MAYSVILLE EXPRESS.

State Rights—Non-Intervention—Popular Sovereignty.

VOL. 6. MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1858. NO. 6.

THE EXPRESS,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AND FRIDAY MORNING, AT THE OFFICE, NEW MARKET, MAYSVILLE, KY., IN ADVANCE.

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3. If they remove to other places without informing the publishers of the fact, they are responsible for all the numbers sent.

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	1 Square.	2 Squares.	3 Squares.	4 Squares.	5 Squares.	1 Column.
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Two Months	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	10.00	20.00
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THE EXPRESS.

BY THE CONVENTION OF THE PEOPLE.

RANKIN R. REVILL, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

MAYSVILLE, OWEN COUNTY, KY.

The Express for the Campaign.

We have so frequently connected to send the Express to subscribers for the Campaign, that Our friends will not be surprised to know that however advantageous it may be to the democratic party, the publication of a campaign paper will result in no profit to us; and we will supply subscribers with such a paper only because we feel it our duty to do all in our power to promote the interests of that democracy. There are many who will subscribe for a paper for a few months during the campaign, who have not the means nor the disposition to become regular subscribers; and it is for them, that the Express is now offered until after the election, at a price that puts it within the reach of all. We want the democrats of the district will meet our exertions to promote their interests in a corresponding spirit. We hope active, influential democrats at every Post-office, and in every neighborhood, will at once proceed to obtain subscribers for the Express for the campaign. It is highly important that subscriptions should begin as early as possible—the sooner the better. There is not one Post-office in the district at which ten, twenty, or thirty names cannot be obtained by an active man in a few days; and these issues are from which we may notreasonably expect that number.

TERMS:

One copy,	$ 0,60
Five copies,	2,25
Ten copies,	4,00
Twenty copies,	7,50
Thirty copies,	10,00
Fifty copies,	15,00
One hundred copies,	25,00

☞ D. W. Voorhees, who made some eloquent speeches in this city and elsewhere in Kentucky in 1856, has been appointed United States Attorney for Indiana.

☞ J. G. Craddock has become associate editor of the *Paris Flag*. He is a gentleman of talent and experience, an easy, fluent writer, a sound and reliable democrat, and is quite an acquisition to that excellent paper.

Vice President Breckenridge has left Washington, and goes South, where his family have been spending the Winter.—Senator Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, was elected speaker of the Senate.

☞ Notwithstanding the result of the struggle over the Kansas bill, we learn by Telegraph that the friends of the bill are sanguine of success. The Senate has refused to accede to the House amendments, and the Locompotoins think there will be a close vote in the House on a motion to recede, and a strong effort will be made with that view. Should this fail the disagreement must go to a committee of conference, and on their report the question will be presented as a final of the measure.

☞ It is said that Mr. Burnheisl, delegate from Utah, has presented to the House committee on Territories a constitution framed by the people of Utah, with a request that the Territory be admitted as a state under it.

Kansas in the Senate.

The bill for the admission of Kansas, as amended in the House, was sent back to the Senate on Thursday, when Mr. Green moved to disagree, but before a vote was obtained the Senate adjourned. On Friday the bill was taken up, and the amendments being read, Mr. Green, without further explanation, substituted his motion to disagree, and asked for the direct vote of the Senate. Mr. Bigler said he "considered the House amendment as a clear violation of the democratic principle that Congress should not interfere with the rights of the people of the territories to govern themselves. Under that principle he had hoped to see the fraternal sight of two States—one slave and the other free—coming into the Union together. He was against the amendment, because it set aside what the people of Kansas have already done. The amendment provides that if the present Constitution be voted down, the people of Kansas shall call a convention to frame a new one, upon which the President is to make a calculation by proclamation. This throughout is done without consulting of or congress at all. What guaranty is there against them? Who knows if it will be Republican in form, or that it may not contain features inadmissible. There are many institutions features about this measure which may please the public eye. Its trusted that we are near the closed this Kansas turmoil; he saw in it the element of growing mischief. The agitation of slavery is spreading; like the upas tree, poisoning all the channels of intercourse between the great parties of the Union. He hoped the slavery feud would be set at rest by Kansas coming into the Union under the Sandy bill."

Douglas made a speech in favor of the bill as amended. Pugh said the instructions of the Ohio Legislature did not cover the present question, hence he would exercise the right of his private judgment. He then made a speech against the amendment. Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, rose to speak, the House adjourned and was disagreed to by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Biggs, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Clay, Brown, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Hunter, Iverson, Jones, Kennedy, Mason, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Pugh, Pugh, Seward, Slidell, Thompson, Toombs, Wade, Wright, Yulee—28.

Nays—Messrs. Bell, Benjamin, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Foot, Foster, Fessenden, Fessenden, Hale, Harlan, Hamlin, Pearce, Pratt, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Seward, Wilson—22.

Paired—Messrs. Bell, Dixon and Toombs.

The probability is that the two Houses will fail to agree, and the Kansas question will be left over for the next session. The Senate is firm in its resolve to stand by the Union, and you will hear an unswerving outpouring of the same voice: "No Kansas *triumphant, we have crushed out these traitors!*"

The Kansas Bill.

It will not end the Kansas controversy, and yet the Committee of Conference, to which shall and Mr. Green of Missouri, on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. Cullom, Cockerill and Allen with the committee formed by the same people, to deny that the war rejected because the constitution recognized slavery. They made other reasons a pretext for their association with the black republicans; but they knew that every black republican member of Congress would vote against the bill admitting Kansas for that reason and for no other. The fact that every black republican in both Houses of Congress was opposed to this bill, was sufficient evidence that it was opposed on account of the pro-slavery constitution with which Kansas applied for admission; but as conclusive as this would have been to most minds, they had still stronger and more direct evidence of the true reason for the opposition to her admission. They had the direct and positive testimony of the black republicans that such was the fact.

