM H.—tells a good story about one of our "shell back lawyers." His client was on two small charges, "frivolous charges," as shell bark designated them, (forging a note and "shell and stealing a horse.") On running his eye over the jury, he didn't like their looks, so he prepared an affidavit for continuance, setting forth the absence in Alabama of a principal witness. He read it to a member to the prisoner, who, shaking his head, said, "Squire, I can't swear to that or doctrine." "Why?" "Kase he lastin' true" Old shell inflated and exploded loud enough to be heard throughout the room. "What! forge a note, an steal a hoss, an can't swear to it! I'm a sqeamish christian as that! I'm done with all sich infernal fools." And he left the conscientious one to his fate.

I heard a "curiousque" lately between one of our most popular Railroad conductors and a very fast lady! something about fare or charge. The conductor wore a long, roomy, thin linen sack coat, with a standing collar, and buttoned up to the chin. The lady won the victory most gloriously by the following brilliant and awfully destructive charge: "Why, you are a pretty fellow, sitting so!" You are the first conductor I ever seed a guine about among a passel over dismal—Why, you look like a *shirt!* *I did you blamed ever refed!* I think he was right, for he left that car quickly and unbuttoned the shirt-tail coat.

Now for old SHELL BARK again. Showing what an unexpected course a "law case" can take when it tries itself. JIM THOMASON was "shot up" for acting down a house, breaking the ball, and disturbing an omnibus a mill pond." The case came up before two Justices of the Peace for a mountain dist lit. Shell was called in a small log school house in July. There was a cloud of witnesses and no cloud over the sun; while the prisoner's guilt was quite clear, and old Shell very cool. After soft soap, the Judge, in a spectacled gourd heads about their intelligence and profound legal ability, he drew from his sudden bags a great copy of "Cobb" and read therefrom that "when an emergency arose requiring the temporary absence of the *defendant's* counsel, not going beyond four hours and fifteen minutes, that said counsel must *demand* (to further the ends of justice) that all parties to the case should be put under rule waiting his return, as of the same day at his time so to which was to be given again his client by the court while order rule." Whereupon he claimed to have forgotten stock—would be back in two hours—and demanded the operation of the rule as to the court, witnesses, and spectators. One of the court said "would be powerful hot in the house, by early daylight," and said Shell, "we will go out into the dog fennel in the field;" and ordered the court to the shade of a cherry tree, the witnesses under a clump of pines, the spectators to the leeward of a blackberry thicket, the prisoner on a stump, and the constable mounted a stump in a corner of the room, and the crowd, each lot separated about forty yards from the other. Old Shell mounted his stump, and as he passed the stump he remarked to the prisoner, "Just cut a notch on top of my hat sinks behind yan hill, do you put run like hounds wer after you, an mix up in the hollow yan side of the hill, an let these parts agin," which order was fully obeyed. The constable started in chase, but behoiph himself that the prisoner was but a mere shadow, and, after a few minutes, he stood guard over the remaining three. After awhile the spectators broke in a crowd; still was two to one, and he remained with the "court," and the witnesses under a tree. Old Shell heard from there he was still in charge, the "court" exhorted him to "stand steady to the line of hit lasted till Gal. brief blood his horn." It is needless to add that old Shell has not practiced before that court since, nor has he been on that circuit. Old Shell is good as well as sagacious.

I have a story of the trials of an M. D. in collecting a medical bill from a county court against a pauper, which I will send by the first safe conveyance.

Yourstruly,

S——, J., of TENN.

67^A Western correspondent of Harper's Magazine, writes as follows:

I was once present on the hustings at a discussion between two rival candidates for Congress in an excited election contest in Tennessee. Both gentlemen are slow in high esteem, and of form for twelve years in Congress, and has been Postmaster General, and his other has gained a reputation for brilliant and classical oratory almost unknown as that of his illustrious kinsman and namesake patronymic in Virginia. But to the discussion. Mr. J——— had been rather heavily complaining of his opponent, who was called the "Eagle Orator—the remarkable quality of his manners, and his speeches, and his people, and went on to say that he had all invariably *stay of Cobb's* in the hands of his constituents between both his sons, and he would use all constitutional means to keep their whole hoses. I must confess, continued Mr. J——— "that I am practice! for hours before a looking glass to acquire this flattering manner of address, and I am very sorry I did not take the trouble to present and suppress it".

We regret that such things should find their way into the public press, but, until we have these foreign emigrants, can find no help, and, considered by the public, the question of a resolution, which should be the hands of outraged fathers, instead of being counted, and treated as the law. In this instance, the complaint is not mortally wounded. This has caused great excitement in fashionable circles, though every effort has been made to prevent

THE EXPRESS.

ROBERT McKEE, Editor.

MAYSVILLE, KY.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1858.

For Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

RANKIN R. REVILL,

OF OWEN COUNTY.

NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore announced as existing between Robert McKee and John Bringsmen, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The said Bringsmen is no longer connected with the Maysville Express in any capacity whatever, and has no interest in its business, directly or indirectly. Those indebted to the Express will make payment to the undersigned alone, or to his order.

ROBERT McKEE.

Maysville, Ky., June 22th 1858.

Our County Canvass.

Great principles are at issue in our county canvass. Important interests are at stake. We have endeavored to conduct the canvass, so far as we were concerned, with a view to these principles and with regard to those interests. Men were nothing—principles were everything. We have met the issues presented by our political opponents; and we have endeavored to discuss them calmly, temperately, fairly, earnestly and honestly. This has been the course of our party; and from such discussion our opponents have shrunk. They abandoned their own issues. They were driven from their own positions. They have involved themselves in a mesh of inconsistencies and contradictions so absurd as to necessarily disgust every reflecting mind in their own party.

They adopted a series of resolutions at their County Convention, by which the Kansas policy of the administration was made the issue; and it was presented in a form the most offensive to those who thought that policy wise, expedient and just. Finding that many "Americans" were in favor of that policy, they abandoned the position they had voluntarily assumed, and declared, through their organ, that "Americanism" was alone in issue. Yet during a long canvass we do not recollect of having seen in that organ one article advocating the distinctive principles of that party; while in columns have, upon more than one occasion, been occupied by professed democrats, who used them to assail and malign the conduct of such "Americans" as thought Kansas should have been admitted into the Union with the constitution formed by its own people. Claiming that "Americanism" was the only issue, they have asserted that there was the American and Whig ticket, and announced such whigs as refused to vote for it, and this they did, knowing that their platform contained not one single article of the old whig creed, and after they had solemnly and formally insulted that old party, as they did in their first general platform. After all this, they have gone back to their first issue—and which is the only one really before the people—and reiterated their declarations, that the proposition to admit Kansas was the "quintessence of all political villainy," and that all who were in favor of it *knew* it to be such; and then they have sought to *force* those "Americans" and whigs who were thus denounced, to vote for their candidates, and shun, at the polls, admit, publicly, the justice of the denunciation heaped upon them. At one moment their leaders were declaring in favor of a "new party;" and were willing to join the black republicans to form the "people's party of the Union"—the next, they were avowing their intention to live and die for "Americanism." To-day they were denouncing old whigs who refused to vote for the candidates of a party which imposed an act upon its members, to "support, in all political matters, for all political offices, second degree members of this order, providing it be necessary for American interest"—to-morrow they were courting democrats—and the next day, applying the party lash to independent "Americans."

Bankrupt in principle, with nothing at stake but the spoils of the county offices, looking back upon a past uncheered by one patriotic act, and forward to a future without one hope or a single object worthy of a patriotic freeman, in utter desperation, they now, on the eve of the election, attempt, by mere personal issues, to create sympathy for one of their candidates, by crying, "persecution"—and to create prejudice against one of their opponents by the reiteration of abused and utterly groundless charges. Driven, as they have been, from all their issues, and defeated in all their tricks and manœuvers, we do not believe that this last stale scheme will be more successful. The people of Mason county will be apt to distrust the elaborate refutation of reports which never had currency, and to more than doubt the truth of charges affecting personal character, when made too late to disprove them.

We have addressed all our arguments to the reason of the people of the county, and all our appeals have been based upon principle. We have not disparaged the candidates of the opposition, and we will not do so now. If we have sometimes even alluded to the candidates, or any of them, on the "American" ticket, it has only been in self defence. We have not exaggerated the merits or the claims of the candidates upon our ticket; and it is not necessary to do so.—They are known to the people of the county, and they are all beyond the reach of calumny.

The people of Mason county will deliberately take a position, on Monday next, which must affect their interests, their honor and their reputation for years to come. They have had time to think calmly upon the issues presented to them; and we trust they will act upon principle, their good name, and their posterity. We have sought to place before them the facts which we have thought bearing upon the question, and we have endeavored to place before them, their legislative record, and their professions, and we will rest the issue with an unflinching trust in the intelligence and honesty of their decision.

[illegible] Mr. Crowell and Mr. Rankin R. Revill, of Fleming's Publication Press says:

"We regret to see that Colonel Cox is so bitter against Mr. Crowell, and yet we do believe that his prejudice against his foe and personal friend, is the result of his zeal for what he thinks is right.

