THE MAYSVILLE EXPRESS.

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

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THE MAYSVILLE EXPRESS

IS PUBLISHED EVERY

WEDNESDAY MORNING,

BY ROGERS & BRITTANEY,

AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

No Less than Twenty Numbers will be Issued.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary before the commencement of a new volume, are regarded as wishing to continue the paper for the volume.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, they must pay up arrearages, or the publisher may collect all arrearages are paid, and subscribers are at liberty to order their papers stopped.

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

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the papers are sent to the former places, they are liable for the subscription.

5. Subscribers to newspapers or periodicals received from publishers by agents, are liable to pay for the publication, unless notice is sent of such removal to the publication office.

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

Professional Cards.

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

R. H. STANTON & SON,

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

Office on Second street, at the residence known formerly as the Office of Chas. Graser, and in the absence of his father will give attendance the business of the firm. [may 19, 1858.

H. Taylor, John M. Duke, Jr., & J. R. Thomas,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Maysville, Kentucky.

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

Prompt attention will be paid to the collection of debts in any of the Counties in Northern Kentucky. [may 13, 1858.

R. S. STANTON. MICHAEL W. CARNEY.

STANTON & CASSIDY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

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

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

Office on Market street, next door to the Post Office. [Flemingsburg, April 28, 1858—6m.

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

J. B. LINDSEY,

Resident Dentist,

OFFICE OPPOSITE THE LEE HOUSE,

SUTTON STREET,

[march 10, 1858. Maysville, Ky.

SCOTT S. SULSER. GEO. W. SULSER.

SCOTT & SULSER.

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

They will also attend to all business collections and the investigation of Land Claims.

Maysville, January 27th, 1858.

JOHN T. DYE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Maysville, Ky.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to him. Office on Court street, adjoining the office of Chas. Graser. [may 6th, 1857.

D. K. WEIR,

Attorney at Law,

ASHLAND, KENTUCKY.

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

P. H. BIERBOWER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MAYSVILLE KY.

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

Office on Court Street, opposite the Eagle Hotel. [Nov. 4, 1857—1y

EMERY WHITAKER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Court Street, Maysville, Ky.

WILL give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care, and will practice Law in the Courts of Mason and the adjoining counties. [March 4, 1857—1y

JOHN M. JEFFERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Court street, Maysville, Ky.

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

JOSEPH M. ALEXANDER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FLEMINGSBURG, KY.

WILL give immediate attention to all business which may be intrusted to his care, and will practice Law in the Courts of Fleming and adjoining counties.

Oct. 16, 1856.—1y.

GEO. H. ROE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

WILL PRACTICE LAW in the Courts of Lewis, Greenup, Carter and Lawrence, and in the Court of Appeals.

Will give special attention to the collection of claims of all descriptions. Office on Main Street, opposite the Court House,

Greenupsburg, Ky., June 17, 1855.

The EXPRESS.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

COMMUNICATED.

DUEL—Not a fashionable one which didn't come off because it was settled honorably to both parties before the fighting time came—but a real duel—and blood.

The days of Chivalry have not entirely passed away. We have yet among us some spirited, high-toned individuals, who are determined that the ancient usages of "Men of Honor" shall be preserved. This was exemplified, on Monday morning last, by the not entirely bloodless conflict of two gentlemen from foreign parts, who have taken up their residence in this community—one an immigrant from Germany, the other from the "mother country." It appears that the German is engaged in the peaceful and pleasant pursuit of gardening, while the Englishman is a "bloody butcher." They had on Saturday evening, abandoned the toils of their respective avocations, and with a view to prepare themselves for the quiet enjoyments of the Sabbath, had shaved, gone through a course of ablutions, and robed themselves in their best attire. Meeting together, in the fullness of their satisfaction at the rest which was before them, and to refresh themselves further from the fatigues of the week, they concluded to partake of some inward comforts. But, instead of meeting with the entertainment which they called for, they were treated to a bad article of bad spirits. This led them to further exercises very unmeet for the approaching Sabbath. They commenced amusing themselves with the history and exploits of the "four kings," and with the various maneuvers of certain white pieces of ivory with "black plague spots" on them. The rivalry of the distinguished characters and the perplexing motions of the variegated story, produced the influence of the commotion in their brains, produced by their lingering too long at the wine cup, superinduced vexation and distrust, which was likely to lead to alienation and strife. To avoid this, they determined to calm their troubled spirits in the pleasant society of some interesting ladies, to whom they were acquainting their adventures. Hiseems, from the account which we have received, that there was a fascination about the appearance or "sweet accent" of the Teuton which did not belong to the "hardy Briton," or, at least, such was the estimation of the Ladies—and the former was unseemly triumphant over his success. This revived the angry remiscencces of the game of doubt and chance; and under the stings of wounded pride and sensibility, the Englishman, true to the promptings of a fiery temper, determined to call his rival to account. Moved by his instincts, he sought his rival with a weapon, with whose use he was familiar, the terrible butcher knife. The Dutchman, having in memory the honored customs of his ancestors of the fatherland in the days when chivalrous contests of individuals decided the fortunes of nations and determined the awards of beauty's prizes, as well as the more recent practices of the classic students of his country, remonstrated against the use of such a "vulgar weapon." He was also desirous not to be brought to battle upon such unequal terms, and protested that the code of honor required that he should have choice of weapons on being invited to the arbitrament of arms. The Englishman was so ready in his accord to such an appeal as he was true in his courage and fixed in his determination to have "satisfaction" according to honorable usage, and announced his willing ness to meet his antagonist by "flood or field" and in any mode recognized by "men of honor."

The quiet contemplations of the Sabbath, the solemn notes of the church bells, and the example of the pious devotions of the numerous christian invalids, "peace and good will to men," failed to allay the stormy passions of the two men whose "voices were for war." The result was, that the parties, with their friends, without any formalities of challenge or the usual punctilios observed upon such occasions, repaired, "at the early gray of morning," to a sequestered spot on the Germantown pike, a short distance from the city, armed with revolvers, and provided with handkerchiefs to stay the effusion of blood from any wounds that might be received.

The Dutchman was one-eyed, and that was one reason why he was unwilling to meet the butcher with the weapon he had first selected. He could could not see to cut, and watch and parry too, owing to this infirmity; and his consequent inability at the the same time to shoot at his adversary, and watch and dodge his balls, it was agreed that they should take separate shots at each other at distinct times; and to be perfectly fair, and to have the denouement to accord with the cause of the quarrel, the parties agreed that he on whose should have the first shot, No useless mummery or mystery was resorted to for this purpose; but in good old fashioned style, they tossed coppers for the fire. The Englishman chose 'heads'; but, in reverse to the old adage, 'tails' won, and the lucky lowlander obtained the important advantage of the first fire. When he emerged from the carriage, his 'friend' described him as having his arms extended with enamelled hands, and 'very shaky.' But his equanimity was greatly improved by his securing the first shot; and when, upon an experimental shot of the two at a board, previous to the real conflict, it was ascertained that he hit the board and the other made a "clean miss," he went into battle with a spirit above fear—a spirit which, had it not been unassisted by, and the Englishman, like a true Briton, encourage equal to that of his countrymen, who dragged the victorious cannon up the heights of Quebec, pacted himself as a target for the deadly fire of his adversary.

Military characters are beginning to speculate on the supposed decline of the skill and courage which have heretofore given such glory to English arms. There was no lack of heroism or true military science here, but no opportunity to exercise them, and, unfortunately for himself, very bad luck for the brave descendant of the illustrious English conqueror. His fortune was something like that of a friend of ours, who complained that his adversary had behaved so well at the duel he had acted unfairly because he whipped him before he got ready to fight. The Englishman received the ball of his antagonist in his pistol arm, which so lacerated the flesh and bruised the bone that he was unable to use his weapon in returning the fire, and the conflict ceased.

The Englishman was unwilling to bring reproach upon himself and nation by an unskillful left-handed shot, and, in his rage, preferred the mortification of pride and the pain of the wound to the (to him) still greater disgrace of missing his hated antagonist in a deliberate fire. The handkerchiefs were brought into requisition by the friend of the Dutchman, and the effusion of blood was stanched by his ready surgery.

The German has returned from the toils of war, with calm spirits, and after such a victory has betaken himself, without pride, to the 'shovel and hoe;' and the butcher has gone to the free soil of Ohio, into a state of retiracy, there to heal the wounds of flesh and heals the wounds of honor, and to avoid too anxious but unpleasant inquiries of friends. The whole is a sad but true and recent illustration of the old truth, that the smiles of the ladies will secure the favorable fortunes of war.

The August Election.

"It has been thought until now, that the Lecompton swindlers, in this district were to have the exemption of being taken one way, and General Clark would have no opposition; but we are most happy to inform the independent voters of the third district of Missouri, that there will be an anti-Lecompton, free labor candidate for Congress. A number of able and distinguished champions of popular sovereignty and gradual emancipation, will make a thorough canvass of the district and speak in every part of it, in behalf of the congressional candidate—whose name will be announced in due time.

The first, third and seventh districts are the only ones in which *the* issue will be made this canvass. In 1860 with Rollins, Gardenhire, Blow, Broadhead, Blair, Brown or Cunningham as the standard bearer of the emancipation party for Governor, the advocate of free labor will carry the State by thirty thousand majority."

The above is taken from the Alexandria Press, published in Clark County, and copied in the St. Louis *Democrat*. It will seem that the writer classes Cunningham and Rollins as emancipationists, or at least assumes that either may be the candidate for Governor in 1860, on the emancipation ticket. Mal. Rollins' St. Louis speech justifies the editor in making the assertion he did concerning that gentleman. But we do not see anything from Mr. Cunningham which would induce us to believe that he would offer any obstacle to the nomination of his opponent upon the emancipation ticket for any office.

We have always contended that the position occupied by the Know Nothings in the South, and their fixed purpose to oppose the Democracy in every thing, good or bad, could be nothing more nor less than giving aid and comfort to Northern Abolitionists, and, in this State, encouragement to the emancipationist.—How well our predictions have been verified, may be ascertained by reading the above extract from a free soil, emancipation paper, in which it is claimed that Cunningham even will be with and for them 1860. Will Southern Know Nothings never see the folly of the course they are now pursuing?—*St. Joseph Gazette.*

ELIHU BURRITT; THE LEARNED (?) BLACKSMITH.—The St. Louis Leader, of the 30th of April, holds the following idea of this person, which is fully endorsed by all who have ever sounded the intellectual depth of his ocean of knowledge:

"We have the honor of knowing this famous erudite; and we can safely say that we have seldom met any person who had less need of a language in addition to his own vernacular, very much less, indeed, than prize his ideas in. The only difference that we could discover between the philological attainments of Elihu and a clever Poll parrot, is that Poll learns tongues by speech and Elihu by pocket dictionaries. Both understand the dialects they profess about equally well. Poll reads his language a little better; Poll speaks them the better. As statesmen, and especially as editors, they would be much upon a level. We have seldom, though not without exception, met a human stillness, had the satisfaction to be conversant with any weaker person than Mr. Burritt. We talked with him upon his favorite subject, Universal Peace, and found his notions about it not beyond those of a child. The same of Emancipation and everything else he has written about. We have no doubt but that he was, in a pre-existent state, an exceedingly green and valuable parrot."