A few weeks since, Mr. Barksdale, of Miss., inquired of the black republican members of Congress if they would vote to admit Kansas if its whole population desired admission with a pro-slavery constitution. Mr. Giddings promptly replied, that he would never consent for Ohio to associate with another slave State. Mr. Bingham, when asked by the same gentleman whether he would vote to admit a slave State into the Union, replied, "certainly not; by no means." Mr. Stanton said some black republicans might vote to admit a slave State south of 36 deg. 30 min., but not north of that line. Mr. Colfax, in response to Mr. Barksdale, said he would not vote for the admission of Kansas if the whole people asked admission with slavery in their constitution. This, in connection with the declaration of the black republican party, was, it would seem, sufficient to convince the most incredulous that opposition to slavery was the cause of the opposition to the admission of Kansas. The united opposition of the black republicans, and these open avowals, leave no doubt of the motives by which they were influenced. But this was not all. These admissions were made on Saturday, the 20th of March. After thinking over the question until the next Monday, the black republicans determined to make the issue so plainly that it could neither be misunderstood nor avoided. They had, perhaps, become convinced that they could rely upon the votes of a sufficient number of Southern know nothings to enable them to defeat the bill for the admission of Kansas, and they intended that triumph should be complete. Hence, on Monday the debate was opened by Farnsworth, of Illinois, who said, in the first of his speech:

> *"For, after all, this Kansas question, whatever may be said about the 'regularity of the formation of the Lecompton Constitution, or of its being the constitution of the people,' it is only a QUESTION OF THE EXTENSION OR NON-EXTENSION OF SLAVERY; as such it is discussed, and as such it will be determined.*

After thus candidly stating the black republican view of the question, he closed his speech with the following emphatic words:

> "Mr. Chairman, I turn from this doctrine with disgust; *and I tell you I trust the last slave State has been added to the Union. So help me God, none shall ever be admitted with the assistance of my vote.*"

Mr. Waldron, of Michigan, said on the same day:

> "Sir, I will never recognize the doctrine that the Lecompton Constitution teaches, or the principles that it avows. *I will never receive the sanction of every citizen of the Territory of Kansas, it would make no difference with my vote; for a constitution which places slavery over and above law, is a monstrous idea. Any community or people have a right to make; and starting here by virtue of the surpass of enormous assumed frames, and in the spirit of the constitution, I will never by my vote, recognize any extension of slavery outside of the limits where State sovereignty now protectsit. The motto of my people is,* 'NO MORE SLAVE STATES.'"

So clearly was the black republican opposition based upon this determination to admit no more slave States, that after bearing a portion of the speeches from which we have quoted, Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, an out and out know nothing, obtained the floor, and in the course of his speech said:

> "But I was going on to speak of the reason why we are told Kansas should not be admitted under this constitution. The reason is because her Constitution does—what? Establish slavery? Not a bit of it. *But because it recognizes a property in slaves.* Because it provides that these slaves shall not be emancipated, except upon one of two conditions: either that the consent of the owner shall be obtained, or that the pecuniary value of the slave shall be paid him in money; and that so long as slavery is recognized in Kansas, the emigrant who comes there shall be permitted to introduce the slaves which he actually and *bona fide* owns. *That, sir, is the reason why the opposition on this side of the House to the idea that Kansas shall not be admitted into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution.*"

After characterizing the various reasons urged by the opposition as *mere pretexts*, Mr. Maynard said:

> "We may just as well come right up to the question; and I tell you, sir, I am looking about the bush. We have been told *repeatedly* by gentlemen on this side of the House, when pressed for a reply, that *if every man, woman and child, in Kansas, should vote for admitting her into the Union as a Slave State, they would resist it.* This is the very last expression of sentiment we have heard on this side, except the honorable gentleman from Illinois, [Mr. Farnsworth,] who has just taken his seat, and who closed with an enunciation. I understood him to make an appeal to the people, and with yelping voice he said, help me God, I will never vote for the admission of another slave State into the Union. *There, sir, is the ground we have to stand upon, and upon which we have to contend. We will come right up to the point like true soldiers, and like men meet it.*"

Again, Mr. Maynard said:

> "Mr. Chairman, I have said that this slavery question *is the great question* which we are to decide. *It is the question* which is another form of the same old question which for many years has come up in one shape or another for the consideration of this Congress; and which, in other words, attempt to bid it "down," yet it will not down at our bidding; and we are told that if we admit Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, we have that the agitation will not stop. We are told with tears and more and fear that that will not end this agitation. Perhaps not; but do you think it will end it if you stop if we refuse to admit her? Let the final vote in this House be a rejection of Kansas as a State under the Lecompton Constitution, and I will go home, and I will go among the hills and valleys, to every part of the Union, and you will hear an unswerving outpouring of the same voice: "No more slave States!"

In speech made a few days later in the House, Gen. Joe Lane, of Oregon, a *Mist on democrat*, referred to this subject as follows:

> *"The question now to be decided is, shall Kansas be admitted? Every body knows that Kansas will not long be a slave State. Her people have the right to decide, after a short period, their constitution as they please. Slavery will not long exist there; but the question now before us is, shall that be the time, when another slave State shall ever be admitted into the Union? Are the democrats of the North willing to join these gentlemen on the other side of the House, who have proclaimed, all the time, that no other slave State shall ever be admitted into the Union?"*

In reply to a question proposed by Gen. Lane, Mr. Curtis, of Iowa, declared that he "would not vote for the admission of Kansas with a pro-slavery constitution, even if the majority of her people favored it, because that territory was made free by the Missouri Compromise.

This is enough. It was openly avowed, and boldly and defiantly proclaimed, by the black republicans, that they would vote against the admission of any more slave States. They declared that they were opposed to the admission of Kansas because of her pro-slavery constitution. So plainly was this the reason for the rejection of Kansas, that a southern know nothing had no hesitation in saying that all other reasons were but so many pretexts. Under these circumstances, sir, southern know nothings—Marshall and Underwood, of Ky.; Gilmer, of N. C.; Stallworth, of Mississippi; Risaud, of Maryland—voted to reject Kansas—voted with those who had avowed their opposition to her admission because slavery was recognized in her constitution; and the Louisville Journal and the Maysville Eagle are defending them, and rejoicing over the triumph of the black republicans. Let these six traitors to the south receive the condemnation of a patriotic people—let those who think that a constitution which recognizes slavery is not sufficient reason for a State of slave admission into the Union, denounce, as it deserves, this betrayal of the rights of the slaveholding States, and hold all who advised and encouraged, or who may defend, them, unworthy of public confidence.

VOICE FROM THE SOUTH.—Not many days since, Mr Lovejoy, of the House, denouncing in severe strictures the conduct of the southern pro-slavery, asked if there was no patriot in the South who was willing to place himself upon the platform of the Fathers, and resist the purpose of the slave aristocracy which they regarded as evil and only evil. Already there is a responsive; and the man who of all others, we could desire to see in this proud position—the friend and neighbor of Henry Clay, John J. CRITTENDEN—rises in his place in the Senate Chamber, denounces the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and proclaims to the world the peril that now threatens the American Union, expresses with the power that characterized his palmiest days the moustrous, and the embodied in the Lecompton scheme, and announces his unalterable purpose to resist it to the bitter end.