It is not with him.

Mr. Crowell is a candidate for County Judge of Mason County. He is a kind and obliging man, and a well read lawyer. He has, unlike so many political aspirants, *no* bitterness against living man, whom he has anything to fear. We did not think him capable of writing the card which appeared over his signature in Tuesday's Eagle; and his real friends may well hold themselves responsible for this ill-advised and slanderous manifesto for address to the "Voters of Mason county."

At the date of our last issue, we said—and we were in sober earnest—that we did not believe Mr. Crowell would sanction or approve a pitiful attempt which had been made to create sympathy for his misfortunes; but his card proves that we were mistaken. It must have been through the baneful influence of others that he has been induced to make this unmanly attempt to create prejudice against his political opponents, from which he would reap advantage, by a refutation of charges, of which, *if they ever had an existence*, the mass of the people had never heard.

Gross as rumor has attributed to Mr. Crowell habits, which, at least, would not add to the efficiency with which he would discharge the very responsible duties of the County Judgeship. Whether this be true or false, we do not know; but it was not originated by his political opponents for political effect, and dates back to a period preceding the mention of his name in connection with this office, or with any other. Mr. Crowell could not have been ignorant of the nature of this rumor, and if it was false, he had it in his power to correct it, and it was his duty to have done so. He did not do this in his card; but he *does* refute charges which he says have been put in circulation against him, but of which we had never heard until the appearance of his address, and of which it was the first intimation to the mass of the people of the county.

We cannot but regret Mr. Crowell's "card" as a *special plea* to convince the public that a rumor which was in circulation in regard to his intemperate habits was false, by refuting another and very different charge. His habits might be all that rumor has asserted them to be, and yet it would not follow, that for four months he has been "prevented by drunkenness, or by sickness superinduced by drunkenness," from canvassing the county. We do not deny that such a report may have been in circulation in some part of the county, but we had never heard of it, and it could not have been general. Indeed, since the appearance of this card, we have learned that such a charge was alluded to in or near Minerva, on some occasion, by a gentleman who we supposed he was justified in doing so by what he thought to be his personal and political friend of Mr. Crowell. If that friend was mistaken, it was not the fault of Col. ——; and Dr. Robertson, who seems to have been well acquainted with the exigencies of the case, and who could not lose an opportunity to promote his party's interests, could have easily satisfied himself that it was not "gotten up *expressly* for political effect." It was but just to have done so before giving publicity to this charge.

Mr. Crowell denies that he "has been prevented by drunkenness or by sickness superinduced by drunkenness, from visiting the several voting precincts, with the other candidates now before the people." We give him the benefit of the denial. Heavy he has been very sick during the greater part of the time since he has been a candidate. We do not doubt that he has been.—He proves, by his physicians, that this is the fact, and we admit it. He proves, further, by three respectable physicians, that they have not treated him for *delirium tremens*, nor for any disease resulting from the use of ardent spirits. We had never heard, from any source, until the appearance of his "card," that anything of the kind was charged. This, then, is the substance of his card: that he has not been prevented by drunkenness from visiting the county; that he has been very sick since his nomination; and that he has not been treated for *delirium tremens*. Why he did not allude to the common report of which we have elsewhere spoken, we are unable to say.

Mr. Crowell has not been able to canvass the county since his nomination. None regret this more than those who desire his defeat. But his political opponents, many of whom are his warm personal friends, have treated him with marked consideration during the contest. The rumor to which we have referred was not put in circulation by them, nor for political purposes; and, as far as we can learn, has only been spoken of when it was *absolutely* necessary to do so in *self-defence*. He has made an attempt to create sympathy which can only injure him by provoking personal investigation into his fitness, in every way, for this responsible office. In the result of that investigation, every man in the county is deeply interested; and it should be conducted fairly, temperately and impartially. The eminent fitness of his competitor, is every regard, unquestioned and unquestionable; and we will not permit ourselves to doubt that the intelligent people of the county will confide their interests in safe hands. From their decision there is no appeal, and with it we must all be satisfied.

There is one point to which we wish to call attention, Mr. Crowell says he has been "*wholly unable to discharge the duties of respectable course, or to learn the nature of any respectable man who is willing to stand father to them.*" In his letter to Dr. Robertson, he says "he has learned through a variety of most respectable and reliable sources, that Col. ——, and perhaps some members of his family, had stated to many persons that he (Crowell) had sent to Minerva for medicine to cure him of drunken propensities, and he adds, that these persons are "respectable." Why, then, did he not call upon this "respectable" person and learn upon what authority such statements were made? If we are not mistaken in the man, he is not only responsible, but he is also reliable and honorable. If Mr. Crowell or Dr. Robertson had reflected upon Col. ——, they might have obviated a report which, if true, would have prevented trouble to both, and mortification to one. And the latter done so, he would have learned, at least, that it was not "gotten up" for political effect by political opponents.

Two of Mr. Crowell's witnesses are so anxious, apparently, to serve him, that, after testifying to what they know of his sickness, they volunteer to give their opinion as to the origin of the report in regard to which Mr. C. had interrogated them, and of the motives for which it was originated.—This is the main point, after all; for Mr. Crowell's "card," is all probability, would not have appeared, had it not been necessary to do something to create sympathy for himself or prejudice against his opponent, with a view to its effect upon the election. This is the main point, and upon this, the opinions of these medical gentlemen are worth no more than that of any other respectable, but very violent, partizans. They know more of "pills" and "boluses" than of politics; and their opinion as to the propriety of bleeding or purging in a given case, is entitled to more weight than their speculations as to the motives and objects of politicians. They *might* be right in the one case; they would almost *infallibly* be *wrong* in the other: *No natur ultra erepidam.*

We have referred to this truly extraordinary card at greater length than its merits, or we had intended. It is only part of a desperate attempt which is being made, *just on the eve of the election*, to induce those to vote for Mr. Crowell through sympathy who have heretofore resisted the application of the party lash, because they believed it their duty to re-elect the present incumbent, who has most faithfully discharged the arduous duties which have devolved upon him. It must fail.

The State Canvass.

Our democratic exchanges, in all parts of the State, speak in the most cheering terms of the canvass for Clerk of the Court of Appeals. The democratic candidate for that important office is one of which our party is justly proud. He is a faithful, vigilant, energetic and industrious man; and most nobly has he discharged his duty as our standard bearer. Through sunshine and storm, he has visited almost every county in the State; and he has addressed the people in all he has visited. He has been instant in season and out of season, and his example should stimulate his party friends to extraordinary efforts in his behalf. It is not enough that he be elected—he must receive an overwhelming and decisive majority. He should receive such a majority, and if he does not it will be because democrats have failed to do their duty. *We have it in our power to give him the largest majority ever given in the State;* and our triumph will not be complete until this is achieved. We must wipe out the memory of 1840, by eclipsing the opposition majority of that year. We can do that now, and it is our duty to do it. We implore you, democrats of Kentucky, to remember the interests you have at stake, and the incentives you have to exertion, and make one glorious, irresistible effort, for your party and your country. Remember, that a decisive triumph now secures your permanent ascendancy here, where your opponents have so long ruled and ruined; that it effectually and forever crushes out know nothingism, with its intolerant dogmas and pernicious practices; and that it sets the seal of your unmistakable condemnation upon those tricksters who would trade off your rights and your honor, to black republican agitators, for the honors or emoluments of office. We do hope that every democrat in Kentucky will go to the polls and vote for RANKIN R. REVILL. We cannot believe that any one, under such circumstances, will neglect or fail from any cause to discharge this great duty. Certainly no one who is worthy of the name of our great and proud old party will be kept from the polls by any minor or unimportant considerations. We have a right to expect every man who prefers democracy to black republicanism, or who loves the institutions of this State, to vote for RANKIN R. REVILL, and in opposition to George R. McKee, who defends and applauds Hon. J. J. Crittenden for affiliating with Wade, Giddings, Wilson, etc., last winter. We have a right to expect that every true Kentuckian, who is capable of thinking calmly, and of acting deliberately, unobtrusive by prejudice or passion, will vote for RANKIN R. REVILL, and sustain the principles he represents.

With so much to hope for, so much to expect, so much at stake, and so much to be done, is it asking too much, when we beg every friend of the democratic party to devote the two or three days until the election in taking steps to get every one of our votes to the polls. If you know where there is one who is careless or negligent, go, gentle reader, to see him, and impress upon him the importance of going early to the polls. If you know where there is one who is maimed, or infirm, or unable to get to the voting place from any cause, take care to have some conveyance provided for him. It is the privilege of all to vote; see that all enjoy it. Dont be too confident. Dont think *one vote* will make no difference. One vote *is always* important. Great results have often depended upon a single vote, and may do so again.—No democrat has done his whole duty until he has seen the last vote for his candidate polled. No democrat should rest satisfied while he knows of one voter who has not been at the polls.

We hope and believe that every democrat in the State will do his duty. If so, we will have a triumph of which we may all be proud. Kentucky will again be the Banner State—but it will be the Banner State of the victorious democracy.