SENATOR FITCH.—We find the following notice of Senator Fitch, of Indiana, in the near Washington correspondence of the Utica (N. Y.) *Telegraph*:

Fitch is a Senator of the manliest mold—straight, swarthy and stout—limbed; with a firm, courteous air—yet reserved—and a black, bold eye. He is fully six feet, and as strong in purpose as in power. I saw him sitting among the ablest group of the Senate, surrounded by Mason, Hammond, Green, Bayard, Brown, Slidell, Douglas, and Davis. His eye roving idly from Bayard to Wallerice would be certain to rest on the 5 Indianian. There is a rich, practical intellect in the broad upper head, with its unshaken brows. He is not upon all the time, indicating a man for any emergency—a dangerous passage at arms in the Senate, or a forlorn hope in the field. We could fancy perfectly if he is not destined to become one of the great powers of the Northwest.

THE "NEW PARTY."—The New York *Tribune* says:

"Not will we consent, for any advantage, to present Adopted Citizens, Our opposition to Slavery is not respect for race, or section or color. Opposed as we are to the political foundation of Blacks, we are at least equally opposed to the political degradation of White. We shall, in no case, be other than Republicans.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

The True Story of the 'Lord of Burleigh.'

The romance of real life is ordinary enough. It occurs every day, and then nobody thinks about it. A country match between a couple of lovers fall of this romance, a transfer is to higher society, and how lurid it gleams through like a fine painting, with a delicious coat of varnish bringing its hidden to concealed beauties into notice and admiration. Some time ago a popular author—Professor Croft, of the Queen's College, Belfast, Ireland, introduced, well of the sphere, as to write four octavo volumes, called "The Romance of the Peerage. If the true story which we are about to relate is not given in that book, it ought to be. We mention it at the request of a fair correspondent, who desired to know whether Tennyson's pretty ballad, called "The Lord of Burleigh," was founded on facts.

Brownlow Cecil, of Burghley, Northamptonshire, second Marquis and eleventh Earl of Exeter, is an Englishman of much wealth and influence, besides being such a favorite at Court, that in 1852, Lord Derby made him Lord Chamberlain, and his father appointed him Lord Steward of Queen Victoria's household. By virtue of his title he is addressed as "the mess noble. He is directly descended from William Cecil, Queen Elizabeth's confidential Secretary of State and Lord Treasurer, better known as Lord Burghley, the title she conferred upon him in 1571.—He is connected by intermarriage of his ancestors, with half of the older nobility of England. Yet with all this pride of lineage, the 2nd same Marquis of Exeter married the son of one Sarah Hoggins, daughter of a Shropshire miller.

Very lately an English paper, which published a portrait of the Marquis, gave the following statement—telling only a part of the story:

"A romance of real life attaches to the history of his lordship's mother, well known in poetry as 'The Ladye of Burleigh.' The tale is briefly this: Henry, tenth Earl of Exeter, his lordship's father, distrustful of the courtly circles in which he moved, resolved on laying aside the artificial attractions of his coronet, and under the simple designation of 'Mr. Cecil,' seeking some country maiden who would wed him from disinterested motives of affection. Infrtherance of this plan, he selected for his place of residence a pretty village in Shropshire, and, while living in the seclusion of a farmhouse, wooed and won the beautiful child of one Sarah, daughter of Mr. T. Hoggins, of Bolas. In a brief space it became necessary for Mr. Cecil to resume his title, and to introduce his rustic bride, which he did as Countess of Exeter, at his princely seat of Burleigh House, near Stamford. The surprize her ladyship experienced on first learning the elevated rank of her husband, is strikingly alluded to by Tom Moore, in the exquisite Irish melodies. Her ladyship lived but six years after her marriage, and died in 1797."

The fault of this statement is its *suppressio veri*. The real story runs thus:

Henry Cecil, 10th Earl of Exeter, with landed estates to the yearly value of £70,000, and the palatial residence of Burghley, with its statues, paintings, and articles of vertu, said to be worth £500,000, married a Miss Vernon, with whom, owing to her violence of the marriage vows, he was divorced in 1701. Almost heart-broken by his disgrace and misfortune, he resolved to retire from high life, and immediately after the divorce betook himself to a retired country village, in Shropshire, named Bolas, about 120 miles from his own beautiful Burghley. At that place, however, he was not long there, nor until the death of his uncle, the 9th Earl, in 1793. He was heir-presumptive to the title and estates, and his pecuniary influence was on a very ample scale, suited to his future position. At this time, too, he was only plain Mr. Henry Cecil.

At Bolas, he actually became a farm-servant to rather a rough diamond, one Thomas Hoggins, who, besides his farm, had a mill, in great full employ. Cecil's chief work was in this mill, and he labored like any other servant, fairly to earn his wages. Part of his business was to leave full bags of flour at various farm-houses in the parish, and take back the empty ones. He had frequently to call at the house of the Mr. Dickenson, the clergyman of Bolas, where, according to the custom of the time and place, he was always invited to rest in the kitchen, and take "a mug of ale." He seldom was tempted to enterinto conversation, but spoke so well, when he did converse, that Mr. Dickinson conceived hold gave him the name of 'Gentleman Harry.' It was not long before this *soriquet*, and its cause, became known to Mr. Dickinson, who put himself in the way of meeting this strange miller's man, and became so much interested in him that, instead of being asked to rest and refresh in the kitchen, 'Gentleman Harry' was regularly invited into the study, where the good pastor used to join him in a draught of home-brewed and a pipe of the Nicotian weed.

Ere long, Mr. Dickenson, who had freely lent him various books, hinted his suspicion that 'Gentleman Harry' belonged to a higher position than he then occupied. This was confessed, with an assurance that there was no disgrace connected with his *incognito*, and a promise to reveal the particulars of the secret at no distant day.

Thomas Hoggins, the miller, had one daughter, named Sarah, known far and wide, as "the Beauty of Bolas." About this time she was scarcely twenty, and through the intervention of a moneyed aunt, had received what we have heard described (in her native Shropshire) as a better education, which, in fact, she read and wrote correctly, had some slight acquaintance with French, and played tolerably well upon the harpsichord. It came to pass that Miss Hoggins turned a favorable pair of bright blue eyes upon 'Gentleman Harry.' Alas, for the romance of the story, his proper name was Henry Cecil, and he was thirty-eighth year. It happened, also, that he became interested in her; so much so, that he called at the Parsonage, one evening, to consult with Mr. Dickenson—the evening to entreat him to marry them privately; and then, making a clean breast of it, 'Gentleman Harry' confessed that he was Mr. Henry Cecil, heir to the earldom and estates of Exeter. He bound over the clergyman to secrecy, not allowing him to disclose his personal secret to Mr. Hoggins, nor even to the fair Sarah. It was a difficult matter for the clergyman to obtain the miller's consent to the marriage, which was celebrated on the 20th October, 1721. The happy couple lived upon a small farm during the following two years—until Mr. Cecil casually learnt from a throwaway paper that the death of his uncle had placed a coronet upon his brow, and immense wealth at his disposal.

Still concealing the secret of his rank from his wife, Cecil told her that he had determined upon a change of residence. She prepared to accompany him, leaving her native Bolas with regret, for she had been happy there, as said, with, her husband. She accompanied her husband, and they came, at last, to Burghley, the beauty of which greatly struck her, and they rode by it in their hunting carriage.

Her husband told her that it was a showplace, and she gladly assented to his invitation to alight and see it. They entered the gorgeous hall, and passed onward with its double fringe of stately oaks, went thro' the garden and conservatories, and finally made a tour of the mansion. At last, returning down the grand staircase, into the stately hall, around which were ranged figures in antique armor, and family portraits, of the days of Holbein and Vandyke, Reynolds, her husband asked her how she liked the place? 'Beautiful!' she exclaimed; 'Oh, Henry, what a Paradise to live and die in!' By this time a small crowd of relatives and attendants had made a circle around them. 'Sarah,' said he, as he kissed her white brow, 'I am not plain Mr. Cecil, but I am Earl of Exeter.' Then turning to the company, he said, 'This is the Countess of Exeter.'

Blanche, himself a Shropshire man, (Wem, his birthplace,) says that Roland has told this story, and adds that the surprise was too much for the peasant Countess. She fainted, and when she recovered, he says, her mind never wholly recovered its balance.

Her children were a daughter, born at Bolas, in 1792, (whose daughter wedded to Lord Charles Wellesley, second son of the Duchess of Wellington are she died,) and two sons, the eldest of whom, born in 1795, is the present Marquis. The peasant Countess died in 1797, and her disconsolate husband married a *third* wife in 1801. He was elevated to a Marquisate in 1801, and died in 1804. This is the real story of the 'Lord of Burleigh,' as narrated by Mr. Dickenson, of Bolas, as lately as 1851, when he died.

Moore's ballad, 'You Remember Ellen,' is based upon this family affair, and will be found in his Irish Melodies. It represents a certain Ellen as wedding a stranger named William, and immediately succeeding to Rosna Hall—of their entering the castle—and of William's welcoming her as Lady of Rosna Hall:

'And dearly the Lord of Rosna loves,
What William, the stranger, wo'd and wed:
And the light of bliss in these lordly groves
Shines pure as it lay in the lowly shed.'

Alfred Tennyson, in a charming ballad, which is full of music so delightful it is lyrical sweetness, has treated this subject more fully, and more poetically. He has made lover as professing to be a landscape painter, (the generally received legend,) and having wedded the village maiden, taking her far away from her birth-place. Together they visit

"Those handsome houses
Where the wealthy nobles dwell!"

She all the time sighing for

"Where the twain will spend their days.'

At last

'She saw a mansion more majestic
Than all those she saw before;
Many a gallant, gay domestic
Bow'd before him at the door,
And they speak in gentle murmur,
When they pass her in the hall,
While he treads with footsteps firmer,
Leading on from hall to hall;
And while now she wonders blindly,
Nor the meaning can divine,
Proudly turns she round and kindly,
'All of this is mine and thine?'

The announcement surprises her, (here Tennyson follows Hazlitte's account):

'But a trouble weighed upon her,
And perplexed her, night and morn,
With the burden of an honor
Unto which she was not born.
Faint she grew, and ever fainter,
As she wasted in the night,
Were once more that landscape painter
Which did win my heart from me!'