We find the above in the *Iowa Citizen*, the State organ of the black republicans of Iowa, and commend it to the consideration of those in Kentucky who are disposed to approve Mr. Crittenden's course. Mr. Lovejoy is not only an ultra abolitionist, but when Mr. Davis, of Miss., read a letter on the floor of the House charging him with *negro stealing*, he, though present, did not deny it; and the *Citizen* says Mr. Crittenden's speech in opposition to the admission of Kansas, is a response to his appeal to Southern men to resist the extension of slavery. This is the light in which the black republicans view Crittenden's speech; and if it is not so correct or not, it will encourage them as though it were. Crittenden, and Marshall and Underwood have misrepresented and betrayed Kentucky; and Kentuckians, irrespective of party, should express in unmistakable language, their abhorrence of their perfidy.

LEWIS COUNTY, KY.

Mr. Editor:

We read and hear a great deal in these days of political strife about Southern aristocracy, a topic which the black republican party of the North recognize as the foundation of a considerable share of their political faith. Reared and educated in the North, and having had some experience in life, and observation of men and things, I hesitate not to say, that there is existing what I call a white aristocracy among the wealthier class of people in the North for more mortifying and blighting to the feelings and condition of the laboring classes than anything I have met with in the South. There is a host of men in the free States, men who claim to be the complexional embodiment of republican principles, and who say much in regard to the aristocracy of Kentucky and other Southern States, who need not go beyond the doors of their own tenant dwellings to find the victims of grinding aristocracy. I am referred to any aristocracy whatever, for it would be diametrically in opposition to the principles of true democracy; but I would remind the political aspirants of the republican party—for they have originated this prejudice—that they are doing the alliance of the Slave Oligarchy, by raising this hobby in view of securing party strength. Let these men compare the existing aristocracy of New England, New York and Ohio with that of the South, and see which has the greatest tendency to retard the progress and elevation of the laboring classes. Notwithstanding the oft repeated pretentions of sympathy and charity of these men for the laboring class, they seem to be inclined to overlook the aristocratic authority wielded by Northern employers over their white employees. It is high time that men look to the inequality of the white race, and point the finger of scorn no longer at the so-called aristocracy of the South. A NORTHERN DEMOCRAT.

We believe there is, as to Kansas and Lecompton, an almost perfect unanimity among the Americans of the State.—*Louisvillian.*

We have no disposition to deny or misrepresent our opponents, and we tell him in all candor and honesty that he is mistaken if he believes that there is "an almost perfect unanimity among the Americans of the State" on the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution. We are quite sure that we are modest in our claims, when we say that there is not a dozen of Montgomery, Bath, Powell, Carter, Lawrence, Morgan, and the mountain counties generally, at least one half of the Americans are Lecompton "to the back." — *Ky.*

Black Republican Triumph.

The bill providing for the admission of Kansas into the Union with the Lecompton Constitution, has been defeated in the House of Representatives by a combination of abolitionists, renegade democrats, and Southern know nothings. The democratic party has been defeated, and black republicanism is triumphant. Kansas is refused admission because slavery was recognized in her constitution; and men representing Southern constituencies voted with Giddings and Farnsworth and their allies abolition associates to secure this result. The struggle over the admission of Kansas has been between sectional democracy and sectional black republicanism; and Humphrey Marshall and Warner L. Underwood with four of their southbound party associates decided the contest by voting with those who had openly proclaimed their determination to oppose the admission of any more slave states. On this question, the most important one that ever has been before the House of Congress, Humphrey Marshall's name is recorded alongside that of Mattison the infamous; and Underwood from Kentucky voted with Burlingame, Giddings, Wade and Eli Thayer.—*Every Southern democrat* voted to admit Kansas with the constitution formed by the people thereof; and a majority of the Northern democrats—every one who will hereafter be recognized as such—voted with them. *Every black republican* voted against admission, and voting with them were enough of those who had been elected from the North as democrats, and SOUTHERN KNOW NOTHINGS, to defeat it.

No one can foresee the consequences of this action of the House. That it will be followed by a political excitement by which the whole country will be convulsed, is certain; that even more disastrous results will follow, is more than probable. But whatever the consequences may be, or however deplorable the result of the refusal to admit Kansas, the responsibility must rest upon the Southern know nothing members of Congress. They held the balance of power, and their votes would have averted the dangers to the union which this triumph of black republicanism has created, and which will soon burst upon the country. They betrayed the South, and they and their advisers and abettors should receive the denunciations of every union loving patriot in the whole country, irrespective of party. They should be *anathema maranatha.*

The Senate bill for the admission of Kansas was taken up in the House on Thursday at 1 o'clock, when an amendment was adopted, which provides, that the constitution under which that territory applies for admission shall first be submitted to a vote of the people thereof, and if ratified by them, the President shall be authorized to declare the state admitted without further proceedings. If the constitution be rejected by the people, another convention is to be called for the formation of a new constitution. This amendment was adopted by the following vote:

AYES:

Black republicans.—Abbott, Andrews, Bennett, Billinghurst, Bingham, Blair, Bliss, Brayton, Buffington, Burlingame, Burroughs, Campbell, Case, Chaffee, Clark of Conn., Clemens, C. B. Cochrane, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Cragin, Curtis, Damrell, Davis Mass., Davis, Iowa, Dawes, Dean, Dick, Dodd, Durfee, Edie, Farnsworth, Fenton, Foster, Giddings, Gilman, Gooch, Goodwin, Granger, Grow, Hall, Mass., Harlan, Heard, Horton, Howard, Kellogg, Kelsey, Kilgore, Knapp, Kunkel, Pa., Leach, Leiter, Lovejoy, Mattesson, Morgan, Morrill, Morris, Pa., Morse, Me., Moses, N. H., Mott, Murray, Nichols, Olin, Palmer, N. Y., Pettit, Pike, Potter, Pottle, Purviance, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Royce, Sherman, O., Sherman, N. Y., Spinner, Stanton, Stewart, Pa., Tappan, Thayer, Thompson, Tompkins, Wade, Walbridge, Waldron, Walton, Washburne, Wis., Washburne, Me., Wilson, Wood.—92.

Northern Democrats.—Adrain, Chapman, Clark, N. Y., Cockrill, Cox, Davis, Ia., English, Foley, Grossbeck, Hall, O., Harris, Ill., Haskin, Hickman, Owen Jones, Lawrence, McKibben, Marshall, Ill., Montgomery, Morris, Ill., Pendleton, Shaw, Smith, Ill.—22.

Southern democrats.—None.

Southern know nothings.—Davis, Md., Gilmer, N. C., Harris, Md., Marshall, Ky., Risaud, Md., Underwood, Ky.—6.