Remember,

That a portion of the American members of Congress made a regular and formal *bargain* with the black republicans in regard to their action on the bill for admitting Kansas; that it was discussed in caucus; that Hunter and Marshall acknowledged it, and boasted of the fidelity with which he had performed his part of it; that Crittenden and Marshall were congratulated and praised by Burlingame and Giddings for their course on that question; and then

Remember,

That the honor-nothing leaders of Kentucky, in a *full knowledge of all these facts*, approved their action, made their policy the issue in the pending election, and attempt to force the rank and file of their order to vote in certain show.

[illegible]

☞ One year ago, at an important election for a member of Congress, and members of the Legislature, etc., the democrats of Mason, men who had proved their sincerity, their earnestness, and their fidelity in principle, by long and faithful service, and who had never before, under any circumstances, failed to do their duty and their whole duty strangely and unaccountably failed to vote, and thus imperilled the success of their ticket. In every other part of the State the democracy poured their whole strength in that contest. In Mason county alone was there apathy, want of interest, and neglect to vote. Had other counties in the 9th district manifested the same want of interest or zeal, the Hon. J. C. Mason would have been defeated, sympathizer with Marshall and Crittenden would have been elected, and the success of the administration endangered.

The election on Monday next is not less important than—the last one. We elect no member of Congress, or other Legislative officers, it is true, but the effect of the vote in Kentucky will be felt in the elections in the Northern States this fall; and upon the encouragement it will give to one or the other of the parties there may, and in all probability will, depend the complexion of the next House of Representatives. Monday next is big with the fate of our beloved country. We beg the democrats of this county to arouse to the importance of the contest in which they are called upon to participate on that day. Mason is a border county, and her position and the number and value of her slaves, should give her people a peculiar interest in the result of the sectional conflict which is now upon us, and which no effort of ours can avert. Is it possible that the polls on Monday evening next, under such circumstances, will exhibit a result as mortifying as on the occasion to which we have referred? If so, the people of the whole State will have a right to say *we have done our duty, but ye did it not.* A large majority of the democrats of Mason county are the best and most faithful of any in the Union. *They will vote*, and vote for the whole of our ticket; but that is not enough. They must see that their neighbors vote; and it is important that all unite, during the few working days yet remaining, to secure a full turnout of the party strength. If this is done, the memory of the past will be obliterated, and glorious triumph will be heralded all over the Northern States, on the wings of the lightning, to strengthen and rejoice our true friends, and to strike terror into the hearts of those who would war upon our rights, assail our institutions, and violate our honor. Do your duty, democrats of Mason. You owe it to yourselves, and the whole COUNTRY expects it of you.

SIGNIFICANT.—The Black Republican convention of Ohio rejected a resolution approving the conduct of their Representatives in Congress in voting for the Crittenden-Montgomery bill, which, *in one conference, provided for the admission of Kansas as a Slave State.* Mr. Giddings *apologized* to his constituents for his vote for the bill with this (to them) obnoxious feature, by the disreputable plea, which only a trickster could have conceived, that the Black Republicans were confident the President would have vetoed the bill even if it had passed! Now what does this sort of political jugglery imply? Plainly, that these sectional foes of the Union, still adhere to their treasonable doctrine, incorporated in their platform of 1856, of *No More Slave States*; a doctrine which, carried out, will inevitably shatter this beloved Union into fragments, never to be reunited, and make States now friendly hostile to each other, pouring out blood where the fruits of peace should be garnered up, and rendering this great nation a group of weak little powers unable to protect or defend themselves from aggression. And yet there are know nothing leaders in Kentucky, as elsewhere, who are endeavoring to affect a coalition with this dangerous black republican party! What is the incentive to such a fusion? Is it patriotism? Is it love of the Union? Is it to promote the peace, prosperity and happiness of the people? Is it the establishment of any great principle or policy? Nothing of that kind. Ask any of the advocates of this disloyal fusion why they seek to effect it, and you will get the answer—*Because they wish to defeat the democrats.* No motive loftier than an ignoble lust for power and place and an insane hatred of democracy inspires the proposal for this unnatural and incestuous alliance.

But the truly thoughtful and patriotic of the know nothings can under no circumstances be thus absorbed, either directly or indirectly by the great sectional party of the North. They spurn the unholy alliance.—Ephraim may be joined to his idols; but they will remain true to the constitution and the union, faithful to the rights, interests, peace and prosperity of not only the south but the whole country. The democrats have at least a clean, clear majority of 10,000 in Kentucky, as tested in 1856, but the secessions to their ranks since, will vastly swell their predominence. There are thousands of sober and reflective citizens, who will scorn to degrade themselves by acting on the narrow, pitiful and unprincipled ground of mere hatred to their democratic fellow citizens, and who will this year and henceforth cordially cooperate with the democracy.

The result of the August election in Kentucky will stun the opposition, and electrify the friends of the union every where.

☞ Cesar passed over the Rubicon. He took the fatal step, and it could never be recalled. Will America's pauper race they yield to the parricidal embraces of republicanism? Will they blindly follow their leaders into the camp of their enemies? Will they sell their interests, their honor, their self-respect, for a mess of pottage? Will they endorse Crittenden, and Douglas, and Seward, at the polls on Monday?—When they have done this, it can never be recalled. Until the records perish, such a vote would remain, a club in the hands of their enemies with which to dash out their own brains. It is not too late yet. Pause and reflect before you vote, Americans of Kentucky!

☞ If the people of Mason think Mr. Cochran is the *only* person in the county who is qualified to properly discharge the duties of the County Clerkship, they should certainly re-elect him.

The War at Our Doors.

Note that during the crowded state of our columns, we make room for the following Appeal, which appeared in Monday's "Commercial." It is significantly startling.—Black Republicanism is gathering its strength and unfolding its plans for the last desperate struggle; and our action at the polls on Monday next will accelerate or retard the direction of the blow. Read the appeal—note the fault, Kentuckians! read this "Appeal," compare it with the avowals of the president Seward, the sagacious Hale, the demagogue Wilson, the impetuous Burlingame, and the experienced Giddings. There are but two parties in the country. There can be but two. The contest is upon us. It is worse than madness or folly to allow old prejudices or hatreds to prevent you from acting now with the *only* party in the whole country which is arrayed against the institutions of our section, our state, and our institutions. Crittenden, and Marshall, and Underwood, acted with these enemies on all sectional questions during the last session of Congress, consulted with them, caucused with them, and voted with them, and yet they are congratulated by them. To elect the "American" candidate is to endorse them. To endorse them, is to approve the course of those with whom they voted. To express such approbation, is to give them aid and encouragement, and to promote and forward their damnable and dangerous objects.—Pause, we beseech you, "Americans" of Kentucky, before you commit yourselves and our proud old commonwealth, to this monstrous and dangerous heresy. Your interest and your honor are involved with the safety of our institutions, and the welfare and glory of the state. Think, men of Kentucky, calmly and deliberately, upon the great issue now precipitated upon us, and act without prejudice or passion, as becomes responsible men and intelligent patriots. Men are nothing—personal preferences are nothing—the possession of offices are nothing—our common safety, our mutual welfare, and our future prosperity and glory are everything. You must decide, voters of Kentucky, for yourselves, your posterity, and your country. Read, and act:

An Appeal to the Public for Kentucky.

From "The Southern Aid Society," of Cincinnati.

Kentucky *must be free.* How shall it be brought about? It can easily be done, with the co-operation and aid of the opponents of Slavery in the free States. In Kentucky, as also in a number of the slave States, (yes, *all*) *they need light.* The masses are non-slaveholders, but they are *in the dark.* They are (many of them) also *prejudiced* against Abolitionists, because they do not understand it. The documents have not been circulated there as among us. Now, how shall they obtain it? Not as a general thing they are *poor*, and not able to subscribe lecturers, to buy books and tracks, and until their *eyes are open* they will not have the *disposition* to take hold of this work.

WHAT IS NEEDED?

1. Suitable *tracts* and documents, adapted especially to the wants of slave States. A number of such tracts are already published by the A. R. T. & B. Society, but there is needed another, giving the "gist and marrow" of the Bible, demonstrating the financial argument in a compass that will bring it within the reach of the poorest. Who will prepare such tract or tracts, say of 24 to 36 pages? Tracts containing the moral view of the subject can be obtained, but these arguments fail to reach the hearts of thousands, therefore they need to be supplied.

2. Money is needed to secure the circulation of these tracts among the masses in slave states. Slaveholders will not contribute, but they will not hinder. Northern men must supply the "means and sinews" in this respect. And how many could do this? Are there not a thousand who can easily give to the work $1,000? Many who could give $100? More $50? Thousands who could contribute $10? And tens of thousands who would love to give $1 each to help on this glorious triumph?

Only let the heart become thoroughly enlisted and it would be done sooner than we could think about it. There is money enough. Let it be properly appropriated and the work is done.

WHAT IS THE MONEY NEEDED FOR?