It is the story for her. Amid all the affection which she had won and the honors she enjoyed,

'So she drooped and drooped before him,
Fading slowly from his side,
Till she died. But then as her lordly husband looked at her, he said:

'Bring the dress, and put it on her,
That she wore when she was wed,'
Then her people, softly treading,
Bore to bath her body, dead,
To the room that she in wed in,
That her spirit might have fled.'

The Poor Washerwoman.

'I declare, I have half a mind to put this bed-quilt into the wash to day. It does not seem fair to go either; but I think I will send it down.'

'Why will you put it in, Mary, if it does not need to go?' asked her good old aunt, in a quiet and expressive way.

'Why, you see, aunt, we have but a small wash to-day; so small that Susan will get through by one o'clock at the latest, and I shall have to pay her the same as though she worked till night: so—'

'Stop a moment, dear,' said the old lady, gently, but earnestly and thinkt. 'Suppose you were in the situation poor Susan is obliged, you tell me, to toil over the wash tub six days out of seven, for the bare necessities of life; would you not be glad, once in a while, to get through before night, to have a few hours of daylight to labor for yourself and family; or, better still, a few hours to rest? Susan's life is a hard, hard, lot for a woman to earn a living; begrudge not the poor creature an easy day. This is the fourth day in succession she has been here on the light and plodded through the cold here and there to her customers' houses, and toiled away existence. Let her go at noon if she gets through before; but that she may have come from the sick bed of some loved one, and she counts the hours, yes, the minutes, till she can return, fearing that she may be needed to nurse the dear one, and sit down here while I tell you what one poor washerwoman endured, because her employer thought it was a pity to keep the washerwoman. And the old woman took off her glasses, and wiped away the tears that from some cause had gathered in her aged eyes, and then with a tremulous voice related the promised story:

'There never was more blithesome bridal than that of Ada Lee. None ever had a more happy husband, and anticipations of a life of unalloyed happiness. Yet, on the morning of her marriage, some of whom any woman might be proud—few, indeed, had a more fair prospect than Ada Lee.

'And for ten years there fell no shadow on her path. Her home was one of beauty and rare comfort; her husband the same kind, loving husband, as on the days of their courtship; winning laughter every year in his profession; adding new fortunes to his home, and new joys to his fireside. And besides blessing, God had given another, a little girl to stood by the bedside, its tenant a golden-haired baby boy, the image of its father, fairer and dearer than aught else earth could offer.

'But I must not dwell on these happy days; my story has to do with other ones. It was while these were in their prime, that Ada—just when the cup was sweetest, it was dashed away. A series of misfortunes and reverses occurred with startling rapidity, and left Ada and her husband penniless, and their babe. Spared to one of his father and to that, they bore a brave heart, and in a little time, at said, with, hope, and courage, strongly did they struggle, and at length began once more to see the sunlight of prosperity shine upon their home. But a little while it said, and then the shadow fell.—The husband was taken down with a fever a month upon a weary couch, languishing not only with mental and bodily pain, but oftentimes for food and nourishment. All that she could do, the wife performed with a faithful hand. She went from one shingle another, till, at length, she had worn a satin garment on her bridal day, toiled at the washtub for the scantiest living. In a dreary winter, long before light, she would rise from her husband's side, and leave the dear ones of her lowly home. Often she had to set off through the cold, deep snow, and grope her way to kitchens, which were sometimes smoky and gloomy, and toil at rubbing, rinsing, starching, not unfrequently wading knee-deep in the drifts, to hang out the clothes that from year to year had lasted them to the line. And when night came, with her scanty earnings, she would again grope through the cold and snow to her oftentimes lightless and broken home, for her husband was too sick, much of the time, to tend even to the fire or strike a light. And, O, God, the anguish of heart that she would draw near, fearing ever she would be too late! It is a fact, that for six weeks, at one time, she never saw the face of her husband or her child, save by the light, except only on the Sabbath. How glad she would have been to have had, once in a while, a small washing gathered for her!

'One dark winter morning, as she was preparing the frugal breakfast and getting everything ready before she left, her husband called her to the bed side. 'Ada,' said he, in almost a whisper, 'I want you to try and get home early to-night; be home before the light goes, do, Ada.'

'I'll try,' answered she, with a choked utterance.

'Do try, Ada. I have a strange desire to have you home early to-night. To-day is Friday; I have not seen it since Sunday. I must look upon it once again.'

'Do you feel worse?' asked she, anxiously, feeling his pulse.

'No, no, I think not; but I do want to see your face once more by sunlight. I can not wait till Sunday.'

'Gladly would she have tarried by his bedside till sunlight had stolen through their little window; but it might not be. Money was owed and must be paid to labor. She has left her husband. She reached the kitchen of her employer, and with a troubled smile walked the basket to be brought. A smile played over her wan face as she received its contents. She could get through easily by two o'clock; yes, and, if she hurried, perhaps by one; and anxiety lent new strength to her weary arms; and five minutes after the clock struck one she hung the last garment on the line, and was just about emptying the water from the tubs came in with a couple of bed-quilts, saying—

'As you have so small a wash to-day, Ada, I think you may go home yet.' After the mistress had turned her back, a cry of agony wrung from the deepest fountain of the washerwoman's heart, gushed to her lips—Smothering it, she ran out of the yard, the tub set to again, and rubbed, rinsed, and hung out. It was half-past three when she started for home, an hour too late! and the aged narrator sobbed.

'An hour too late,' continued she, after a long pause. 'Her husband was dying; yes, almost gone; and she was unable even to whisper a few words to the half frantic wife, to tell her how he had longed to look upon he face; that he could not see her then, lay in the shadow of death. One hour she pillowed his head upon her suffering heart; and then—he was at rest?

'Mary, M. Dear,' and there was a soul-touching emphasis in the aged woman's words, 'to be kind to your washerwoman; instead of striving to make her days work as long as may be, shorten them. I believe, poor women will go out to washing daily, unless their needs are pressing. No woman on her bridal day expects to labor in that way; and be sure, my niece, if she is constrained to do so, it is the last resort. That poor woman, laboring now so hard for you, has not always been a washerwoman. She has seen better days. She has passed through terrible trials too. I can read her story in her pale, sad face. Be kind to her; pay her what she asks, and let her go home as early as she can.'

'You have finished in good time to day, Susan,' said Mrs. M——, as the washer-woman came down the cellar and hood on, entered the pleasant room to get the money she had earned.

'Yes, ma'am, There; and my heart, at ease, is relieved of a heavy load, too. I was so afraid I should be kept till night, I am needed so at home.'

'Is your sickness there?' said the old aunt, kindly.

Tears gushed to the woman's eyes as she answered, 'Yes, ma'am! I left my baby home dead this morning he will be quite so to-morrow. I know it, I have seen too many times; and note but a child of nine years to attend to him. O! I must go, quickly; I need every minute.

THE EXPRESS.

ROBERT MAXWELL, Editor.

MAYSVILLE, KY.

Wednesday, June 30, 1858.

For Clerk of the Court of Appeals,

RANKIN R. REVILL,

OF OWEN COUNTY.

☞See Third Page for Local.

The State Canvass.

From all parts of this district we have received the most encouraging accounts of the success the Clerk of the Court of Appeals—Mr. Revill makes fine impression wherever he goes; and as he is thoroughly canvassing the State, we do not think there is a doubt of his election by a majority of 20,000.—There certainly is not, if our friends will only see that our full strength is polled.—This is important; and we hope *early steps* will be taken to see that every democrat votes. In counties where the local candidates have no opposition, there is danger that a full vote will not be polled. This is the danger in Bath and Morgan and the strong democratic counties. To be forewarned is to be forearmed.

A correspondent writing from Nicholas county, on the 15th, says:

"On Monday last I heard Revill speak at Carlisle. Being County Court day, there were a large number in attendance, and all were as much surprised as myself at his very able and effective manner in which he discussed the political issues of the day. I confess that I had seen so much said about him in the Know nothing papers that I was prepared to believe that, however well qualified he might be for the office of Clerk of the Court of Appeals, he could not make much of a speech. I was agreeably disappointed. He spoke for more than an hour, thoroughly discussing all the questions before the people, and most effectually vindicating the positions assumed by the democratic party. On the Kansas question, or rather on the issues growing out of the admission of that Territory, he took very decided ground, and sustained his position by the most unanswerable arguments. He is not only with the South on that subject, but on other questions, but he has no sympathy with those who assail the rights of the south, nor with those who aid and abet them. His speech gave general, I might say universal, satisfaction, and I think he will get a majority of at least one hundred here. It may be larger than that. We think here that he will be elected by 15,000 or 20,000."

From Owingsville, a reliable gentleman writes us as follows:

"Revill spoke here on Thursday to a large and intelligent audience. He made a very fine impression. His manners are frank and agreeable. He mixes well with the people. He seems to have all the elements of popularity. He is a self made man and the people love to honor him. He looks just like I think a Clerk of the Court of Appeals ought to look. He is a plain, unassuming gentleman, and will run well and ought to run well. He made a good speech. He is evidently well posted in politics. He spoke nearly an hour, and every body was well pleased with him. He taken a decided ground on all the questions of the day. He dont dodge anything, but speaks out about every thing. His majority in this county will be 600 or 800."

A letter from Oak Woods, Fleming county, says:

"I had the good fortune to hear Revill speak, at Flemingsburg, on Saturday. He is a pleasant and beautiful speaker indeed, and must make troops of friends wherever he goes. Everybody appeared both surprised and pleased, and everybody I heard speak of it seemed well satisfied with it.—He made a very fine impression, as a speaker and as a gentleman. He has been in eighty counties and made speeches in them all, and seems to be no doubt of his election. He says the democrats wherever he has been are almost all in favor of the admission of Kansas—he does not think that one half of the know nothings sustain Crittenden and Marshall."

A private letter from Clarksburg, concludes as follows:

"Revill made a fine speech here on Monday, which gave great satisfaction to the democrats. He is an agreeable and very pleasant gentleman, and is a much better speaker than we expected. This county will give him a handsome majority."

We hope our friends in other counties will keep us advised of Revill's prospects, and of every thing else that may be interesting to us in connexion with the pending canvass.

☞JOHN G. DAVIS, formerly a reliable and able democrat, has represented the 7th Indiana district in Congress for many years. He spoutaneized last winter, and joined the black republicans in their warfare upon the "non-intervention" and "popular sovereignty" principles of the Cincinnati platform. He idle he has been very properly discarded by the democracy of his district, who, at a convention held in Terre Haute, on the 22nd, nominated Henry Secrest, a Lecompton man, for congress, he having received a decided majority on the first ballot. Mr. Davis was present at the convention, but he received only a few votes; and resolutions introduced by blackleaks endorsing Douglass and Davis were overwhelmingly voted down. The democracy of Indiana are "all right."

☞Hon. J. C. Mason was in Cincinnati a few days since on his return from Washington. He went direct from Cincinnati to his Iron Furnace in Estill county, where he will spend a short time in attending to his business, which requires his attention. His course in Congress is creditable to himself and gives great satisfaction to his constituents, who are active and effective and vigilant, and he will receive the merited welcome: "Well done thou good and faithful servant."