Total 120.

NAYS:

Northern democrats.—Abl, Arnold, Bishop, Burns, John Cochrane, Corning, Dewart, Dimmick, Florence, Gillis, Gregg, Hatch, Hughes, Huyler, Jones, Pa., Kelly, Landy, Leidy, Maclay, Miller, Niblack, Phillips, Reilly, Russell, Scott, Searing, Sickles, Taylor, N. Y., Ward, White, Wortendyke.—31.

Southern democrats.—Atkins, Avery, Barksdale, Bocock, Bonham, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Bryan, Burnett, Caskie, Clark, Clay, Clemens, Clingman, Cobb, Craig, Craige, Cumming, Davis, Davidson, Davis, Miss., Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliott, Faulkner, Garnett, Gartrell, Goode, Greenwood, Hawkins, Hopkins, Houston, Jackson, Jenkins, Jewett, Jones, Tenn., Keitt, Kunkel, Md., Lamar, Letcher, McQueen, Mason, Miles, Milson, Moore, Peyton, Phelps, Powell, Quitman, Reagan, Ruffin, Sandidge, Savage, Scales, Seward, Shaw, N. C., Shorter, Singleton, Smith, Tenn., Smith, Va., Stallworth, Stephens, Stevenson, Stewart, Md., Talbott, Taylor, La., Taylor, Ohio, Tyson, Vail, Winston, Wright, Ga., Wright, Tenn.—73.

Southern know nothings.—Anderson, Eustis, Hill, Maynard, Ready, Trippe, Woodson, Zollicoffer.—8.

Total 112.

The vote on the adoption of the bill as amended, was precisely the same as on the amendment.

This is a clear black republican triumph, it denies the right of the people of a territory when they apply for admission into the Union, to form their constitution in their own way, it asserts the power of Congress to control the people of such territory in framing their domestic institutions; it is a violation of the principle of non-intervention to which the democratic party is solemnly committed; and it keeps open the Kansas question for the benefit of the freedom shriekers.

☞ The Steamer Sultan was burned to the water edge and sank, near St Genevieve, on the Mississippi river, on Friday, and fifteen or twenty lives were lost.

County Candidates.

Mr. Editor:

It is the boast of Slavery, that it is the national rights of the slave holding States. Those who oppose the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, no matter what their political associations may have been heretofore, should not be trusted by the people of the South. They have deserted the South, and allied themselves with the enemies of the south and of the Union. Those who support the admission of that territory, in accordance with the constitution of the President, be they democrats or know nothings, thereby give evidence of their soundness on the all absorbing subject of slavery. They thereby announce their determination to act in opposition to sectional black republicanism. They can be trusted.

Now, Sir, as intimate acquaintance with the people of Mason County justifies me in saying, that a large majority of them are sound on the Kansas question, and adhere to our position. They are in favor of the admission of Kansas, and have no sympathy with those who declare their intention to oppose the admission of any more slave States. They cannot and will not act with Giddings and Hale and Seward, or encourage them in their warfare upon Southern institutions. They are true men and honest men; and they will not betray the South in obedience to the dictates of party leaders, or to gratify partisan prejudices.

The only ticket now before the people of Mason County was nominated by a convention which endorsed the *Eagle* in its course in opposition to the admission of Kansas.—It was ostensibly a know nothing convention; but I do not believe that upon this question it reflected the views of that party in this County: I am sure it did not represent the people of Mason County. A portion of that ticket is in favor of the admission of Kansas. I do not know how many of the nominees of that Convention occupy this position; but some of them do. Now, Sir, I propose the formation of a Kansas ticket, to be composed of such of the nominees of that Convention as are unequivocally in favor of the admission of that Territory with the Lecompton Constitution, and the balance of the ticket to be made up of good men, who are true to the South, irrespective of a party to which they may belong. Such a ticket would be elected, and its election would vindicate the fidelity of the people of Mason to the South. The election of the ticket nominated by the Convention of the 6th of March would be an endorsement of the resolutions adopted by that Convention, and while giving aid and comfort to the black republicans, would place the people of this County in a false position before the country. I think the interests and honor of old Mason border County, requires that such a ticket as I have suggested be formed, and elected.

LECOMPTON.

Louisville Democrat.

We agreed with the Maysville *Express*, that the Democrats in doing more to injure the Democratic party, than all the opposition papers in the West combined; and we do not agree with the Bardstown *Herald*, that we cannot dispense with Mr. Harney's services. On the contrary, we think it has now become the high duty of the party to dispense with the services of Mr. Harney, and the moment he is working to defeat it—he is acting with its enemies—rejoicing over its defeats—and in every manner and form in which he can contribute to its ruin, giving aid and comfort to the Know Nothings and abolitionists.

Nor will it do to say that it is a mere difference of opinion upon a construction of a political principle. We speak of it in the course in soft terms as being a "foible," or "error." It is no such thing. It is a fundamental departure from democratic principle, and a deliberate and determined effort to break up the party, growing out of disappointment in not getting office and in hatred of the administration.

Mr. Harney is out of the Democratic party, and his paper is *an opposition paper*. It is working with the Know Nothings and Abolitionists, and Democrats should not receive anything at mass hereafter say, with any greater reliance than they would receive the declarations of the Louisville Journal.

It is a fair subject for consideration as to whether Mr. Harney has put himself out of the party. If he has not put himself out, he should be put out. Democrats should not go into Convention and ask, they suffer him to come into private caucuses. The door should be closed in his face, as it was closed upon Pilcher and other traitors, who had attempted to attend Democratic Conventions after having joined the Know Nothing party. In every aspect he is out of the party. What Democrat would vote for him or work for one of his tickets? What Democrat would take counsel from him? What Democrat can look upon him in any other light than a traitor to his party and to his country? Pilcher was a traitor to party and an apostate to the democratic faith.

He may still call himself a Democrat.—Pilcher did the same thing for months after he had sold out to the Know Nothings. He was a traitor, but he is the true Democrat—that "the party has left him." Andrew Jackson Donaldson did the same thing when he sold himself for the Know Nothing nomination for the Vice Presidency. And there never yet was an apostate and a traitor that did not declare the same thing.

Mr. Harney has sold himself to the new Holy Alliance—to the tripple-headed coalition of Black Republicans, Know Nothings, and Apostate Democrats. The New York Tribune has laid down the platform for this new party, and under the banner cry of Kansas and Popular Sovereignty, there is to be formed a coalition which the world will wit. Harney is another Pilcher, Donaldson and Douglas are to be its leaders—and it will number in its ranks, Kentucky, Crittenden, Marshall, Prentice, Harney, Pilcher, and the Louisville Journal—men who in the days that have been stricken with the ban of Heaven and overwhelmed by the invincible hosts of Democracy.