To aid those noble brethren and sisters who are struggling against the corruptions and darkness in slave states—to aid ministers who are faithful and will preach a full gospel—to aid colporteurs who will circulate such documents as are necessary—to buy the needful books and tracts—to encourage and strengthen those of the right kind, that the rising generation may be properly trained so aid those pious youths in slave states who hate slavery, and will fight against it, to qualify themselves for teachers. Such there are, and they need help now—and money could not be expended more wisely.

Now let all this be done, and Kentucky and Missouri will be FREE in a *short time.*—And should *they* come out, the whole fabric of American slavery must crumble and come down. The accomplishment of this great work is within the reach of *this generation!*

HOW IS IT TO BE ACCOMPLISHED?

We are addured by a native of Kentucky, who has long been arrayed against the institution of slavery, and is yet battling on undaunted, (but well nigh crushed for want of help,) *that if he can be supplied with the documents, he will undertake to circulate them thoroughly through the State.* And we are also assured that such documents would be received with favor by the masses.

Are these things so? Then what a glorious victory is within our power—a victory for God and humanity!—And if so, then who will not say, "*the means shall be supplied!*" Will not all say to those brethren, "Go on. We will stand by you, and the Lord give success."

Friends of the slave, and of human liberty universal, the things can be done. The crushed come to life! Souls look to us for help; and the voice of Providence plainly says:

"Friends of Freedom rouse,
Rouse to victory."

We earnestly suggest that organizations be formed all over our land—State, County and Township—Associations, to raise funds for this purpose. Such a Society has been formed in Cincinnati, and we invite the cordial and vigorous co-operation of the friends of right throughout the land.

"Friends, consult and move without delay,
But with secrecy and caution be obey."

Money should be sent to Lewis Tappan, 48 Beekman street, New York; or to Joel Collin, corner of Broadway and Franklin street, Cincinnati, Ohio, with the assurance that the money will be faithfully appropriated to this object.

Wait not, friends, but as individuals act, for help is needed speedily—urgently needed.

P. S. All papers friendly to the cause, please copy. GEO. THOMPSON,
LEWIS TAPPAN,
For the Southern Aid Society" of Cincinnati.

☞ How would you divide Brighton's second year's salary. "Why," replied the Dutchman, "I would drink one-half."

☞ The Eagle denies that Weedon is Baldwin's "equal" in "any of the qualifications that fit a man for the office of Sheriff." Weedon has lived too long in obscurity to require vindication from such aspersions as disparagement. *They are unprovoked, uncalled for, and unjust.* They may, even yet, provoke comparisons not the most favorable to the know-nothing candidate for that office. If so, he may *blame* the indiscretion of of his own friends. Weedon has been in business in this city and county for twenty years. In that time, he has, by his fearless pluck and unquestioned integrity, his fairness, his liberality, his promptness and his general business habits, secured the respect, the esteem and the confidence of *every* man with whom he has had dealings; while his urbanity, kindness and goodness of heart *has made friends of all* with whom he come in contact. Attacks upon his character or capacity will recoil upon his reckless assailants, while he will be unharmed and invulnerable. The business men of Maysville know him, and will testify their appreciation of his business capacity and eminent fitness for this office by giving him such a majority as was never before, except perhaps in a single instance, given in this city.

☞ The contest for Sheriff waxes warm. Baldwin's friends, at first confident and defiant, have changed their tone, and expect a defeat. Weedon's supporters are becoming more sanguine, and look forward to the result with hope and confidence. He certainly has the "inside track" now, and if his friends make proper efforts in his behalf there can scarcely be a doubt of his election. We think he has nothing to fear except from the lukewarmness of his supporters. But the majority will be small either way. And to elect him it will be necessary to poll his full strength. His friends must see to this; and when proper measures are taken to secure a full vote for him but little need be feared. There are but a few more days in which to work: they should be well employed. "A word to the wise, etc."

☞ In reply to disparaging reflections upon Mr. Parry, our candidate for County Clerk, it is only necessary to say, that he is a *competent* and *experienced Clerk.* An accomplished and educated gentleman, he was a deputy for *nearly four years* in the Mason County Clerk's Office, read law with Messrs. McClung and Taylor in this county, practiced law in conjunction with John D. Taylor two years at the Mason Bar, and afterwards followed his profession in Covington, Ky. For ten years he has lived on his farm near Washington; and no man in the county better deserves the confidence, or receives a greater share of the affections, of those who know him intimately. He will discharge the duties of the clerkship promptly, faithfully, efficiently and satisfactorily. He has never been a candidate for office before, and we hope he will be triumphantly elected. His wife of Mr. A. Burns, in the 63d year of her age.

New Advertisements.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

STATE FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE Comp'ny of Pennsylvania.

Made up to Jan. 1, 1858 in compliance with an act entitled An Act to regulate Insurance Companies, &c., Approved April 7th, 1856, and Passed April 8th 1856.

The name of the Company is the State Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Pennsylvania and is located at Harrisburg, Pa.

1. The Amount of Capital Stock Paid in Three Hundred Thousand Dollars. 300,000 00
2. The amount of Assets and consist of
   In One Hundred Thousand Dollars 100,000 00
   IV. Assets of the Company are as follows:
   1. Cash on hand and in hands of Agents
   and other persons 19,481 26
   2. Fourteen Ill. Cent. R. R. Bonds, 1st mort., ea. 1000 Ten years 6 ap. 14,000
   3. Four Ind. Cent. R. R. 1st mort. ea. 1000 10 p. c. 4,000
   4. Two Ind. Central R. R. 1st mort. B., ea. 1000 10 p. c. 2,000
   5. Two Ind. Central R. R. 2d mort. B., ea. 1000 10 p. c. 2,000 — 19,766 00
   6. Debts due the Company, secured by Bonds and Mortgages 59,855 00
   3. Debts otherwise secured None.
   4. Debts for Premiums, Bill receivable 28,951 36
   5. All other Securities, viz:
   One Thousand Shares Stock Hopewell Coal and Iron Company 50,000 00
   Premium Notes 146,000 00
   Stock Notes held as part of the Capital 50,000 00
   LIABILITIES:
   V. The Amount of Liabilities due or not due to Banks or other Companies for Money Borrowed None
   VI. Losses adjusted and due None
   VII. Losses adjusted and not due 10,700 00
   VIII. Losses unadjusted 3,100 00
   IX. Losses in suspence awaiting further proof 2,500 00
   X. Other Claims against the Company, Reinsurance Fund 6,759 00
   XI. The greatest amount insured in any one Risk by Fire Thousand Dollars
   XII. No Specific rules regulating the amount in any City.
   XIII. The practice of the Company is not to expose more than Five Thousand Dollars to any one Risk.
   XIV. No Deposits made the past year in any State.
   XV. A Certified Copy of the Charter is on file in the Office of the Auditor of State.

   JOHN F. HUTHERFORD, President.
   S. Ward, Secretary.

   STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, DAUPHIN CO., S. S.
   Personally appeared before me, Henry Pauly, a Notary Public for said County, John F. Hutherford, President, and Silas Ward, Secretary of the State Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Pennsylvania, who being duly sworn, do say that the foregoing Statement is true to the best of their knowledge and belief.
   In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my Notarial Seal, at the Office of the Company, in Harrisburg, D. Cos. Pennsylvania, this Twelfth day of July, A. D. 1858.
   HENRY PAULY, Notary Public.

No. 77.
RENEWAL.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, KY., July, 1858.

This is to certify that C. S. Tomlinson, Agent of the State Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Harrisburg, Penna. Maysville, Mason County, Ky., has complied with the laws of this State required by the provisions of an act entitled "An act to regulate agents of Foreign Insurance Companies" approved April 7th, 1856, and having deposited bonds in the Auditor's office of this State, he is authorized to act as such agent for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked upon the failure to comply with any requisition of the laws of this State.

Attest: JAMES HARLAN, Auditor.

Filed in my Office, July 12th, 1858.
JAMES HARLAN, Auditor.

July 28.—w. CHARLES LAWRER, Sec'y.

☞ Tobacco Manufacturers, Attention!

Without the Dr. Robertson advertisement, the Tobacco Manufacturers of Maysville are the most well and well-to-do set of men in the world. It is an established fact that the tobacco manufactured by the celebrated firm of Dr. Robertson, Blood Pills and Blood Purifier—fully bears out the character of the firm. These great Vegetable compounds, are universally popular in the West. The settlers on new lands, the pioneers and farmers in the valleys of the Mississippi and the Ohio, are those who are the most conscious on the banks of the Red River, and in fact, the skin is all healthier west of the Alleghenies have given fabric in Dr. Robertson's prepared tobacco.

July 7-1m.

Regular Meetings of the Masonic Associations.

Maysville Chapter, No. 5, at the Hall in the Court House, on the 2d Monday in each month.

Confidence Lodge, No. 86, at the same place, 1st Monday in each month.

Mason Lodge, No. 9, at the same place, on the 3rd Monday in each month.

Odd Fellows' Regular Meetings.