☞The only 'impropriety' we see in our reference to the conduct of Humphrey Marshall in tendering to Lew. Campbell a public dinner, is, that it imposes upon many amiable gentlemen in the know nothing ranks, whose sense of 'propriety' revolts at the act, the necessity of sustaining that for which they can offer no excuse and which they do not approve, or of condemning the dinner to one whose white mantle is considered by their party. This may not be improper in us, but we admit that it is cruel.

☞Col. W. W. Stapp, of Frankfort, has been nominated in council to Permanent Clerk, Stapp is one of the best democrats in the Union, and the appointment he has received is emphatically the "reward of merit." Years of faithful and effective but unrequited service have conferred on him the gratitude of his friends, all of whom will be delighted at his good fortune, for we learn the office is remunerative and desirable.

The Know Nothings.

The Eagle and the Sentinel.

The idea of the Eagle is regarding party fealty so most sickeningly sweet. When Weedon was a candidate for a seat in Congress, and was a candidate for Sheriff of Mason county, notwithstanding it then knew that he was not the nominee of its party, that paper declared that in the contest between him and Baldwin, it "*felt for fairly interest*"; now, without any reason for doing so more than it then had, it denounces him for attempting to "distract and ruin" the American party, and proclaims that loyalty to party interests requires every member of that order to vote for Baldwin. It professes to be unable to understand how Weedon can be an independent candidate; and as he is not the 'American' candidate, it insists that he ceases to be democratic candidate. The Eagle's ethics is a mystery to the Eagle. It don't know what kind of a candidate he is. It admits that he is an accomplished gentleman and an honest man; but it can't imagine what kind of a candidate he is. Well, it ought to love mystery, as it is the organ of those whose mid-night councils were held in secret places, and whose mysterious movements attracted the attention of the whole country; but, as no good resulted from these movements, and, on the contrary, much injury to the interests and reputation of the country was produced by them, it is, perhaps, justifiable in suspecting everything which it does not understand. It is for this reason, we suppose, that it entertains such a dread of "locofoco tricks." It desires, however, to be enlightened, and we feel not a little flattered by its application to us for the needed information. If our neighbor will promise to apply to us whenever he does not perfectly understand any subject which he may have under consideration, we will promise to keep him out of a great deal of trouble. We are glad he has commenced by requesting to be informed in regard to Weedon's position as candidate for Sheriff. It is evident that he knows nothing about it, though his relations to the public require that he should be thoroughly informed in regard to it. But, while the object is laudable and praiseworthy, we are sorry to say, he does not seek it in a proper spirit or manner. He does not ask for information by saying that he would be *pleased* to learn such and such facts, as he ought to do; but he *demands* it, and insists that shall be given in the form of categorical answers to certain questions. We have no objection to giving him the desired information, and will promise to give him such an answer to his questions as he desires, if he will agree to answer a few questions we wish to ask him—not because we don't know how he would answer, but because we want the public to know. Will our neighbor agree to that?—If he don't, he can't complain.

But about the Sheriff. It seems that the members of the know nothing party have not been *permitted* to become candidates for office at their pleasure. No member of that party, it is understood, can be a candidate without the consent of his brethren; he must be "brought out." Nor are the brethren *allowed* to vote for any other than the regularly nominated candidates of their party, under peril of excommunication. It matters not under what circumstances the offence may be committed, the "American" who fails to vote for the "regular nominees" is to be driven in disgrace from the councils of the faithful. It is an unpardonable sin, and the "American" who indicates an intention to vote for some other friend, with whom he has been intimate and whose interests he wishes to promote, but who is not a "regular nominee," is to be dragooned into obedience to the behests of a majority of his order, even though that should conflict with his interests, his wishes, or his judgement.

Weedon, we understand, *announced himself* as an independent candidate, and is running as such. He was not 'brought out' by the 'democratic central committee,' nor by the members of that committee; and the Eagle says he is not the candidate of the know nothings; and, as he was not nominated by any convention, or at any public meeting, he must necessarily occupy the position he claims. This certainly looks reasonable enough, and is perfectly clear to the public, but to the Eagle it is altogether inexplicable. It cannot understand how any one can have what it considers the impudence to become a candidate without having first obtained permission of some convention. It is determined that no 'American' shall vote for Weedon, or for any other candidate for whom some democrat may vote; for that, after all, is the only objection it makes to him. And yet it assumes the Express for not having more respect for the intelligence of the people! Fie! Fie!

Weedon was not nominated by a democratic convention, a Lecompton meeting, or the democratic county committee; but democrats claim the right to vote for whoever they please, and we neither possess the power nor claim the right to control their votes, as the Eagle does of its party. If Allen vote for Weedon, they vote for a gentleman whose 'character and standing' is strongly endorsed by the Eagle. If they choose to vote for Baldwin or McKay, or for any other person who may be before the people, no power with which we are acquainted claims the right to inflict upon them the pains and penalties of excommunication.

We have not written this in defence of Weedon; but because the Eagle was attempting to use us to promote the interests of Baldwin. With the contest between these gentlemen, or with the controversy between Weedon and the Eagle, we have nothing to do; and if our neighbor has no better opinion of the members of the 'American' party than to suppose that it can influence their votes by assuming that ourself or some other democrat will vote for or against this or that candidate, it has less respect for their intelligence and patriotism than we have: if it should succeed in its attempt to do this, its opinion of them, no matter how bad it may be, will be justified.

☞We have been shown by Mr. J. Ohn C. Snyder, the agent for this county, some new and valuable works for which he is soliciting subscriptions. The work is entitled "Men of the Times" of the "British Empire in India and the East," which will be delivered in numbers or bound as may be preferred. Mr. Snyder will fill all orders for works which have been submitted for and only portions of them received in consequence of the failure of the agent to deliver the balance, which he will do on his return to Court. He may be seen at Parker Home or addressed through the Post Office.

Democratic Nominations.

A portion of the abolitionists who are to compose the "People's Party of the Union" have set to work to secure the nomination of J. J. Crittenden for the Presidency in 1860, as a reward for his services during the last session of Congress. Should their efforts be successful, and their successes will be in election to that high position, it would be a compensation for the sacrifice he made in deserting the South, and siding its enemies in their attacks upon the rights of the slaveholding States. No honors or emoluments could have restored the good name of Benedict Arnold. But John J. Crittenden, the representative of proud old Kentucky in the highest deliberative body in the world, and with talents, reputation and position second to second to any member of that body, played 'second fiddle' to the black republican conspirators; and the humiliating position in which he placed himself will not be made tolerable by the confidence of his new friends, or the rewards they have to bestow upon their faithful leaders. Others are to be the recipients of the hard-earned rewards of his course.—Seward and Chase will be Lincoln's advisers; black republicans for a longer term than Crittenden has acted with them; and they must have the first fruits of his labors in their behalf. His friends, who blindly followed him into his new party, with the expectation of seeing him promoted to its acknowledged leadership and elevated to the highest office in the gift of the people, will have their trouble for their pains—nothing more. Their attempts to get upon enthusiastic Crittenden feeling throughout the country, are simply ridiculous failures; and the sooner discontinued, the better it will be for his reputation and for their own credit. The sooner head his acts are permitted to be forgotten, the better for him.

Extensive preparations had been made to receive Mr. Crittenden at Cincinnati, on his return from Congress; but, notwithstanding the black republicans were invoked to turn out in honor of one who had represented rather the sentiment of Ohio than of Kentucky in the Senate, and in spite of the extraordinary efforts of the few Americans in that city to get up a respectable demonstration, the whole thing seems to have been rather a tame affair. In Covington and Newport combined—in these cities an *avowed* black republican daily paper is published—the turnout to meet him seems to have been rather imposing; but at other places on his route home he met 'cold comfort.' A few personal friends, who accompanied him, got up a buzza in his behalf at Paris and Lexington, but in vain. At the latter place the very small procession by which he was escorted from the cars to the city is described as being more like a funeral cortege than any thing else. Mr. Crittenden seems to have been satisfied with these 'enthusiastic receptions,' and slipped over to Frankfort sooner than he was expected, thought he knew, and was making preparations to receive him there at a period only a few hours later than his unannounced arrival. Louisville did the best it could to testify the regard of its citizens for the 'distinguished Senator.' True, that wasn't much, but it showed a willing spirit. Three know nothings of that city were in Cincinnati, and they held a meeting of themselves and passed very strong resolutions endorsing Crittenden's course, and ordered them to be published; and this was better than some other places, for they were as expressive of the feelings of the people, without attracting so much attention.

If any body was so unsophisticated as to suppose that the people of this State would endorse the position taken by Crittenden in the last Senate, on the question of the admission of Kansas, these attempted demonstrations will undeceive their error. Mr. Thompson, who *did* represent truly the people of Kentucky on this question, was permitted to go home without receiving from his party frien is any of the opprobrious compliments which have been paid his colleague; but he has the proud satisfaction of *knowing* that his course is approved by his constituents, and that these attempts fail to accomplish the object for which they were intended.

Tom Corwin is the man who hoped the Mexicans would welcome 'with bloody hands to hospitable graves' the gallant soldiers of the American army. He is the man who voted for Fremont for President in 1856.—He is also the man who made the welcoming speech in behalf of Ohio black republicans, to J. J. Crittenden.—*Yeoman.*

☞The Eagle thinks our article in regard to Humphry Marshall, to which we allude in the subjoined paragraph, was too severe "to go too far" in our "proscription of men because they happen to differ with our political sentiments." And this from the organ of those who have "sworn" to proscribe all who worship the God of their fathers at a different altar, or who first drew the breath of life upon a different soil! But we proscribe none because they differ with us, either in politics or religion. Our faith is liberal, our spirit tolerant; and we wish all to enjoy the greatest liberty of opinion or of conscience. Mr. Marshall is a public man, the act we criticised was a tender of a public dinner to a public man, in consideration of his public services; and our duty as an honest and independent journalist requires us to deal with such men and such acts whenever we think the public interests require it. With the private acts of Marshall and Campbell we have nothing to do, and we care nothing about them; but the public acts of both are public property, and our neighbor cannot successfully defend them.

A Handsome Compliment.

Vice President BRECKINRIDGE has written a gentlemanly letter from Cincinnati, in answer of the dignity, ability and impartiality with which he presided over the Senate during the late session of Congress. On leaving the chair, according to custom, on the day of the adjournment, a highly complimentary resolution was offered by Senator SEWARD to the Vice President, and unanimously adopted by the body.