The Louisville Journal thus hints at it that they are not deterred by this false company and treason. It has to do so, for it is well read Democrats know it. We know it, and we Democrats do not want any Democrats amongst them. We would a thousand times rather vote for an open Kansas Abolitionist. They have been in the Democratic party, and should feel so proudly turned out and pelted over its borders. We have seen Democrats who joined the Know Nothing ranks in 1854. They are not of us, nor with us. They are our most dangerous enemies, because they come to us in the garb of friends and brothers. While they say to us "Art thou in good health my brother?" they are preparing to smite us under the fifth rib.

The Democratic party will have to fight this new coalition, and the sooner they prepare for the conflict the better. They have been in a tight place before, and came out nicely. In 1840 they thought they had struck its deadly blow—but it was only scathed, not killed. It is again rising its head, and under the lead of Humphrey Marshall, it is recruiting for the day of trial.

But from the day when the struggle for liberty was begun—from the dark days by back in history, when despotism found the people in the dust—from that day to the present, God has protected and guided Democracy. He has at times permitted a pervading spirit of the world. It will conquer again as it has conquered in the past, and it will trample under foot alike the open enemy and its false friends.—*Podunk Herald.*

The Lynching in Paris.

The subjoined extracts from the Lexington papers give the particulars of the lynching affair in Bourbon County:

[From the Lexington Statesman.]

For some weeks past the farmers of Bourbon county have been much annoyed, and kept in continued trepidation by the frequent depredations on their property, such as burns and out-buildings, evidently the work of incendiaries. We learn that on Saturday last, two men, Griffin and Kennedy, suspected of the crime, were arrested, and while arrested and lodged in the Paris jail. Griffin was arrested in Maysville. When within a few miles of Paris, he was met by a party of civilians, he said, and obtained permission to enter a little grocery on the roadside, kept by his wife. (He had previously resided there, but had been compelled to leave, second by the citizens because of his nefarious traffic with slaves.) Immediately upon his entrance in the house he was joined by several confederates armed with guns, and together they defied the entrance of the officers. The Marshal of Paris and the Sheriff of Bourbon, however, soon arrived, and holding a warrant, effected the capture, despite pistols, knives and guns. The prisoner was then conveyed to Paris, at which place he was with difficulty protected from a very severe manifestation of the hands of an infuriated crowd.

[From the Lexington Observer and Reporter.]

We learn from Mr. Williams, of the Covington Journal, that Kennedy, the man named Rob Griffin, who had been confined in the Paris jail for the last few days, was taken from his cell on Monday night last, between 12 and 1 o'clock, by a crowd of men and hung upon a beam of the railroad bridge. Our informant states that the executioners appeared at the jail about the hour stated, and demanded the keys of the jail keeper, which were refused, whereupon they forced open the door with crowbars and battering implements with which they were provided, and immediately carried their designs upon the prisoner into effect. Griffin, it is stated, was a most reckless and dangerous man, and for a long time has been the terror of the neighborhood in Bourbon where he resided. A short time ago he kept a doggery in Clintonville, and carried on a traffic with slaves, for which he was indicted. The evil brought him out at a heavy price, upon condition that he would seek another home. Since that time, however, he remained in Bourbon, and it is alleged that he and another man named Kennedy have been tampering with slaves and burning barns in that county. A day or two before his execution, he and Kennedy were arrested for these off-sets, and lodged in jail, and on Monday night the deed which we have just recorded, occurred. As a matter of course we do not give aid and comfort to the subversion of the law, but we are never much surprised when we hear that an outraged community has risen up in its majesty and made the assassins to feel the effect of the depredations of such men as Griffin, doubly sure, by putting them to death. His fate is a warning that ought not to be lost upon other men who may be found have many such in this portion of Kentucky.

From the Nashville Union and American.

The Southern Black Republican Know Nothings.

It will be a difficult task to make the honest masses of southern political parties in the South believe that the votes of these Southern Know Nothings in Congress which shall be cast against the Lecompton Constitution were worth a second consideration. Such base treachery to the South could not have been purchased except at a high price. In order to keep our readers in view of the past we propose to make the following extract from the Washington correspondence of the New York *Herald*. Read it, everybody:

The Black Republicans and Know Nothing Americans in Congress upon Lecompton are very significant. Intrigue, money and spoils are at work. You will recollect the long agony over the speakership of the last Congress. Who made and how it last it was ended by the adoption of the plurality rule. But the facts in connection with the adoption of that rule have never been published. The difficulty was solved by a joint stock combination fund of thirty thousand dollars—twenty thousand from the patent lobby jobbers, and ten thousand from the Know Nothings, who should be elected, under the compact, House Printer. This fund was divided, it said, was divided among the six or eight indispensable Know Nothings, in proportion to the extent of two or three thousand a piece, the rest being absorbed in oyster suppers and other contingencies. But it was all settled the plurality rule was adopted, and the election of the Speaker and the Printer, that this fund was finally disbursed. In the interval it was placed in the hands of a well known Know Nothing swiggler worshipper, who held it as the custodian till the required services were duly performed, and then divided it according to the bargain. The Washington correspondent of the Boston Journal has doubtless suggested the present joint stock opposition movement on foot in regard to Lecompton. The South Americans of the Congress are in the minority, and the opposition parties have found out the drift of the wind; but from the commanding importance of the great question at issue, their South Americans have secured at a high Price, and it is said that at least $100,000 will be needed to convince them of the alleged abominable Lecompton frauds, plurality rule, injustice of John Calhoun, Jack Henderson & Co. But this sum can easily be raised, for the old lobby patent jobbers are rich in the pay, and have without a cent of cost to work with. More important still, the bankrupts of the late revulsion, and their heirs and assigns, to the number of ten thousand, and with more to the amount of twenty to forty millions of dollars, will cheerfully give a hundred thousand, a million, or even five millions, to have their debts partially cancelled. Hence, the opposition of some fifty or a great spoils combination of patent jobbers, bankrupt jobbers, Northern Presidential jobbers, and Know Nothings, to the Lecompton work in the House.

☞ Robert McKee has sold his half of the Gazette to his partner, Mr. Stevenson, and left for Nebraska Territory.

The river at this point is falling.