Phœnix Encampment, No. 6, meets at Odd Fellows' Hall, on Second, opposite Court street, on the 1st and 3rd Monday in each month.

De Kalb Lodge, No. 19, at the same place, every Tuesday night.

Bloomington Lodge, No. 27, at the same place, every Wednesday night.

For Fine Shirts and Collars,

CALL ON

Wm. Menderson.

For Fine Clothing,

Call on

BLUM & KAHN.

Arrival of Spring & Summer Goods!

McKEE & ROTH,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

No. 12, BROADWAY,

Are receiving an elegant assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings of Silks, Cashmeres and Velvets, of the richest patterns.

ALSO—A large and superior assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, of every description.

Cincinnati, April 14, 1858.

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

C. T. BARBER, Agent, Higgins' Block,

MAIN STREET, LEXINGTON, KY.,

495 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

☞ These Machines are now justly admitted to be the best in use for family Sewing, making a new, strong, and elastic stitch, which will not rip, even if every fourth stitch is cut. Circulars sent on application by letter. July 21-4w

DIED,

At the residence of her father, H. J. Darnell, Esq., near Ringgold, Ky., Saturday morning, July 17th, 1858, Miss MARTHA E. DARNALL, in the 15th year of her age.

At her home, near Mereshall, Ky., Thursday evening, July 15th, 1858, Mrs. ARAMINTA J. BURNS, wife of Mr. A. Burns, in the 63d year of her age.

UNION TICKET FOR MASON COUNTY.

Judge of the County Court,
EMERY WHITAKER.
Clerk of the County Court,
B. D. PARRY.
County Attorney,
J. D. TAYLOR.
Jailor,
J. L. GRANT.
Coroner,
M. T. COCKRELL.
Assessor,
ELZA BERRY.
County Surveyor,
G. W. SULSER.

Announcements—August Election.

☞ We are authorized to announce JAMES HIRE as a candidate for the office of Constable, in the new bounds, in District No. 1, in Maysville, at the ensuing August election.

☞ We are authorized to announce F. M. Stockton as a candidate for Sheriff of Mason County, at the ensuing August election.

☞ We are authorized to announce Thomas Ashmore as a candidate for the office of Assessor of Mason County, at the ensuing August election.

☞ We are authorized to announce WILLIAM H. FITZE as an Independent candidate for the office of Sheriff of Fleming county.

☞ We are authorized to announce W. T. DUDLEY, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Fleming County Court, at the ensuing August election.

☞ We are authorized to announce John L. Grant as a candidate for Jailor of Mason county, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM T. HALL as a candidate for Jailor of Mason county, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce B. F. Dulaney as a candidate for the office of Jailor of Mason county, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce Wm. Dulaney as an Independent candidate for the office of Jailor of Mason county.

We are authorized to announce Wm. Dulaney as a candidate for Jailor of Mason county.

We are authorized to announce H. P. Fox for re-election to the Clerkship of the County Court, at the ensuing August election.

THE EXPRESS.

MAYSVILLE, JULY 28, 1858.

From the Washington Star, July 21.

Washington Letter—Change Coming Up.

The Philadelphia Press has an "Occasional" correspondent at this point, who takes his staple of wholesale and retail abuse of Democrats in this little, at times with effect to represent the true condition of affairs published at the South. He aims to create the impression that a considerable wing of the Southern Democracy, headed, as is Senator Douglas of the (nominal Democratic) on the Kansas question, or, in other words, with Senator Douglas for his chief, will, and must, if President F. Buanan, the eccentricities of Governor Wise, and the demagogeism of Mr. Dickson R. Mallory, of North Carolina, (who, by the way, begins to become the opposition candidate for Governor of that State,) make up the sum and substance of the data on which Mr. "Occasional" thus whistles to the Northern followers of Senator Douglas by way of covering them up to the point of continuing to labor to distract the Democratic party for the benefit of whom it may concern—the Republican party. Mr. "Occasional" professes to regard Messrs. Stanton, Wise and McLean as being decidedly the representative men of Southern Democratic-party opinion. Greater nonsense was never printed.

Mr. McLean is a disappointed office-seeker of the Democratic party, as is Mr. Aaron W. Venable—whilom a remarkably windy member of Congress from the same State, who is now embitoned to rival McLean in the affections of the "land distribution" Democrats (i. e. the opposition party) of North Carolina. Mr. Venable has been about the most pertinacious office-seeker we ever knew. He got into Congress by nominally turning Democrat; was the most vehement Pharisee in speaking we ever knew while in the House, to the annoyance of the party there and the infinite disgust of the opposition. Since his district got rid of him he has been one of the most restless men in the State, making it ring from one end to the other with his "claims" on the party. They have been urged here, too, with all and singular the strength of a far better cause. In neither quarter has Mr. Venable been successful in his aspirations. Hence Mr. Venable has become "distribution" Democrat, with a virtual announcement that he hopes through that dodge to get into the Senate of the United States. We know North Carolina Democrats well to rest satisfied that this last somersault of his will render assurance doubly sure that he will be compelled to continue in uneasy political obscurity for the balance of his days, sharing the fate of Mr. Duncan K. McRae.

So the political world wags in that quarter, where gentlemen holding his views will find themselves as powerless as Mr. Wise was before the Virginia Legislature, in his spiteful hostility to Stephen A. Douglas and his friends on Kansas. It will be recollected that while the Philadelphia Press was first amusing its readers that Gov. Wise was carrying his spite before him for anti-Locompetonism, the Legislature was actually adopting strong pro-Locompete resolutions, in spite of the influence of the Governor's deserved personal popularity with not a few of the members of that body.

As for Mr. Stanton in Tennessee—the idea that he possesses any influence there is preposterous. He long since abandoned Tennessee for the business of a claim agent here, which is his proper sphere. He has no fixed residence any where, we take it. Really no other man we know of has less weight in Tennessee, where his anti-Locompetonism has met not a single sympathetic response. He is some itinerant Yankee sojourning there to teach school, sell patent rights, put up auction sales, or to some other such end. The truth is, as one as the South Carolinian wrote in favor of the views of Senator Douglas on the Kansas question, has failed to go softer to be heard as never to be heard of more in politics; and the effort of Mr. "Occasionally," of the Philadelphia Press, to create a contrary impression, simply amounts to whistling, as it were, to keep up a show among those nominal Democrats of the North who would continue to play into the hands of the Republican party.

PECULIAR INSTITUTIONS NORTH.—The Boston Traveller seems to be piqued a little at the assertion, during the last year or two, that, according to the Register's report, sixty cases of the intermarriage of white and colored persons in Boston, and that, in every instance, white females married colored males, there being no case of a white man marrying a colored female. Upon reference to the records, the editor learns the facts in regard to amalgamation in Boston to be as follows:

"The law of Massachusetts forbidding such marriages was repealed about a dozen years ago, and since that time not much more than thirty marriages of this character have taken place. In the year 1857, the number was 12; in 1856, 3; in 1854, 2; and in the other years since 1850, no such marriages are reported. In the year 1856, there is the record of a marriage of a white male with a colored female, and it is the only marriage of this character noticed in the reports. So far the present year, there have been a number of marriages between colored males and white females, but there are no indications of an increase in that respect upon former years."

Then, our Boston neighbor need not take the matter so much to heart. He is something better off than we are here in New York; for amalgamation flourishes among us to an extent which would make the most zealous advocate of a "mixture of races" jump for joy. Amalgamation, it need hardly be said, is one of the peculiar institutions of city life—especially in the Sixth Ward, and in some of the wards on the East River side of the town. Out in mass proper, as shown by the police records a few days ago, was Peter Dawson, Esquire, a rich (colored) citizen and influential politician, residing in Cherry street, and Miss Catharine Mullaghy of white skin and blood. Yet Peter's "household" in the same street, numbering of white inmates to say—of hundreds of other tenements—of colored all along Cherry and Water streets, and in the Five Points, form a very large proportion of the Five Points population. Yet Peter's household, whose amalgamation is thrown in it is horrible beyond expression.

GREEN, THE SUBMARINE DIVER.—The N. Y. Courier and Enquirer gives the following civil description of the adventure of Mr. Green, the celebrated submarine diver, now a resident of this city, and our citizens witnessed a specimen of his mode of diving a few days since in the East River:

Yesterday, a sloop-of-war, whose vessel was lost in water, whose depth at the place of the foundering was about 174 feet. Times was a-getting tired of the story after public, and of anything. It was for beyond full ordinary. Phoenix rechristened Mr. Green, and, (should this reach his ears,) he will thank us for the diver. He was sought and found, and a recompense which he thinks would be sufficient—in consideration of his services, and more than upon bringing a prize for each reward. For had that with it, a powerful pump worked by steam was brought and a hose double strength of Green's, and appliances that the Government had at hand, and engineers were ready for his best. He was summoned by hailing—by the firing of cannon—twice. He came up, as the brake of his air pump sounded with the might of distant cannon. Then he had the wind cream of a practiced diver; and he knew he was sent to meet them. Their work was his breath. When he came up he told the gentleman that he had tried the diving bell, and found it dangerous; that the machinery forced it to him, *crushed and bound like the fringe of hot fat*, and that every movement of the pump fell on his friend like the blow of the cross hammer! You go down no more for me, said the kind-hearted gentleman, who stood by him as he came on deck. In the intensity of all his experience, this he declared was the offer for the opportunity for another trial. The gentleman refused, but the diver insisted on going for him alone. He went, and emerged a paralyzed man, and just betting life now crawls along. The claret bottle at his girdle, cocked tightly and empty, was filled when he came back, though the contents was not disturbed. The water had forced itself beyond power of cork or glass."