The truth is Maj. BRECKINRIDGE is every inch a man—a brilliant statesman, an eloquent orator and an accomplished gentleman—and wherever personally known, will take a first hold on the affections of the people. The time, we apprehend, is not very far distant when the Democracy of the country will elevate him to yet higher honors of the Republic. Hailing from one of the great south western States, a Statesman and a patriot, and occupying a prominent position before the whole country, we know of no man better calculated to excite the enthusiasm or the masses and rally the Democracy around his standard, should he at any time hereafter be a candidate for the Presidency.—*Lancaster (Pa) Intelligencer.*

Democratic Nominations.

Every democrat in the county must regret that an unfortunate error in arranging his appointments prevented this gentleman from addressing them, on the political topics of the day, and particularly upon the issues involved in the present canvass in Kentucky. We regrets it, too, because it is the duty of every democrat in this State which he will miss. His appointments for Northern Kentucky were made for him by his friends in Owen, and published while he was in the lower part of the State; and it was not discovered that Mason was omitted in the published list until it was too late to correct it. He wrote us upon the subject immediately after his arrival at home, but it was too late to make any change that would enable him to speak here. The appointments of some of the other counties were not such as he would have made, and he changed them as much as possible.

We regret that Mr. Revill did not get here, because, from the disparaging manner in which the know nothing press are accustomed to speak of his opponent, a prejudice has been raised upon the public mind, to some extent, which does him great injustice, and which is removed wherever he speaks.

Mr. Revill is not only a good clerk, a good democrat, and an honest and industrious man, but he is, also, an accomplished and educated gentleman, a first-rate lawyer, a well versed politician, and a respectable orator. He is frank, independent and bold; he dodges no issue, and evades no question; and wherever he goes he proves himself a worthy standard bearer of a great party.

He is one of the people. A self made man, all his sympathies and feelings are with the masses. Their interests are his interests, and his triumph will be their triumph. He is a representative of a party which never has been the peculiar guardian of the rights and interests of *the people*, and which, by its reliance upon the patriotism and intelligence of the masses, has kept possession of the government almost from its foundation, and by which the country has been made great and powerful.

It requires no fulsome eulogy to commend him to the people. His record is invulnerable, his private character, unimpeachable, and his qualifications, undoubted. He will make a good and faithful officer, not only because he is qualified for the place, but because he is an industrious man, and is faithful to all his obligations. He has never neglected a public duty, and will never fail to discharge one. We do not know one man in this State who is better qualified for the place for which he is a candidate, than Rankin R. Revill. We do not believe there is a man in the State who would make a better Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

☞Our neighbor complains that we garbled the extracts from the Eagle, which we made, under the head of "Consistency," in last week's Express; and intimates that we intentionally omitted portions of its article which would have directly refuted the allegations we were attempting to sustain. This is a serious charge, and if we were guilty of anything of that kind, our neighbor just place for which he is a candidate, than Rankin R. Revill. We do not believe there is a man in the State who would make a better Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

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Cross Questions.

We dont know that it is worth while to do so, but we will ask our neighbor a few questions, and will be obliged for an answer, which he may give in any manner he pleases:

1. Was the proposition to admit Kansas into the Union as a slave State, as recommended in the annual message of the President, "infamous," "villainous," and "outrageous?"

2. Were all who were in favor of the admission of Kansas, supporting it, "with a full knowledge of the manner in which that rascally" proposition had been made and defended?

3. Were the know nothings of Kentucky, who were in favor of the admission of that Territory with the Constitution formed by its own people, "knowingly" favoring an "infamous" measure?

4. Should the people of Kentucky, and particularly of Mason County, vote for any one for any office, who in this manner *'knowingly'* "aided and abetted" the administration in its attempt to pass an measure to which the Eagle has applied all these epithets?

5. Should the know nothings of Kentucky act in concert with those who thus advocated that "swindle?"

6. Is it authorised that the "American" Convention held in this City on the 8th of March last, in endorsing the position of the Eagle on the Kansas question, intended to sustain that "infamous" measure? It was adopted under the Lecompton Constitution was "infamous," and that those who were in favor of that measure knew it was a "swindle?"

7. If so, can those who were in favor of it, and who were in favor of that measure, vote for those who stand upon and endorse the resolutions adopted by it, without a sacrifice of their self respect and of that of the community?

There are other questions we would like to ask our neighbor, but fear we would be considered troublesome, we will postpone them until another time. We will not, as our neighbor did, demand a categorical reply to all of the above; but if our neighbor, in the position of the public, we hope he will find it both agreeable and profitable to give an early and direct reply to them, choosing any form that may best please him to do so. We ask them, because we think information upon these points is necessary to a proper understanding of the issues in this County and throughout the State in the pending canvass. In another column our neighbor will find a direct reply to his interrogatories of last week, which we think is the less excused to the fanatical notions on the subject of slavery that understanded either in the North or South."

This, taken with the extracts given last week, fully sustains every allegation we made, and entirely vindicates us from the charge our neighbor unthoughtedly preferred against us.

We have alluded to this at length for two reasons: first, because we never make a charge which we are not prepared to sustain; and, secondly, because the course of the Eagle indicates clearly the uncertain, inconsistent, vacillating and doubtful position of the leaders of the know nothing party.

☞Capt Turpin, of New York, has been appointed Minister to Venezuela. He is merly lived in this state, and, we believe, commanded the Montgomery county volunteers in the Mexican war.

R. R. Revill.

☞A few weeks since we commented in such terms as we thought proper on Humphrey Marshall's course in Congress, and particularly on the fact that he and Blood of Maryland had joined four or five black republicans in offering a public dinner to Lew Campbell of Ohio. Campbell is an able, but utterly reckless and unscrupulous, black republican; and the House had just expelled him from his seat, declaring, by that vote, that the allegations of the contestant, to the effect that his election was secured by the votes of free negroes, were true. We thought it passing strange, that of all the members of Congress, Marshall should find this man only worthy of a public dinner and of public assurances of high regard.

We thought Marshall's conduct in this as humiliating to the people of Kentucky as we believed it disgraceful to himself. Our strictures were not as severe as the occasion demanded, only because we could command no language sufficiently strong to express our detestation of the action under consideration. We felt no pleasure in inflicting the article; and apologizes for its unkindness by saying that it must have crept into print without our approval.

We are prepared to justify all of which our neighbor complains; but did we allow *anything* to "creep" into our editorial columns which we did not approve, we would be guilty of an offence against our readers for which no sufficient apology could be offered. As we not only approve, but *write*, every thing appearing as editorial in the Express, this implied charge can have no foundation whatever.

As we predicted, the Eagle sustains Marshall in this act, as it has throughout his warfare upon the South in the last Congress; and to do so, it puts a construction upon the letter of himself and others to Campbell, which ever been the peculiar guardian of the rights and interests of *the people*, and which, by its reliance upon the patriotism and intelligence of the masses, has kept possession of the government almost from its foundation, and by which the country has been made great and powerful.

It requires no fulsome eulogy to commend him to the people. His record is invulnerable, his private character, unimpeachable, and his qualifications, undoubted. He will make a good and faithful officer, not only because he is qualified for the place, but because he is an industrious man, and is faithful to all his obligations. He has never neglected a public duty, and will never fail to discharge one. We do not know one man in this State who is better qualified for the

For the Express.

MR. EDITOR:

To system at length of that excellent Seminary the "Maysville Baptist Institute," and the peculiar advantages that it possesses, would be no short task; yet upon the present occasion I must attempt it in behalf of a seminary, of learning that so justly merits the public praise.

The Declamations of the young gentlemen were delivered in that superior style of articulation and gesture, which excited the admiration of the audience present upon each day of their exhibition. They convinced all that Oratory, that great essential to greatness, that arrangement of one's ideas in such regular, perfect order, that with the power of choosing that which he is addressed, he issuabled with fluency of speech, to present his views in such clear and logical style, that must not only fall pleasantly upon the ear, but must be easily understood and convincing to all who hear him, had not been forgotten by the Preceptors, but a power of expression was instilled into each that held the audience spell bound.

The Essays of the young ladies were indeed excellent, not only in composition, but in reading was superior to any I have listened to. The clear, distinct manner in which every word was spoken, enabled every one to understand the reading of their essays. The purity and superiority of thought of many of them, made them deeply interesting, and aroused emotions the most pleasant. At one time, the mind would be compelled to soar with the bright imagination of the fair writers to the celestial regions all studded with beautiful existences constantly irradiating their resplendent lights, and with them gaze upon the mysteries of God's creation, or ramble with them among the beauteous works of the Deity; then again, they descended to earth and wander by some stream that sends its limpid waters through the vale, and enjoy the pleasure of some fairy scene. One only will feel the sensations of a scene so thrilling but true, such was the spell that their fruitful genius threw around the minds of the audience.

The reading of the "Star of the Institute" by Miss Henrietta Tureman, must be mentioned as one of the interesting features of occasion, as that little "school room gem" is ably edited by the young ladies of the Institute, and contained many rich gems of thought and was received with great applause.

The class of younger pupils in History, certainly exhibited their proficiency in that interesting and important study; and the alacrity with which they responded to every question propounded to them, evinced that they had been taught by their amiable and accomplished teacher, Mrs. E. S. Hodges, the necessity and importance of storing the mind with facts found on History's pages, and that she had impressed upon them the cultivation of that active, inquiring spirit of mind, which seek for information from every source that comes within its reach.

There were several colloquys by the pupils, both in French and English, which were quite interesting. There were also many other classes which were examined that deserve notice, such as Botany, Natural Philosophy, &c., but these must be passed by in this hurried notice.

But, Mr. Editor, what could have been the cause of such active, inquiring spirit of the 'Union?' What could have been better arranged? So truthfully was the increase of the strength of our nation, and the love of country that bind us together as a nation, presented upon this occasion, that a thrill of patriotism pervaded every bosom. The representative of each State represented by so many young ladies, starting out "a weak yet resolute band," presenting to the world that patriotism and love of justice that has excited the wonder and admiration, together with the admission of each new State, represented by a young lady, in regular succession until the thirty-one were assembled, arrayed in spotless white, in one grand circle, was so truly grand, so noble, so patriotic, that often did grateful sentiment escape from those present, as expressive of their feelings. The effect produced so magically, was but increased by the soul stirring strains of the "Star Spangled Banner," as sung by that happy group.

The advancement of the scholars in music, both vocal and instrumental, was perceptible, and gave a fair specimen of the ability of their teacher, Prof. R. Albert and Mrs. Mullins.

What an advantage this community has with such an institution is its midst! It is not necessary to speak of the qualification of the Principal, Miss J. R. Parke, and her assistants, as a long experience, together with the proficiency of its pupils, has established upon various occasions in our citizens, all prove the ability of them to impart instruction of that higher order, in such superior style, as to make this institution so popular as it is, and the meritorious of that patronage that has been extended to it. It is there that the young may learn to drink deeply of the fountain of knowledge, that it may be exhibited in the scale of human happiness and usefulness, and become bright and shining ornaments of our Country. Most Respectfully,

June 21, '58. ANTIS EDUCATIONIS.

For the Express.