☞ The New York Herald publishes the following:

Developments of a very startling character are daily made in the Kansas Abolitionists. They have long been in the Democratic party, and should feel so proudly turned out and pelted over its borders. We have seen Democrats who joined the Know Nothing ranks in 1854. They are not of us, nor with us. They are our most dangerous enemies, because they come to us in the garb of friends and brothers. While they say to us "Art thou in good health my brother?" they are preparing to smite us under the fifth rib.

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But from the day when the struggle for liberty was begun—from the dark days by back in history, when despotism found the people in the dust—from that day to the present, God has protected and guided Democracy. He has at times permitted a pervading spirit of the world. It will conquer again as it has conquered in the past, and it will trample under foot alike the open enemy and its false friends.—*Podunk Herald.*

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☞ Robert McKee has sold his half of the Gazette to his partner, Mr. Stevenson, and left for Nebraska Territory.

The river at this point is falling.

☞ The Sixth Annual Election of the Mason County Agricultural Society will be held at Germantown, Ky., on Saturday, April 3rd, and continue two days.

DR. J. TALIAFERRO BRADFORD, *President.*
CHARLES HUNTER BRADFORD, *Secretary.*
G. W. TOLLEHAN, *Ind. — "*
W. CHANCELLOR, *Sec. — "*
Marshal of Ploughing.
Henry Smoot; Wm. Orr;
Geo. Chenoweth; M. Gibbons;
Sam'l Firman; J. Kell

THE EXPRESS.

MAYSVILLE, APRIL 7, 1858.

Business Notices.

The undersigned, citizens of Mason Co., Ky., unite in recommending all citizens of the County, who were in favor of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution, regardless of party associations, to assemble at the

COURT HOUSE IN MAYSVILLE,

ON

MONDAY, APRIL 12TH,

THAT BEING

COUNTY COURT DAY,

To express their sentiments upon the action of the House on the bill for the admission of Kansas.

A. Dimmitt, John Boston,
A. K. Marshall, T. A. Palmer,
J. R. Lashbrooke, Ed. M. Marshall,
R. D. Chenoweth, F. J. Bollinger,
Wm. Boston, Jas. B. Barber,
L. D. Henderson, F. S. Singleton,
Sinclair Dimmitt, Thomas Calvert,
And thirty others of the Lewisburg Precinct.

☞We thank Hons. Stephen A. Douglas, H. C. Burnett, and John C. Mason for late favors.

☞Yesterday afternoon, a young man by the name of Thomas met a very serious accident at the Distil Factory in the lower part of the city, by coming in contact with a circular saw, by which his right hand was nearly severed from his arm. The bones of the wrist were sawed through, and the principal arteries and nerves divided. The vessels were taken up, and the wound dressed by Dr. Russell, who found him greatly protracted from loss of blood. The nature of the wound is such that it seriously apprehended that it may yet become necessary to amputate the arm; though the Doctor thinks that with proper care the wound may heal, but not without loss of feeling and motion to some extent.

This should be a warning to all persons meddling with machinery in factories, where so much danger may arise therefrom. This is the second accident at that establishment since its commencement.

☞A personal examination of Jerry F. Young's stock of new goods, for Spring and Summer, enables us to say confidently, that he has never had a better selected assortment of elegant cassimeres, Cloths, Vestings and furnishing goods than now, all of which have been selected in the best markets, bought for cash, and will be sold to prompt paying customers upon the best terms. Jerry Young is a worthy man and an excellent Tailor, and those who have a desire to dress elegantly and cheaply, should not fail to give him a call.

☞Sam B. Poyntz advertises a big stock of Groceries in our paper to-day. He is well known as one of our best and most successful merchants, and he is prepared to to maintain the high reputation his house has already established. His stock is large, and will be sold low. It is a real pleasure to trade with him; and those who do once, seldom feel disposed to trade elsewhere.

☞See Henderson & Bro's. advertisement. These gentlemen have always on hands a large stock of Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres Vestings, &c., and from their many facilities are prepared to sell goods at either wholesale or retail, to prompt paying or cash customers, as low as they be obtained in any Western market. They have an excellent Tailor and make up goods to order, at short notice, in the latest style and best possible manner. They sell goods low, and trade "on the square."

☞Our young friend Tudor & Atherton, have opened a new Tin and Stove store, on Market Street, where they keep a good stock of goods which they sell very low. Go and see them.

☞Thomas R. Dohoney has been confirmed as United States Marshal for the district of Kentucky.

☞A difficulty took place in the Bardstown Court House on Tuesday, between Dr. E. A. Rossy and Thos. B. Mattingly, in which the latter was shot in the left breast, the ball striking against a rib, breaking it, and penetrating the cavity of the body.—The wound is dangerous.

☞A MINISTER'S TESTIMONY.

HOOKTOWN, BEAVER CO., PA. Feb. 5th, 1857.

We prefer having BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS for cash, to save discount. Hope we send you soon a recommendation from some Minister, testifying to its curative power. — (Signed)

MOODY & CARUTHERS.

INDIGESTION.

DARKSTOWN, Montgomery Co., Maryland, January 31st, 1857.

I never felt the benefit of any medicine so much as from the bottle of BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS I purchased last fall. I wish to know where I can get it without fear of imposition. (Signed)

JOSEPH C. BELLETT.

FROM A DRUGGIST.

APOLLO, Armstrongs, Pa. Dec. 15, '56.

Mr. St. Poyntz, Jr. & Co.

Dear Sirs—I purchased one doz. of your BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS, from your travelling agent, which has given satisfaction in this section. Send me another dozen, for which I enclose the money.

W. G. HOWARD.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE April 3, 1858.

The market was more buoyant to day for Provisions, and Produce continues quite active with increased receipts.

Flour and Grain—Small sales of Flour at prices ranging from $5 75 to $6, and $4 25 for extra brands. Wheat ranges from 65 to 75c. Sales Corn at 32c in car and 35c for shelled. Oats at 30c, and 40c for Seed Oats.

Provisions and Lard.—Market more active Sales, 200 hds. 18 sales, averaging 5,000 barrels of mess pork, all at $16 00. Sales of 24 cases bacon at 12c clr. for shoulders, and 9½c clr for sides. Lard in request with sales of 1,150 kettle and barrels, prime pork-house, at 9½.

Tobacco—Sales at the warehouses Saturday of 135 Hhds, viz: 5 hhds at $1 35c; 75, 13 at $5 35; 15 sales, averaging at $4 30; 7 05-7 85, 2 at $6 85, 1 at $75, 2 at $4 55, 8 at $5 25, 4 at $5 20; 6 80, 6 at 7 65c; 95, 24 at $6 20; 9 60.

Whisky—Sales at 16½16c.

Cincinnati Market.

MONDAY MORNING, April 5.