From the Richmond South, July 19.

Col. Steptoe's Account of his Defeat.

A private letter from Col. Steptoe, dated Fort Walla-Walla, 31st May, 1858, has been placed at our disposal, from which we extract and subjoin his narrative of his disastrous defeat, including his recent action with the Spokane and other Indians:

EXTRACT FROM COL. STEPTOE'S LETTER.

"I left this fort (Walla-Walla) on the 13th, with the command mentioned before (152 men) to visit Colville, a white settlement near the British line, and about two hundred miles distant. The object of my visit was to talk with the Kootenay people and Indians, and try to effect more harmonious intercourse between them. Two deep, strong rivers—the Snake and the Spokane—had to be crossed. I succeeded in crossing the first with great difficulty, and when near the other found myself suddenly in the presence of more than a thousand Indians, all armed, painted, and highly excited. They demanded whether we came to attack them. I answered that we were friends to all who were friendly, and did not wish to fight if it could be avoided.—They expressed themselves satisfied, but pointed themselves on the bluffs near a saw mill, around the boses of which our road wound.

"Never suspecting treachery, I was on the point of entering the defile, when a mere accident excited my suspicion, and I turned aside. There is no doubt on my mind now, that if we had gone on, not one would have lived to see the morrow. I halted and encamped, but the baffled savages glared upon us, hesitating to attack, and we remained in a half hostile attitude, till near sunset. The merest trifle would have been sufficient to precipitate either party upon the other. * * * *

"The next morning I resumed the march, but had only gone two or three miles when the Indians attacked the rear guard, and immediately the fight became general. We labored under the disadvantage of having to fight while moving on, and in the midst of a country of successive hills, peculiarly favorable to the enemy. My force was all mounted, but composed chiefly of troops who had never before been under fire. About 12 o'clock the command of one company fell, and the Indians charging fiercely upon his men they gave way and could not be rallied. Soon after, another company commander fell, and some of the brave captains of my command were severely wounded. I determined, therefore, to take a position and halt. The fight continued without intermission until a short time before sunset, when the enemy posted themselves all around us, to wait for the night and for re-enforcements. We knew that 200 or 300 more would join them before morning; our ammunition was nearly exhausted, our loss in killed and wounded very considerable. It was evident that we could fight another day.

"These considerations determined me to make a forced march and get possession of the canoes to which he had crossed Snake river before the enemy could do so. Painful as the step was, I saw there was another alternative. We could not remain where we were, and a slow march would be fully as disastrous; for, if the enemy seized upon the canoes, our situation would be worse than ever. For these reasons I gave the command in motion about 10 o'clock at night, and did not stop until we reached the river nearly 90 miles off.

"This war has been maturing for some time, but if I could have beaten the enemy at the start, all future difficulty might have been prevented; as it is, I fear that many lives will be lost before a satisfactory adjustment can be arrived at. The savages appear to have been excited by rumors that the Government intends to take possession of their lands, and the act of the last Congress, to lay out a military road from this place to the waters of the upper Missouri, fully satisfied them of the truth of the rumor. The party to survey the road was just assembling here, and the fight with me has no doubt saved it from massacre.

ANOTHER THEORY OF AMERICAN DIPLOMACY.—By the last arrivals from Mexico we find that the forced loan on foreigners has been that repealed. This information is derived through a letter from the Minister of War and Marine to the Governor of Guanajuato, transmitting the decree of the President *ad interim* of the Republic, in which it is admitted that foreigners residing in Mexico are exempt from contributing to forced loans, by virtue of the solemn declaration made by the Supreme Government in the month of February, 1858.

The early repeal of the obnoxious decree is due, no doubt, in a great measure, to the firm and prompt resistance of our Minister, Mr. Forsyth, who has been fully endorsed by his own Government in the position which he took, and which may be set down as another triumph of American diplomacy.—*Philadelphia Argus.*

IF THERE'S A WILL THERE'S A WAY.—I learned grammar when I was a private soldier, on the pay of sixpence a day. The use of my berth, or that of the guard bed, was my seat to study in; my knapsack was my book-case; a bit of board lying on my lap was my writing table; and the task did not demand anything like a great deal of time. I had no money to purchase candles or oil; in Winter time it was rarely that I could get any more than a single light but that of the fire, or one taper for my share of them. And if I, under such circumstances, and without parent or friend to advise or encourage me, accomplished it, this understanding, which seems to be for any youth, however poor, however pressed with business, or however circumstanced as to room or other inconveniences! To log a pen or sheet of paper I never compelled to forego some portion of food though in a state of half starvation." I had to moment of time that I could call my own; and I had to read and to write amid the talking, laughing, singing, whistling and brawling of at least half a score of the most thoughtless young men, and that too, in the midst of a place of resort for all control.—*Cobbett's Advice to Young Men.*

THE "ELIXIR."

Prepared by Dr. J. S. WILLIAMS, for the cure of DIABETES, DIGESTION, and DISEASES OF THE LIVER, is advertised in another column, like by its own merits. Dr. Williams has a reputation in Philadelphia, that Physicians and Druggists, in its properties, are using it themselves and prescribing it to their patients. Dyspepsia, Diabetes, or Liver Complaint, is a common thing in this city. Dr. Williams, of Philadelphia, is well known in this city, and his Elixir, been introduced here, it will be found to be a valuable remedy. Sold by all Druggists in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and Louisville. Price $1 per bottle.

ANDERSON & ANDREWS,
Wholesale Agents, Louisville.

June 30, 1858. 3d & 5th, Second street.

PARKER'S
WILLOW & ANDREWS,
Market street, ENAMELED CLOTHS,
MACHINE COTTON, Louisville, Ky.

June 30, 1858.

MAYSVILLE MARKETS.
CORRECTED WEEKLY BY R. H. NEWELL & CO.
TUESDAY, July 27, 1858.

Hemp—54.
Flour—$4 00@$4 50 per bbl.
Bacon—Shoulders 5c; Hams 8c; Sides 7½c.
Keg Lard—9c. per pound.
Leaf Tobacco—5 to 9c.
Corn—40@50c. in ear, per bu.
Oats—40c. per bu.
Wheat—60c@75c. for Red & white.
Barley—30 to 45 cts. per bush.
Mustard Seed—$1 25 per pound.
Flax Seed—75 to 80cts. per bushel.
Hemp Seed—50cts. per bushel.
Sugar—8@9½c. in hds., 9½@10c in brls., 13c. for Refined.
Salt—25cts per bushel.
Nails—$3 75 for 8d 10d and 20d.
Whisky—Rectified, 22cts; Bourbon 50@$2.00
Molasses—40c. in bs. and 45c in hf. bbls.
Coffee—12@12½c., Laguiam 13½c.
Vinegar—8 cents per gallon.
Rye—45 cents per bushel.
Meal—55 to 60 cents per bushel.
Feathers—33 to 36 cents per pound.
Butter—10 to 12½ cents per pound.
Eggs—5@6 cents per dozen.
Candles—Tallow 12@13c; Star 19@20cts.
Soap—6 cents per pound.
Starch—6 cents per pound.
Cream Cheese—11 to 12½ cents per pound.
Cotton Yarns—500 11c; 600 10c; 700 9½c; 800, 900 and 1000 9c.

WANTED.

AN accomplished lady, wishes a situation as PRECEPTRESS or TEACHER; is a graduate of the Wartburg Institute, and is well qualified to teach all the branches of a thorough education. Will give the best of references. Address

July 21-1m* F. FRANCIS, Dayton Ohio.

NOTICE

To SCHOOL TRUSTEES of MASON CO.

THE Undersigned, a Graduate of the KENTUCKY STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, desires to obtain a school for the ensuing Scholastic Year. Refers to Judge COLLINS of Maysville.

Address, GEORGE WROTEN,
July 19th, 1858-3w. Maysville, Ky.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

FOR Sale a likely NEGRO WOMAN, under 30 years of age, with one CHILD, 18 months old. The woman will be sold to take her to sold out of the State. Terms moderate. Enquire of the Editor of the *Express.* July 13, '58—6w.

STRAYED, from the farm of the subscriber, about the end of July, two miles from Maysville, the one a black mare, will be two years old next July, short, heavy bodied, mane crowded, head small, the other neither sex or color recollected. It is probable they may have followed persons returning from the celebration of the 4th. Any information will be thankfully received and rewarded by the subscriber.

July 21, 1858-3w C. A. MARSHALL.