Upon the 11th day of the June Term, 1858, of the Lewis Circuit Court, Hon. E. C. PHISTER, presiding, the following, to wit: W. H. AINSWORTH moved the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That the meeting of the Lewis Bar have heard with much regret of the death of ADAM BEATTY, of Mason County.

Resolved, That we deem, for so many years associated with the cause of jurisprudence, in this Commonwealth, as Judge, by a life of unfeigned, from professional, public and private honor, and by great diligence and fidelity according a vigilant attention, not before the Profession as example worthy of emulation, was distinguished honor for rectitude, and for the obedience to which he gave the best years of his life, and full of years, died possessing the esteem of the Bar and his fellow citizens.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the records of this Court, communicated by the Clerk to the venerable widow of the deceased, and published in the Maysville Newspapers.

J. W. ALLEN, and F. T. FRALEY, Esq., seconded the resolutions, and they were unanimously adopted.

Attest.

GEO. T. HALBERT, *Clerk*

Lewis Circuit Court.

UNION TICKET FOR MASON COUNTY.

Judge of the County Court,

REUBEN 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.

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

☞We are authorized to announce THOMAS J. ATCHESON as a candidate for the office of Assessor of Fleming county.

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

☞We are authorized to announce THOMAS P. DUDLEY, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of 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 JAMES M. BOWMAN as a candidate for Jailor of Fleming County at the ensuing August election.

☞We are authorized to announce H. B. TAYLOR as a candidate for Clerk of the County Court of Fleming county.

☞A few days ago, a Mr. Ashby, of Mason, was thrown from a buggy and killed.

☞Cholera is prevailing in Cincinnati.

☞Hon. Lewis Cass, is expected home from Europe in a few days.

☞Hon. Jno. Cochrane, has been appointed Collector of the Port of New York

THE EXPRESS.

MAYSVILLE, JUNE 20, 1858.

Local Items, &c.

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

Maysville Chapter, No. 4, over the Hall in the Court House, on the 1st Monday in each month.

Confidence Lodge, No. 69, at the same place, 1st Monday in each month.

Mason Lodge, U. D., at the same place, on the 3d Monday in each month.

Odd Fellows' Regular Meetings.

Flower Encampment, No. 3, meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, Sutton street, on the 1st and 3d Monday in each month.

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

Maysville Lodge, No. 97, at the same place, every Wednesday night.

FOR JOB PRINTING,

GO TO THE

EXPRESS OFFICE!

☞ Aaron Wilson, a man of color—free, we believe—died on Monday, near the African church, from sun stroke. It is the first case of this kind that has occurred here this season.

☞ Our popular friend, C. F. Durrt, has recently had an extensive addition to his large Stock of Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware; and, like a wise man, he advertises them—Durrt has now a magnificent stock of goods, of new styles and excellent quality, and sells them low. Every body will read his large advertisement; and, having read that, they will know what to do when they want anything in his line.

☞ The agent for this county has laid upon our table a copy of the "Speeches and Writings of Thomas F. Marshall," which has just been issued in excellent style by Applegate & Co., of Cincinnati. Kentuckians are all familiar with the oratorical powers of Mr. Marshall; but this book gives us a better opinion of his talents and substantial acquirements than we have hitherto entertained. Some of the papers reproduced in this work are valuable alike to the public—men and the general reader; and all are interesting. It meets with a ready sale. Mr. Lloyd, the agent, is a well known and an eminently worthy man; and we hope he will be as successful as he could wish in procuring subscriptions for this work. The books will be for sale at the Drug Store of Beaton, Sharpe & Co., on Sutton Street; and they can be obtained there at all times, at the regular subscription price.

☞ We are pleased to announce, that the Thespians have secured the City Hall and will give there one of their most interesting entertainments on Saturday night next. This company is composed entirely of our most respectable and talented young men; and their exhibitions are always chaste, elegant, interesting and instructive. On this occasion, the whole strength of the company will be out; and the public may expect a performance at once creditable to the actors and pleasing to the audience. Schiller's great play of "The Robbers" will be put upon the boards in first rate style; and the characters will be sustained by those who are fully competent to faithfully represent them. The hall will be tastefully decorated; and an excellent band of music will add to the success of the evening.

Examination.—The examination of the pupils of Messrs. Rand & Richeson's Seminary was the incident of last week. This school is one of the oldest in the state, and among the best and most prosperous. The principals are admirably qualified for their responsible and arduous position; and their corps of assistants are thoroughly competent to most satisfactorily discharge their respective duties. During the past session the number of scholars has been larger than heretofore; and the public examination last week demonstrated that the Institution yet merits the reputation acquired by years of undoubted success; and the interest manifested by the public during these interesting exercises clearly indicates a prosperous future.

Not having had it in our power to attend these examinations, which were protracted through several days, we cannot refer in special terms to any portion of the exercises; but we learn from those who were present, that they were of the most satisfactory character, and not less creditable to the school than pleasing to its patrons. During one day, the Union House was crowded by the patrons of the school and the friends of education; and all who were present unite in bestowing high praise upon teachers and scholars, and all agree that the school is one of which the city is justly proud.

The examination was concluded by an address from W. P. Conwell, Esq., which we have heard spoken of as appropriate, instructive, elaborate and eloquent.

The Same Old Story.—Our readers will remember the circumstances of the hasty marriage of a widower to a young lady of half his years and equal indiscretion, at the Genessee House, on the 15th of April. They made a little ado about it, and were subsequently introduced, and were married the same evening. A match-making woman—one of the most detestable varieties of the human species—was at the bottom of the affair. We have was possible between the parties, for there had been no opportunity for that mutual intercourse of hearts, thought, and feeling and aspiration out of which this sacred emotion alone can spring. We learn from the Commercial that "last week the disposition of the bridegroom was so great to make a visit some distance from her home, but carefully packed up her effects and left her husband forever, having gone west with a relative."

This is no more than might have been expected; and if the sad experience of this sorrowing, suffering bride would warn other women against the fatal discontent or misery can rationally grow out of such alliances, it would not be in vain that this paragraph is written.—*Buffalo Courier.*

☞ There are now four hundred and eight convicts in the Indiana State Prison. The warden finds it very difficult to find accommodations for all of them. It will be necessary either to greatly enlarge the present Prison or build a new one.

☞ Congress, at the last session, passed an act increasing the pension of General Henry R. Kent, of Kentucky. General Kent was in every battle from Fort Cross to the City of Mexico, and was wounded a number of times. The Lexingtonian of Kentucky informed him on complimenting over his gallantry. It was most worthily bestowed.

A Freedom Murder Discovered.—The murder of a Mrs. Harding, of Nelson, Michigan, was discovered by the Coroner of that State, a few days after. She had, some two years ago, given offence to some of her neighbors, one of whom, named Dillon, had and he with having insulted her. Having collected together several of his neighbors, Dillon and they proceeded to the house of Mrs. Harding, took her out of her bed, stripped and flogged her, and then burnt her house to the ground. For this act they were arrested, and having forfeited their bail-money, and delayed their trial, the—which was for burglary and arson—for some time, the matter was fairly settled by the payment of $600 on the part of the defendants. There the matter rested for the time being, and the Hardings moved away and settled in Napoleon, Jackson County.

Not a little time elapsed Mrs. Harding came back to Barry County to visit her relatives residing there. About two weeks since she determined upon going home. Preparatory to doing so she had occasion to visit a post-office a mile or two distant, and started in the morning for that purpo. Stopping at the house of a neighbor, she said that she desired to see John Dillon in regard to affairs which inclosed a half-acre lot in which her child was buried, from which he had taken and carried away some rails. At this time Dillon passed by the house, and she joined him, and the two walked into a dense piece of woods, on their way to the post-office. Having arrived at the center of the woods he knocked her down with a club, dragged her into the woods, and left her no less than sixteen times. He then threw her body into a cavity in the ground, caused by the upturning of the roots of a tree, and threw a log upon it, together with some bark and other materials calculated to conceal it. In the course of a few weeks a suspicion arose—her husband not having heard of her—and, as the two had been seen together the last time entering the woods, search was instituted by the people, who scoured the woods effectually, and on the second day found the body in the same position as it had been left in by the murderer. One leg and an arm were uncovered in the rubbish, but the body was untouched. Dillon, when he heard of search being made, got alarmed and made off, but he was caught and is now in jail awaiting his trial and the gallows.

Murder by Wire.—The Providence (R. I.) Journal says that Mr. John Harper, who resided on Valley street, Providence, was killed by his wife on Thursday morning about 8 o'clock. She had been an intemperate woman, and her husband has sometimes been provoked to drink by her example and bad treatment. The case was a singular one. The cause of his death was a stone which his wife threw at him, hitting him behind the right ear and with so little violence as to make scarcely a discoloration of the skin. He walked several yards afterwards and fell dead.

Diseases and "Doctors' Stuff"—The only true Remedies.

If we look at the formidable list of human ailments, we wonder that men live; if at the still longer list of medicines, we wonder that they die. But the truth is, that disease too often requires its worst terms from the mistakenness, that ordinary medicines are in most cases powerless if not pernicious. Thanks, however, to the discovery of the great Scotch Physician, Dr. Hobock, a brighter prospect has opened for the sick. His Pills and Blood Purifier, are producing astonishing results. They are not palliatives, but obliterants of disease. Their direct influence reaches the poisonous germs of all maladies in the blood. They are restorative as well as purifying—sustaining the strength of the patient, while they extinguish the complaint. Compounded of rare herbs, transmitted from Scandinavia, by the doctor's agents in that Hyperborean region, they are unlike any other preparation before the world in their medicinal properties. In Dyspepsia, Epileptic fits, Scrofula, Skin diseases, and Fever and Ague, as well as in the prevalent forms of Bowel complaint and affections of the Liver, their curative action is as certain as the effect of water upon flame. We confidend his advertisement to the earnest attention of invalids. [3d-1m

"THE ELIXIR,"

Prepared by Dr. JAS. WILLIAMS, for the cure of DYSPEPSY, and nothing but DYSPEPSY (as is mentioned in another column), has, by its own merits, obtained for itself so high a reputation in Philadelphia, that Physicians acquainted with its composition are using it themselves and prescribing it to their patients, convinced, by observation, of its great efficacy in restoring the digestive and digestive organs to healthy function. Numerous cases of Dyspepsy, of the most aggravated character, which were abandoned as incurable by some of the Medical Faculty, have, by the use of this Elixir, been restored to perfect health, as testimonial certificates testify. [may 19, 1858-3m

MAYSVILLE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY R. H. NEWELL & CO.

TUESDAY, June 29, 1858.