Flour—The market is dull and the receipts are light, leading to more apparent firmness in the market. The sales comprise 1,700 bbls at $5 25 for superfine, and $5 75@5 80 for extra; 50 bbls extra Genesee sold at $6.

Wheat—A continued good demand for the finest grades, and prices are steady. We now Quote common prime white at 90@92c; fair and good White, 70 to 82c; and Red at 60 70c.

Corn—Is firm; a good demand at 35c.

Barley—There is a fair demand for prime, and prices are steady; sales of 900 bs prime Fall at 46c; 400 do Spring at 1,600 bs Fall Barley Malt at 60c., and 500 do at 70c.

Rye—The market is dull at 50@55c.

Oats—A fair demand; prices steady at 35c.

Seeds—Clover is firm; a good demand for prime at $4 25.

Potatoes are dull, and have declined; sales of 500 bs at 25c.

Butter—The market is steady at 11@12c. for fair and good Roll, and 13@14c for prime.

Whisky—Sales of 70 bls. at 16½c, and 400 do from wagons at 16½.

Provisions—There is no change in better demand, with sales of 800 bls Rump sold at $11 50, and 100 do clear, at Richmond, Ind. at $16 50. Lard was in active demand, and all to be had at 9½ was taken. Not much done in Bacon; the only sale was 50 hhds Sides at 9c.

(Ci—Sales of 28 bls. Linseed at 59c., and 23 do. at 58c. The demand moderate.

Groceries—We have no sales of importance, though, in the small way, business continues brisk at 6 3-4@8 1-4c. for Sugar; 34@36c. for Molasses, and 11@12c. for Coffee.

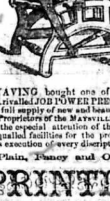
MAYSVILLE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY R. H. NEWELL & CO.

TUESDAY, April 6, 1858.

Hemp—$4 75@5.
Flour—$4 00@$4 50 per. bbl.
Corn—New 25@30c. in ear, per. bu.
Oats—30@33c. per. bush.
Wheat—60c@75c. for Red & White.
Barley—50 to 65c. per. bush.
Mustard Seed—4cts. per pound.
Flax Seed—60cts. per bushel.
Hemp Seed—55cts. per bushel.
Bacon—8c. in bbls, 8½@9c in bulk.
Salt—25cts per bushel.
Nails—$3 75 for 8d 10d nails.
Whisky—Rectified, 16½ cts. Bourbon 50@$2.50
Molasses—35c. in bbls, and 40c in hf. bbls.
Coffee—11½@12 1-2cts.
Vinegar—8 cents per gallon.
Rye—50 cents per bushel.
Meal—35 to 40 cents per bushel.
Feathers—28 to 32 cents per pound.
Butter—20 cents per pound.
Eggs—@10 cents per dozen.
Candles—Tallow 13@14c; Star 20@23cts.
Soap—6 cents per pound.
Shot—6 cents per pound.
Cream Cheese—11 to 12½ cents per pound.
Cotton Yarns—500 11; 600 10c; 700 9½; 800, 900 and 1000, 9c.

JOB PRINTING!



SUCH AS

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

TERMS TERMS

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

Promptly Executed!

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

Orders from a Distance will receive particular attention.

RIO COFFEE.

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

N. O. SUGAR.

100 Hhds prime and choice for sale by mar 31, 1858. S. B. POYNTZ.

FRESH TEAS.

50 Half Chests, for sale by mar 31, 1858. S. B. POYNTZ.

FRESH MACKREL

25 Bbls. No. 2 Mackrel;
25 hf. bbls. No. 1 Mackrel;
100 " " No. 3 do;
25 Quarters No. 3 do;
20 Kits " 3 do;
mar 31, 1858. S. B. POYNTZ.

SUNDRIES.

200 Kegs Wheeling Nails;
30 Boxes Mo. and Va. Tobacco;
50 Louisville Star Candles;
75 Reels Cotton Rope;
25 Bags Pepper;
10 " Spices;
2000 Lbs. Bar Lead;
120 Bags Shot, assorted;
6 Gross No. 7 Tailigs;
1 Cask best Madeira. For sale by
March 31, 1858. S. B. POYNTZ.

RAGS WANTED.

100,000 Rags, Bagging and Linen Rags wanted, for which I will pay the highest market price.

march 31, 1858. G. W. BLATTERMAN.

The Natural Pacing and Racing Horse,

GENERAL TAYLOR.

THIS celebrated Horse has arrived, and will stand the present season at the Stable of Thomas Lewis, in the City of Maysville, and is now ready to serve mares on the following terms: $10 payable when the service is rendered, $10 when the Let of Covering is ascertained, and $20 when a foling Colt. For Description and Pedigree see Bills.

LABAN LETTON.

March 31, 1858.—3w

NOTICE.

Understand that Dr. H. Ebrecht holds a note, by endorsement from Nancy Herd, on George Dunaway, with Charles Hughes as security, for one hundred and ten dollars payable in July next. This, this notice is hereby of warning the public against the purchase of said note, with the intention of holding me responsible, as I never signed nor authorized any other person to sign my name to it, nor do so now.

CHARLES HUGHES.

March 31, 1858.—3t

FISHING TACKLE.

In great variety—Hooks, Lines, Floats, Reels, Joint Poles, Bed Tics, &c.

ANDERSON & ANDREWS,

mar 24. 37 & 39, Market st., Maysville.

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. C. ERWIN & CO.

Hatters and Furriers,

140 MAIN STREET, Below Sixth,

GIVE THEIR ENTIRE ATTENTION TO THE

Retail Hat Trade;

And keep at all times a LARGE ASSORTMENT of Fine Goods of the *LATEST STYLES.*

☞Particular attention given to the ORDERS of Gentlemen residing out of the City, who, by sending on their Size, may rely on getting the *NEWEST AND BEST STYLES!*

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

UMBRELLAS.—A large Stock from the best Manufacturers constantly on hand. Sole Agency for the Celebrated PATENT PARASOL UMBRELLA.

CINCINNATI, March 31st, 1858.

CARPETS.

HENRY FALLS,

No 67, West Fourth Street, Cincinnati,

Is now receiving

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

—OF—

NEW CARPETING, OIL CLOTHS,

CURTAIN GOODS, &c.

Which are offered to CASH and PROMPT SHORT TIME BUYERS on the most reasonable terms.

Cincinnati, March 31, 1858.

WILLIAMS & FORD,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Hats Caps & Straw Goods,

CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS, CAPS, &c.

No. 123 MAIN STREET,

CINCINNATI, O.