MASON COUNTY FARM
FOR SALE.

THE Advertiser will sell at private Sale, upon long terms, a Mason County farm, containing 200 acres, well situated, near a good turnpike road, in a good state of cultivation, and well improved. The property is offered for sale to admit of division into two farms, each containing a good residence and all necessary outbuildings. Enquire of the Editor of the Express.

July 21st, 1858-1mo*.

HORSE STOLEN!

STOLEN from my Stable, in Bachcounty, Ky., near the road leading from Owingsville to Mt. Sterling, on the night of the 14th inst., an Iron Grey Horse, about 15 hands high, five years old last Spring, small all round, ears rather small, head inclined to be Roman nosed, hoofs rather small, no shoes on, no brands or marks, one side a black mare, will be two years old next July, short, heavy bodied, mane crowded, head small, the other neither sex or color recollected. It is probable they may have followed persons returning from the celebration of the 4th. Any information will be thankfully received and rewarded by the subscriber.

July 21, 1858-3w C. A. MARSHALL.

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 have purchased also to purchase all kinds of GRAIN, BACON, LARD, &c. for which the highest price will be paid.

We hope, with our long experience and our personal prompt attention to our business, to receive a share of the patronage of the public.

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 W. THOMAS,
WM. L. DORSEY.

Maysville, July 1st, 1858. jul 14, '58.

TO GARDENERS & NURSERYMEN.

DESIRE permanent employment as a Gardener or Nurseryman. I have been engaged in the celebrated Nursery at Rochester, New York, and for the last seven months have been in the employment of Curtis & Co., above Maysville, who keep one of the largest Nurseries in Kentucky. I can give the best references.—Persons desiring to engage my services can do so by calling on John L. Scott, on Court street.

JOSEPH GALLY.

Maysville, July 13, 1858.

JNO. N. THOMAS. WM. L. 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 7th, 1858.

HAMILTON GRAY has just received and offers for sale, a fine Berries MOLASSES—Pure.

Maysville, Ky., June 30, 1858.

RIO COFFEE.

200 bags prime to choice Eastern for sale
[mar 31, '58] by S. B. POYNTZ.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style and firm of PICKETT, MATTHEWS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The name of the firm will hereafter be used only in liquidation.

T. J. PICKETT,
T. MATTHEWS,
JAMES B. ALEXANDER,
KEITH BERRY.

Maysville, July 1, 1858-3w.

COAL OIL LAMPS.

WE have just received an assortment of IMPROVED LAMPS.

Having a better and more substantial burner than any heretofore used, we offer them very low. Call in and see them.

We warrant them, and that we have a most beautiful article of the COAL OIL—the purest ever made by our Maysville Company.

SEATON, SHARPE & CO.,
July 7, 1858. Better street.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!!

THE undersigned announces to the public and the surrounding country, that he is still engaged in manufacturing carriages at the Ironworks, on Second street, near the Depot. A large assortment of Carriages, Rockaways, and Buggies constantly on hand, and sold at the very lowest rates as in any of the Western towns or cities. None but the best materials are used, and the workmanship is warranted equal to any. Every carriage is warranted for one year. Persons desiring to purchase, can examine my stock, and examine my work. All kinds of repairing attended to promptly.

RICHARD C. BIERBOWER.

Maysville, Ky., June 30, 1858—4m.

IRON.

WE desire to call attention to the greatly increased facilities for manufacturing Spikes and Nail Iron, each of which is manufactured expressly for us, and we GUARANTEE it to be of superior quality. We have also in Store, and offer for sale, Rods of Crescent and Best Iron, Blacksmith's Bar Iron, Spring Steel, Plow Steel, Tire Steel, &c.

ANDERSON & ANDREWS,
June 30, 1858. 5th & 3d, Second street.

PARKER,
WILLOW & ANDREWS,
Market street, ENAMELED CLOTHS,
MACHINE COTTON, Louisville, Ky.

June 30, 1858.

COPPERAS!

FOR Cisterns purposes, for sale by

ANDERSON & ANDREWS.

June 30.

SWAN & CO.'S LOTTERIES.
TRIUMPHANT.

SWAN & CO.
CONTINUE TO DRAW AS USUAL
WITHOUT INTERRUPTION.

SWAN & CO.'S
LOTTERIES ARE LEGAL AND
AUTHORIZED BY THE
STATE OF GEORGIA!

The Late attempt to injure our Firm has Shown Shame and Confusion to the Faces of RAILERS! That our Schemes are more liberal than any other Lottery in the World!

The following Scheme will be drawn by R. Swan & Co., Managers of the Sparta Academy Lottery in each of their high Number Lotteries, for August, 1858, at AUGUSTA, Georgia, in public, under the superintendence of Commissioners.

Class 27 draws on Saturday, August 7, 1858.
Class 28 draws on Saturday, August 14, 1858.
Class 29 draws on Saturday, August 21, 1858.
Class 30 draws on Saturday, August 28, 1858.

ON THE PLAN OF
SINGLE NUMBERS!!
FIFTY THOUSAND TICKETS.
FIVE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIVE PRIZES!

NEARLY ONE PRIZE TO EVERY NINE TICKETS

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME!

TO BE DRAWN
EACH SATURDAY IN AUGUST.

1 Prize of	$70,000	4 Prizes of	900
"	30,000	"	800
"	10,000	4 "	700
"	4,000	4 "	600
"	2,000	50 "	500
"	1,000	50 "	400
"	500	50 "	300
"	300	50 "	200
4 Prizes of	1,000	200 "	100

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

4 Prizes of	$400 approx	$70,000 Prize are	$1,500
"	300 "	30,000 "	900
"	200 "	10,000 "	600
"	100 "	4,000 "	300
"	75 "	2,000 "	200
"	50 "	1,000 "	150
5000 "	20 "	500 "	100

5455 Prizes amounting to $430,000

WHOLE TICKETS, $10; HALVES $5; QUARTERS $2.

☞ A Circular showing the plan of the Lotteries will be sent to any one desirous of receiving it.

Certificates of Package will be sold at the following rates, which is the risk:

Certificate of Package of	10	Whole Tickets,	$50
" "	20	Half "	40
" "	25	10 Quarter "	20
" "	50	10 Eighth "	10

IN ORDERING TICKETS OR CERTIFICATES.

Enclose the money in our address for the Tickets ordered, on receipt of which they will be forwarded by first mail. Purchasers can have tickets sent to any figure they may designate.

The list of Drawn Numbers and Prizes will be sent to all persons immediately after the drawing.

☞ Purchasers will please write their signatures plain, and give their Post Office, County and State.

☞ Remember that every Prize is drawn, and payable in Full without deduction.

☞ All Prizes of $1,000 and under, paid immediately after the drawing—other Prizes at the usual time of drawing.

All communications strictly confidential.

All orders for Tickets or Certificates to

S. SWAN & CO., *Augusta, Ga.*

☞ Persons residing near Montgomery, Ala., or Atlanta, Ga., can have their orders filled, and save time, by addressing S. Swan & Co., at either of those cities.

☞ The list of the numbers that are drawn from the wheel, with the amount of the prizes that each one entitled to be published after every drawing, in the following papers:—*New Orleans Delta, Mobile Register, Charleston Standard, Nashville Gazette, Atlanta Intelligencer, New York Weekly Day Book, Savannah Morning News, Richmond Dispatch, and Pulaski Mississippian.*

Fruit Cans.

FRUIT CANS for sale at the Stove and Tin-ware House, on Market Street, near the River, Maysville, Ky.

June 28, '58. JOHN C. REED.

NEW FIRM.

Brosee & Bartruff

JOHN BROSEE and CHARLES BARTRUFF have formed a partnership, and will continue the Bakery and Confectionery 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 Fountain will be opened in a few days for the accomodation 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 continue to the new firm.

Maysville, Ky., April 21, 1858-tf.

REV. R. M'MURDY'S

FEMALE SEMINARY,

Frankfort, Kentucky.

The Second Year commences September 1st. The number of pupils is limited to *twenty.* No day pupils will be received.

No assistant teachers except in ornamental branches.

No public examinations.

The seminary is at the Capital of the State, yet so retired as to be entirely free from all ground for recreation.

Attached to the Seminary is a Green House of the rarest plants, covering 600 feet of glass structure.

Applications for admission should be addressed to Rev. R. M'Murdy, Frankfort.

July 7th, 1858-4w

COMMISSION & PASSAGE.

BEEF AND PORK SLAUGHTERING AND PACKING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.

The undersigned, as Commissioner appointed at the July Term of the Mason Circuit Court, in the suit of Sinclair Dimmitt, vs. Gurney & Hodson, et. al. will sell on the premises, at Public Auction,

On Saturday the 31st of July, 1858,

to the highest bidder, all that valuable and well arranged Beef and Pork Slaughtering and Packing Establishment, recently used by Gurney & Hodson, in preparing Beef for the English trade. This valuable property is situated on Front, near the city, of Maysville, within a few hundred yards of the Eastern limits of the City, and fronting about 300 feet on the Public Landing, Turnpike and running back to Limestone Creek. The building, which is a large three story house, constructed with great care and contain a Steam House—and every fixture and convenience in it used for every part of the business of packing beef. The establishment and all its appurtenances are in good order, and ready for use, and can be put in operation in a few days. The building is well adapted to any business requiring a large house, and is one of the best in the State, and the location and office just to be found anywhere.