Hemp—$4.
Flour—$4 00@$4 50 per. bbl.
Bacon—Shoulders 6c; Hams 8c; Sides 8c.
Keg Lard—9c. per pound.
Leaf Tobacco—5 to 6c.
Corn—New 30@40c, in ear, per. bu.
Oats—30@33 cts. per. bush.
Wheat—80@75c. for Red & White.
Barley—30 to 45 cts. per. bush.
Mustard Seed—4cts. per pound.
Flax Seed—75 to 80cts. per bushel.
Hemp Seed—55cts. per bushel.
Sugar—8c. in hhds, 8¼@9c in bbls.
Salt—25cts per bushel.
Nails—$3 75 for 8d 10d and 20d.
Whisky—Rectified, 19 cts. Bourbon 50@$2 50
Molasses—37½c. in bu. and 42½c in hf. bbls.
Coffee—11½@12½ cts.
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 20@22cts.
Soap—6 cents per pound.
Starch—6 cents per pound,
Cream Cheese—11 to 12½ cents per pound.
Cotton Yarns—500 11; 600 10c; 700 9½c; 800, 900 and 1000, 9c.

Cincinnati Market.

Monday Morning, June 28.

Flour—The market is without any new feature. The trade drags heavily, there being no demand except from local dealers, who buy very sparingly. The sales include 600 brls. extra at $3 75, $4 @$4 25 and $4, and 50 do. for family and fancy at $5 50 and 50 do. for family and fancy at $5 50 and 50 do. for family and fancy at $5 50

THE EXPRESS

SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1858.

[illegible]

Happy birds warbling,
Pleasant odors exhaling,
Pleasant sounds stealing,
Forest trees are waving,
Bright streams, sparkling,
In the winds, which fan them playing,
Yet, poor mortals, sighing,
Sighing, for what they know not!
Sighing, for what they know not!
Yet on these bounds, sighing,
Let us crown each rising care.

Then nature, all smiling,
Will, at time to all calling,
Give us spring, good and great;
We will, then, enjoying,
Not in sex sighing,
To bright fortune, your dark fate.

WEWASSON.

The Kansas Election—Instructions from the Administration to Gov. Denver.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 7, 1858.

J. W. DENVER, Esq., Secretary
of the Territory of Kansas, Lecompton.

SIR: I transmit to you a copy of the act of Congress approved on the 4th inst., "for the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union." Your duties under this act are of the most delicate and important character, but have already been distinctly defined by the act itself.

After stating the main provisions of the act, it continues:

Under the second section of the act, yourself, the district attorney, the secretary of the Territory, the president of the council, and the speaker of the house of representatives, are constituted a board of commissioners to conduct this important election. The President has entire confidence that, so far as in you lies, the election will be fairly and properly conducted. Your powers and your duties are sufficiently pointed out by the act, and by your oath of office. Nothing, it is sincerely to be desired that the five commissioners should entire concert in all the proceedings. The President, above all things, desires that the election shall be the fair result of the popular will on this important question; and that any person who may attempt to commit the frauds punishable under the act, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law. It is to be hoped that the people of Kansas, relieved from all outside influence, may be left to decide the question for themselves, whether they will immediately come into the Union under the provisions of the act of last session, or remain in a territorial condition until their population be equal to the number required for a representative to Congress.

Enclosed herewith you will receive four copies of the act referred to; one of which you will send to each of the commissioners named in the act, in order that they may be properly informed of their designation.

At the same time, you will provide for an early meeting of the commissioners, so that the election required by the act may take place without unnecessary delay; and that all suitable arrangements may be made for this purpose. The President earnestly hopes that these arrangements may be successful in securing a free and fair election, and that at the present important crisis the peace of the Territory may not be interrupted.

The act for the admission of Kansas ought to be extensively circulated among the people, because the question to be decided by them is one of vast importance, and may involve the welfare and prosperity of this Territory for a long period of years. For this reason, while the act very properly prescribes that the day of election shall be fixed at a period after the proclamation is to consist with the notice thereof to the people, the intervening period ought to be sufficiently long to enable them to understand and understand the question in all its bearings and consequences. I will have ten thousand copies of the act printed in this city, and forwarded to you for immediate circulation.

You will not probably convene the board until after the appointment of a new district attorney for this Territory. A nomination for this purpose will be sent to the Senate on Monday next. Should you deem it advisable, you are at liberty to publish the whole or any part of these instructions. The President wishes to give every assurance to the people of Kansas that he desires, above all things, that there shall be a fair expression of the popular will at the election, and that the result may be to produce peace and harmony among themselves, and promote their lasting welfare.

I am, sir, your obedient servant.

LEWIS CASS.

THE BUCHANAN PARTY—ITS VICISSITUDES.—This political hobby is but a week old and yet it is bestridden by jockeys enough to break the back of a sea-horse. There is not a State in the Union that has not from one to ten candidates for the Presidency in 1860, each of whom is willing to serve his country in the capacity of leader of "the party of the day of the Union." In Ohio, Chase is already astride of this new party, headed towards the White House, and in Maryland, Governor Pratt and Reverdy Johnson, will be George D. Prentice, Garret Davis and John J. Crittenden. Of the three Pratts is the biggest and Davis is the Hollow. It will be remembered that the leaders of these came very near being President of these United States in 1856. Only two little circumstances prevented it. One of these was the disposition of a Boston editor to shoot Garret Davis. The other little obstacle to the aspiring Garrett was the fact that outside of Maryland and Kentucky the Know Nothing party, So the people of the United States had to elect Buchanan, the great Daddy the party. Davis's speech in reply to the nomination of the Presidential Election) to the Presidency. It view of what we have written, the Buchanan of Kentucky neighbors Governor Wickliffe, is his multiplication table upon the track for the Presidency in 1860, upon the platform, "Kentucky and Buchanan." Kentucky "Democrat" will have a lively time of it. Up on Buncombe.—Tennessee.

JUDGE TAYLOR.—The rumor of the resignation of United Justice Taney is again revived, and a report of it appears in the Washington Union of Monday, March 31, 1858.

[illegible]

W. Wilson M'Grew,

IMPORTER OF WATCHES,

JEWELRY!

Silver & Plated Ware,

S. W. Corner Main and Fourth Streets.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry repaired by experienced workmen, and in all cases warranted.

Cincinnati, April 14, 1858.—3m

CARPETS.

HENRY FALLS,

No 67, West Fourth Street, Cincinnati,

is now receiving

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

—OF—

NEW CARPETING, OIL CLOTHS,

CURTAIN GOODS &c.

Which he offers to CASH and PROMPT SHORT TIME BUYERS on the most reasonable terms.

Cincinnati, March 31, 1858.—

1858 Spring Importations. 1858

DAY & MATLACK,

Jobers of Dry Goods,

No. 76 Front Street,

HAVE NOW IN STORE, AND EXPECT FOR THE

SPRING TRADE,

A FULL AND

COMPLETE STOCK

OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

Which they offer to CASH and PROMPT SHORT TIME BUYERS on the most reasonable terms.

Cincinnati, March 31, 1858.—

ROS'N MITCHELL. THOS. RABNESBERRY.

MITCHELL & RABNESBERRY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS,

No. 80 West Fourth Street, next door to the Post Office,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Factory corner John and Second Streets, march 17, 1858—6m.

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPROVED STRAWING MACHINES

[illegible]

OHIO FIRST PREMIUM

HAMILTON

IMPROVED THRESHING MACHINES

WE are now manufacturing the Pitts & Moffitt Improved Horse Power, Gray Jew Increasing Threshers and Separators, from four to ten Horse Powers.

Especial attention is called to our New Seamless Centaur, Pitts Improved Horse Power. This is a most important improvement, in threshing, saving breakage, and regulating the Horse Power.

For full particulars, circulars with list of prices, &c., address

HAMILTON, Butler Co., Ohio.

OWENS, LANE & DYER.

To insure getting the best machine, order early.

april 21, 1858—1m.

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

Wind, Flatulency,
Vertigo, Dizziness & Sick,
Headache, Costiveness, Spleen,
Hypochondria, Tenderness,
Loss of Appetite,
Heaviness of Breath,
Flatulence, with frequent belching of wind,
Yellow Skin,
Constipation and uneasiness of the Bowels,
Bilious Vomitings,
Pain or uneasiness at the pit of the Stomach,
Liver Complaint,
Nervous Irritability,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Pain in the pit of the stomach, or towards the left side, &c.

ARE CURED BY USING A GRAWON

Dyspepsia and Liver Pills.

Have in numerous cases defied the skill of physicians of the most highly distinguished in the world, and baffled all previous efforts of medicine.

Dr. BUNTLEMANN, Chemist and Pharmaceutist, Philadelphia, Pa., has spent the last twelve years in Allentown, and Johnstown, England, and obtaining the natural herbs, roots, and all the drugs, from the remotest parts of the earth, and in the stores of the United States, which it prevails to a considerable extent, and which he has procured from South America, certain roots and herbs, from which he prepared a medicine, which, after obtaining the sanction of the Medical Faculty, he has put into practice, has proved their most efficacious in the cure of Dyspepsy, than any medicine that has been prepared in any age or any clime, for the same purpose.

Having established it, with a reputation of its success, he has a number of physicians of Philadelphia, among which were the late Drs. Joseph Hubbersbers and C. C. Chapman, who have given it their approval, and many of the Medical Faculty are now in the habit of prescribing it. Dr. Buntlemann is now in attendance personally, and with his families. As a tonic, it is unequalled, diuretic properties are of a superior kind, and it is entirely given with perfect safety and success to the most delicate constitution.

The "Elixir" is very gradual, but certain in its action upon the organs of digestion, the increased secretion of the liver passes into the bowels and cleanses the stomach, and requires that only one dose be taken in twenty-four hours; for confirmed Dyspepsy can only be cured by *gradually restoring* the organs of digestion to a healthy state. The two pills taken one with in entering the most approved cases of Dyspepsy, accompanied sometimes with a light grade of hydrochloride, have established the most unbounded confidence in the curative properties of this "Elixir" in corroboration, cite the best of the following testimonials.

ATTESTATION.—We, having used Williams' "Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir" with the most satisfaction and success, take great pleasure in recommending it to all persons suffering with Dyspepsy, as we have found it to be the most estimable qualities in restoring the digestive organs, promoting the secretion of the bowels, and imparting a healthy tone to the stomach.

John R. Penrose, 53 South Wharves; Casper Morris, Tacony; Thomas Affleck, President of the Bank of Pennsylvania; Abner Elmes, Market street, above Sixth; Edward H. Rowley, No. 14 North Wharves; Michael Dunn, Superintendent Merchants' Exchange; Hannah Styles, Frankford street; Hannah Wells, 3 Filbert street; H. N. Sperry, No. 12 Edward street; Lawrence Nesbitt, No. 80 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Wm. Yard, No. 6 City Row; Rudolph L'Arni, No. 297 Broadway; H. N. Winans, No 8 Water street, New York.

The list of names could be extended to almost any length, but the foregoing is deemed sufficient. *Testimonials of H. N. Sperry, sole agent for Philadelphia.*

INCURABLE AND GIVEN UP TO DIE.