The Slaughtering and Packing business is one of the first and most remunerative in the country, and the business is well known to be remunerative.

ALSO, at the same time and place, a lot of Cooper's Tools, Tubs, Barrels, &c. for Packing Department of the beef quality.

Terms of Sale.

The Real Estate will be sold upon a credit of 1, 2, and 18 months, with a lien on the property to the Commissioner to secure the purchase money, to be secured by bond, with good security, to be approved by the Commissioner, and a lien to be retained on the property to secure the purchase money, which will be paid out of the proceeds of the property, the purchaser giving the bond and security.

Any purchaser desiring to examine the property previous to the sale, can do so by applying to the undersigned, or Commissioner.

July 9, 1858-td. C. F. DUFEU.

☞ EVERY WITNESS, TRUE AND FAITHFUL.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

Fifteen Cases Summer Goods

Just opened, a beautiful and great variety of new and desirable goods, in Lawns, Brilliants, Jaconets, Swiss, Muslins, Ginghams, Cambrics, Mull Muslin, &c., &c. Also, Silk Lace Mantillas, Silk Fringe, Silk Gimp, Silk Mitts, Gloves, Hosiery, Ladies' Cloth Gaiters, Extension Skirts, new styles of Corsets, &c.

ALL CASH AUCTION GOODS. Including Glass Ware, Cutlery, Hardware, Jewelry, Boot Leather Matting, All Wool Carpeting, Hemp Carpeting, Oilcloths, and a general variety of goods, which we will sell at Cash or Cash and Produce.

MULLINS & HUNT'S
CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE.

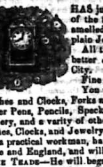
June 16, 1858. SECOND STREET, MAYSVILLE.

C. F. DUFEU,

THE ONLY PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER IN MAYSVILLE,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry & Plated Ware,



HAS just received a large assortment of Jewelry, and consisting of the following articles, viz: Coral sets, French Pebbles, Fancy Jewelry, Gold Chains, Gold Pens, Gold Pencils, Gold Chains, Gold Lockets, Gold Thimbles, Gold Rings, Gold Pins, Gold Ear Rings, Gold Bracelets, Gold Clasps, Gold Buckles, Gold Bracelets, Gold Clasps, Gold Buckles, Gold Bracelets, Gold Clasps, Gold Buckles

THE EXPRESS.

THE MAYSVILLE EXPRESS, PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

By Stevenson & Dickson.

Office on Second street, between Market and Sutton streets.

The Tri-Weekly Express will be issued every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, at the following rates:

One copy, one year, in advance, $5 00
Ten copies, one year, in advance, 40 00
Twenty copies, one year, in advance, 75 00

The Weekly Express will be issued every Friday morning, at the following rates:

One copy, one year, in advance, $2 00
Ten copies, one year, in advance, 15 00
Twenty copies, one year, in advance, 25 00

Single copies of the Tri-Weekly Express, 5 cents. Single copies of the Weekly Express, 5 cents.

Subscribers who do not give 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 received.

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 order their papers stopped.

4. The courts have decided that a refusal to take a newspaper or periodical from the office, is prima facie evidence of fraud.

5. If the publisher, in ignorance of the fact of removing, are liable to pay for the larger or smaller paper, the publisher will charge the price of the time of subscription, unless notice is sent of such removal to the publication office.

Rates and Rates 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	1 Column
1 Insertion	$1 00	$1.75	$2.50	$3.00	$6.00
2 Insertions	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.00	8.00
3 Insertions	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	10.00
One Month	2.50	4.00	5.00	6.00	15.00
Two Months	4.00	6.00	8.00	10.00	20.00
Three Months	5.00	10.00	12.00	15.00	25.00
Six Months	7.00	10.00	12.00	15.00	35.00
One Year	10.00	15.00	20.00	25.00	50.00

Liberal contracts will be made for annual advertisements, changeable at pleasure, but where the changes are frequent, extra labor will be required to be paid.

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

Tri-Weekly notices will be charged 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 miscellaneous matter not immediately connected with their own business, and all classes of advertisements, in inferior or fast type, legal advertisements excepted, will be charged proportionately.

No advertisements to be considered by the year unless specified by contract between the parties.

No quarterly or yearly advertisements will be discontinued previous to the time for which they are contracted for, and PAY IN ADVANCE is required from those not regarded as being on regular annual advertisements or yearly half yearly in advance.

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

Dyspepsy, Indigestion, DYSPEPSY.

A MORBID sensibility of the stomach and bowels, attended with obvious disorder of the digestive organs.

Dyspepsy and its attendant ills such as

Costiveness, Flatulence, Vertigo, Dimness of Sight, Debility of the Nervous System, Hypochondriacal Gloom, Loss of Appetite, Waters of Stomach, Flatulence, with frequent belching of wind, Pitated Taste, Constipation and irregularity of the Bowels, Bilious Vomiting, Pain sing sensation at the pit of the stomach, Liver Complaints, Depression after eating, Palpitation of the Heart, Take as the pit of the stomach, or towards the right side, Sallowness of complexion, Depression of spirits and irritability of temper &c.

These symptoms are the results of dyspepsy, and are those which perhaps define the skill, heretofore, of the best medical practitioners in the world, and which cures have been abandoned as incurable.

Dr. J. WILLIAMS, Chemist and Pharmacist, after analyzing closely the prescriptions of Drs. Abernethy, Johnson, England, and observing the nature of the disease in all its stages, from a simple dyspepsy in those cases, and so upon for years of the United States, where it prevails to a greater extent, than Residents, which from their peculiar constitution to the cure of Dyspepsy in any shape, that has never been improved in any age of any time, for the same purpose.

Having established it, with an explanation of its composition, to a number of physicians in the city of Philadelphia, among whom were the late Drs. Joseph Hartshorne and C. C. Morton, it has received their entire approval, and many of the Medical Faculty are now not only prescribing it for their patients, but using it in their own families, and in their families. As a tonic it is unequalled, and its properties are so invigorating and pleasant, that it is given with perfect safety and success to the most tender infants.

The "Elixir" is very gradual, but certain in its action upon the organs of digestion, the increased secretion of the pancreas and gastric juice, and membrane of the stomach, and requires that only one dose be taken in twenty-four hours; for on great dyspepsy can only be cured by regulating the action of the organs of digestion to a healthy state. The "Elixir" is composed of the active principle of the valued cause of Dyspepsy, accompanied sometimes with a high grade of hypochondriasis has established a reputation for the "Elixir" in consequence of which, most the following testimonial:

"ATTESTATION.—We, having used Williams' "Anti-Dyspepsic Elixir" with the most perfect satisfaction, and believing it to be a valuable medicine, recommending it to all persons suffering with Dyspepsy, in which we are fully convinced it possesses valuable qualities in restoring the digestive powers, removing all pains and uneasiness, and giving a healthy tone to the stomach." (Signed)

John R. Penrose, 63 South Wharves; Caspar Morris, Jr., 1 Penrose Ferry Bridge; President of the Bank of Pennsylvania; Silver Elmes, Market street, above Sixth; Edward Kemble, 1 North Wharves; Michael Dunn, Superintendent Merchants' Exchange; Hannah Wolf, 20 Pinkerton road; Hannah Wolf, 20 Pinkerton road; H. Neagus, Jr., 12 Edward street; Lawrence Wolf, 20 Pinkerton road, Philadelphia; Jacob Lorillard, 37 Chatham street, Philadelphia; New York; Rev. S. Ogden, Fort Hudson, Hartford, Ct. 22 Broadway; R. Winans, No 94 Water street, New York.

"The fine of names could be attributed to any temperate, but the fortunate good demand and first." (Signed) Dr. Williams' Anti-Dyspepsic Elixir.

PREPARED AND GIVEN UP TO SEL.

Dr. J. WILLIAMS—*Dear Sir*—For three years I was afflicted with a severe attack from Dyspepsy, that I became completely prostrated, lost in mind and body, and at length became so weak as to be unable to walk. I was advised to use your Anti-Dyspepsic Elixir, and it would be well for me, and many persons resorted to without any relief, till I was advised to use your "Elixir," and proved it! I was completely restored to health, and my debility, and I am now in good health, and my debility, and I am now in good health, and cut the most your "Elixir," I should be so, my health, and I am now in good health, and my "Elixir" has cured the brain so dirty and, and continue now to enjoy good health. R. N. SPERRY.

June 6, 1857. Sa. Fl. Ph. Pa. Pa.

Dr. J. WILLIAMS—*Dear Sir*—I have been a sufferer from Dyspepsy, and the physicians have given up my case, and I am confined to my bed, and I am now in good health, and I am now in good health, and I am now in good health