DR. J. WILLIAMS—*Dear Sir*—For fifteen years previous to 1854, I suffered with Dyspepsy, during that I became completely prostrated, both in mind and body, and at length became so weak and feeble, I could not attend to my business, and was sinking into a decline, and it was believed I never could recover; my best medical attendant pronounced for me, and every means resorted to without any relief, till I was advised to use your "Elixir," and from the time I began taking it, I dated my improved till I was completely restored to health. The circumstances of my case being so hopeless, I cannot describe; but I am confident that without the use of your "Elixir," I should be in my grave. I cannot say that I solicited your "Elixir" has saved me from an early death. I continue now in the enjoyment of my excellent health.

H. N. SPERRY.

June 5, 1857. No. 10 Ed. N. Third st., Philada.

We the undersigned, have used H. N. Sperry for several years, and take pleasure in stating that the testimony can be perfectly relied on, and that we cordiately know that he has been wonderfully restored to health from the brink of the grave, and we believe it to be owing, solely to the use of Dr. Williams' "Elixir."

TAMMAN & GRAMPER, No 140 Pearl st.

JOHN EMERY, Race street, above Second.

Personally appeared before me, one alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. N. Sperry, who being duly affirmed, doth depose and say that the facts set forth in the above certificate, are true in every particular.

Sworn and subscribed this 6th day of Feb., 1857.

JOHN MCMULLEN, Alderman.

"Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir" is sold in bottles at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

Prepared by JAMES WILLIAMS, 3 Spring Garden street, Philadelphia.

For sale by all respectable druggists.

COMMONWEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Harrisburg, Pa.

FIRE AND MARINE

GUARANTEED CAPITAL, $200,000
Assets on hand, Jan. 1, 1857, 200,000

THIS Company having complied with the laws of Kentucky, by filing a statement of its condition, with the Auditor of Public Accounts, and of the Mason County Court, is now prepared to take Fire and Marine Risks, on Property, in Kentucky, upon the points of Navigation, on the most safe classes of property in Kentucky.

Offices first door in Wallace's Row.

Entrance Wood st. JOHN T. ALEX.

Maysville, Ky., July 15, 1857—1y

J. C. ADAMS,

Attorney at Law,

GREENSBURG, KY.

HAVING resumed the Practice of the Law, will attend promptly to business entrusted to my care in Greensburg and adjoining counties.

[August 6th, 1856—tf

TRUNKS, HAND TRUNKS AND CARPET BAGS.

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

T. K. BICKETTS.

S. C. ERWIN & CO.

Hatters and Furriers

[illegible]

Retail Hat Trade;

And keep at all times a LARGE ASSORTMENT of Hats made of the *LATEST STYLES.*

Particular attention given to the ORDERS of Gentlemen residing out of the City, who, by sending to their Store, can be fitted with the

NEWEST AND BEST STYLES!

LADIES FURS, BIONNS HATS, and CHILDREN'S HATS AND CAPS, in great variety.

UMBRELLAS.—A large Stock from the best Manufacturers always on hand. Sole Agency for the celebrated Farmer Patent Umbrella.

CINCINNATI, March 24th, 1858.

A. S. SEPP. S. VARLEY. WM. S. SEPP.

SEPP, BROTHER & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

South-west corner of Main and Second Streets,

A few doors above Madison House,

CINCINNATI, O.

HAVE now in Store an assortment of Hardware, Cutlery and Boots & Shoes unsurpassed in the City, and which they offer to cash and prompt buyers on as low terms as any house in the trade.

march 17, 1858—3mo.

W. T. & S. D. DAY & CO.,

Successors to J. D. Foster & Co.,

173, 175 & 177 *West Second St., bet. Plum & Elm,*

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Manufacturers of PRINTING PRESSES AND PRINTING MATERIALS of all kinds, will be found at the above place, with a full assortment of

Power, Hand, Job, Card, Copper Plate and Lithographic Presses,

ALSO,

Book, Plain and Fancy Job Type, Stands, Cases, Imposing Stones, Composing Sticks, Leads, Dress Rule, Reglets, Furniture, Chases, Brass, Book-Ink, Printing Inks, and Printing Materials of every description.

From their long experience and familiarity with the wants of Printers, they feel assured of being able to afford superior facilities for purchasing any and everything they may want in the promotion of the mechanical parts of their business.

[illegible]

DR. BOSACK'S

BLOOD PURIFIER AND BLOOD PILLS.

DISEASES VANQUISHED

Dr. Bosack's Scandinavian Remedies.

[illegible]

SUFFER NO MORE.

When a CURE is guaranteed

IN ALL STAGES OF

SECRET DISEASES.

RELAXATION, NERVOUS DEBILITY, STRICTURES, GLEETS, GRAVEL, DIABETES, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, SYPHILITIC DISEASES, SCROFULA, FAILS IN THE LIMBS, THROAT, NOSE AND EYES, SICKNESS AT THE STOMACH, LOSS OF APPETITE, DYSPEPTIC FITS, ST. VITUS DANCE, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM A DERANGEMENT OF THE SEXUAL ORGANS.

Nervous Prostration, Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, General Weakness, Dimness of Vision, with peculiar specks appearing before the eyes, Loss of Sight, Pimples on the Forehead, Pain in Bones, Redness of Eyes, Eruptions upon the face, Pain in the back and head, Female irregularities, and all improper discharges from both sexes. In matters of such a delicate nature as those originated, however long standing or obstinate the case, recovery is certain, and in a shorter time than a permanent cure can be effected by any other treatment, even after the disease has baffled the skill of eminent physicians and resisted all their means of cure. The medicines are pleasant without odor, causing no sickness, and free from mercury or balsam. During twenty years of practice, I have rescued from the jaws of Death, many thousands, who, in the last stages of the mysterious disease, had been given up to die by their physicians, which warrants me in promising to the afflicted, who may place themselves under my care, perfect and most speedy cure. Secret diseases are the greatest curses to the human race, the cause of consumption, Scrofula and many other diseases, and should be a terror to the human family, as a consumptive person is dangerous to society, a majority of the cases falling into the hands of inexperienced practitioners, whose aim is to cure the disease but ruin the constitution, filling the system with mercury, which with the disease, will ever remain, to hasten the victim to the grave.

But should the disease and those requisite medicine deal with the system, yet when the disease is enabled upon the children, who are born with such constitutions, and are worn out, and corrupted by a virulent poison, which betrays itself in Scrofula, Tetter, Ulcers, Eruptions and other affections of the skin, Sore Throat and Lungs, settling upon them a brief existence of suffering, and consigning them to an early grave.

SELF ABUSE is another formidable enemy to health, for nothing else is the dread cause of human disease so much as this, and follows a victim upon the system drawing its thousands of victims through the grave, and should be cured in a timely grave. It destroys the Nervous System, rapidly wastes away the energies of life, causes mental derangement, and makes the victim an opponent of the system, disqualifies for marriage, and is attended all sorts of evils, and finally leaves the sufferer wrecked in body and mind, predisposed to consumption and a train of evils more to be dreaded than death itself. This is the fullest confidence I secure the unfortunate victims of this dreadful, permanent and speedy cure, can be effected, and with the abandonment of ruinous practices, my patients can be restored to robust, vigorous health.

The afflicted are cautioned against the use of Patent Medicines for their cure, as they are *ruinous* in the columns of the public prints to catch and rob the unwary sufferers, that millions are yearly sacrificed upon the altar of the vile compounds of quack doctors, or the scarcely pretentious Botanic Medicines, which are generally have carefully analyzed many of the so-called Patent Medicines and find that they yield others contain Corrosive Sublimate, which is one of the strongest preparations of mercury, and a deadly poison, which, instead of curing the disease, will aggravate the system for life.

Three fourths of the patent nostrums now in use are put up by unprincipled and ignorant persons who do not understand even the alphabet of chemistry or medicine, and are supplying a demand of any knowledge of the human system, having no one to advise them, and that to make money regardless of consequences.

Irregularities and all diseases of males and females treated on principles established by twenty years of practice, and sanctioned by thousands of cures. Medicines sent to any part of the United States or Canadas, by patients communicating their symptoms, and enclosing the money, remittance will be confidential. All letters seeking advice must contain a postage stamp.

ADDRESS

J. SUMMERVILLE, M. D.

box No. 53.

Office No. 1131 Filbert St. old No. 105,

BELOW TWELFTH,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

CONSUMPTION

AND ALL

Diseases of the Lungs and Throat,

CAN BE

CURED BY INHALATION,

WHICH conveys the remedies to the exact seat of the disease, destroys the parasites of the lungs, and coming in direct contact with the disease, neutralizes the tubercular matter, allays the cough, eases a tight chest and expectoration, heals the lungs, purifies the blood, imparts renewed vitality to the nervous system, giving that tone and energy so indispensable for the restoration of health. To be able to state confidently that consumption is curable, I consider not only a source of unalloyed pleasure. It as much so to the sufferer, as to the medical practitioner, any other curitable disease; ninety out of every hundred cases can be cured in the first stages, and fifty per cent in the second, and in third stage it is impossible to save more than five per cent. Every day we lose, is a day in the disease so to bid defiance to medical skill. Even, however, in the last stages, Inhalation affords extraordinary relief to the sufferer, and prolongs life in the course, which annually destroys ninety-five thousand persons in the United States alone; and a correct calculation shows that of the present population of the earth, eighty millions are doomed to fall victims to this fatal disease.

Truly the quiver of death has no arrow so fatal as tuberculous matter, and it has been the great enemy of life, for it spares neither age nor sex, but sweeps off alike the brave, the beautiful, the greatness of the nation. By the aid of this Supreme Being from whom cometh every good and perfect gift, I am enabled to offer to the afflicted a permanent and speedy cure in Consumption. The first cause of tubercles is from impure blood, which, when it reaches the lungs, in their deposition in the lungs is to prevent the action of the air cells, which is life, and must cause a weakened vitality through the entire system. Then surely it is more rational to expect a cure from medicines applied directly to the seat of the lungs that from those administered through the stomach, the blood of which always has to pass the lungs and the breathing any, after inhaling remedies. Thus, inhalation is a local remedy, and cures the disease, and not merely, and with more power and certainty than remedies administered by the stomach. It brings the remedies in direct influence of the seat of disease, which, when inhaled, will entirely destroy sensitiveness of the lungs, and consequently the entire nervous system, so that a limb may be amputated without pain, and the most severe surgical operations without pain, and the most severe surgical operations will destroy life in a few hours.

The inhalation of ammonia will round the system through the lungs and the blood, and will destroy the parasites of the lungs and the breathing any, after inhaling remedies. Thus, inhalation is a local remedy, and cures the disease, and not merely, and with more power and certainty than remedies administered by the stomach. It brings the remedies in direct influence of the seat of disease, which, when inhaled, will entirely destroy sensitiveness of the lungs, and consequently the entire nervous system, so that a limb may be amputated