WE beg to call the attention of our friends and the country trade generally, that we have an entirely New and Complete assortment of

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, &c.,

And can offer to Cash and prompt paying buyers, greater inducements to purchase from us than any house west.

WILLIAMS & FORD,

No. 123, *Main Street,*

CINCINNATI, O.

☞Orders from the Country will receive prompt and faithful attention.

march 31, 1858-2mo.

REMOVAL.

MISSES BAIRD,

HAVE Removed to their New and Elegant 4 Story Brown Stone Front Store, No. 118, West 4th Street, between Vine and Race, (opposite Shillito & Co.'s) and are now receiving their Spring Styles of rich

FRENCH MILLINERY,

Imported by themselves direct from Paris. Together with a large Stock of Medium and low priced *BONNETS, FLOWERS, RIBBINS, &c.*

ALSO: a large assortment of

Black Lace and Silk Mantles,

LACE POINTS, VAILS, &c.,

To which they invite the attention of the Ladies generally when visiting Cincinnati.

N. B. Especial attention given to Orders.

Cincinnati, march 31st, 1858.

1858 Spring Importations. 1858

DAY & MATLACK,

Jobbers of Dry Goods,

No. 80, Pearl Street.

HAVE NOW IN STORE, AND EXHIBIT 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, 1858-4m

ROS'N MITCHELL. PARK'R BALDWIN, JR.

MITCHELL & BALDWINSBERG,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS,

No. 99 West Fourth Street, next door to the Post Office,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Factory corner John and Second Streets,

march 31, 1858-6m

WINDOW GLASS AND GLASSWARE.

A Large lot Window Glass and Glassware just received and for sale by

mar 24, 1858. SEATON, SHARPE & CO.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

THE attention of Merchants and others, is respectfully invited to my large and new stock of School-Books; Blank Books;
Letter paper, Cap Paper,
Bath Post Paper, Note Paper,
Pens, Ink, Envelopes; Slates, Pencils;
Bonnet Boards, Window Shades,

In addition to the above, will be found a large variety of Goods desirable to every Merchant, at as low prices as they can be purchased elsewhere.

☞I will pay the highest market price for good Cotton and Linen Rags.

mar 24, 1858. G. W. BLATTERMAN,

U. S. MAIL DAILY LINE!

Cincinnati, Maysville & Portsmouth

REGULAR TRI-WEEKLY PACKET.

The Splendid Steamer

Bostona!

Captain Wm. McClain, Commander, will continue in the above trade, leaving Cincinnati every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and Portsmouth every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 M. Stopping at Maysville either way between the hours of 4 and 7 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to R. McNeely, Agent, Maysville, Ky.

Also prepared to ticket through to Terre Haute, Fort Wayne, Paris, Peru, Indianapolis, Pittsburg City, Rock Island, Milwaukie, Chicago, Lafayette, Galena, Bloomington, Peoriah, Fulton City, Mt. Pleasant, Madison, (Wis.), Napoleon, Jacksonville, Springfield, Decatur, Burlington, Peoria, and any points between Cincinnati direct to St. Louis. [march 24, 1858.

Furniture

WM. ORT & BRO.,

No. 16, Market Street, Maysville, Ky.

HAVE the satisfaction to inform the public that they have just received a very large stock of NEW AND FASHIONABLE FURNITURE of the best Manufacturers, and will still keep on hand a large supply of the latest and best style of Furniture, Consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, Wardrobes,

Centre Tables, Bookstands, Sofas,

Divans, Ottomans, &c., &c.

ALSO: Keep on hand an assortment of Mahogany, Walnut and Gilt Cornices, Brass Rods, Brackets, or Composition Mattresses.

☞All Orders promptly attended to. Give us a call and examine our Stock of Furniture.

WM. ORT & BROTHER.

mar 24. 37 & 39, Market st., Maysville.

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.

HATS AND CAPS,

Wholesale and Retail.

☞Our facilities for furnishing DEALERS IN HATS AND CAPS with everything belonging to the trade, are not excelled by any jobbing House in the West. The attention of Country Merchants is called to our fine stock of PALM LEAF, PANAMA AND STRAW HATS, WOOL FUR HATS, of every description.

☞We continue to give unremitting attention to the wants of a FIRST PRICE RETAIL BUSINESS.

DODD & CO.,

144 Main Street,

mar 24, 1858—3mo CINCINNATI.

J. R. NEFF. E. TASCHER. WM. H. BROWN.

NEFF, BROTHER & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Boots and Shoes,

South-east 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 and Shoes of the latest style, and which they offer to cash and prompt time buyers at the very lowest rates.

march 17, 1858-6m.

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

Successors to J. D. Foster & Co.,

178, 175 & 177 *West Second St., bet. Plum & Elm.*

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Manufacturers of PRINTING INKS, BOOK AND PRINTING MATERIALS of all kinds, will be constantly supplied with a full assortment of

Power, Hand, Job, Card, Copper Plate

and Lithographic Presses,

ALSO,

Brass, Brass and Fancy Job Type, Stands, Cases, Imposing Stones, Composing Sticks, Leads, Brass Rule, Brass Furniture, Galleys, Chases, Newt, Book & Job Printing Inks,

and Printing Materials of every description.

From their long experience and familiarity with the wants of Printers, they feel assured of being able to afford them superior facilities for purchasing of them, and everything they may want, by the prosecution of the mechanical part of their business.

Their MEDAL JOBBER, which is warranted to give entire satisfaction, was awarded a Silver Medal at the last exhibition of the Mechanics Institute. The power is applied in the center of the Platen, consequently there is no possibility of springing from any unequal pressure. The motion is so transmitted as to cause a dwell at the point of contact with the form, ensuring a perfect impression at the high rate of speed.

The Humming Bird Card Press will print Cards at the rate of 15,000 an hour. Power feeds itself, and proceeds to count, count and number them consecutively from one up to millions. These Presses are unequalled and Printers should not purchase elsewhere, without giving them an examination. [mar 17, 1858.

GREAT WESTERN

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT

AND SEED WAREHOUSE.

WHERE may be found all kinds of Agricultural Implements and Machinery; also, every kind and variety of Field and Garden Seeds, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, &c., &c. Among our Stock will be found all the best kinds of

MOWERS AND REAPERS

Manny's Combined, Ball, Aultman & Co.'s Mower, and Combined Machine; Atkins Self-Raker; Nos. 1 and 2 Reaper. Also

THRESHERS AND CLEANERS,

From One to Eight Horse Power;

Pitt's Patent, Moffit's Patent, Ralston's Patent, Prouse's Endless Chain Horse Powers & Threshers.

ALSO—Wheat Drills, Power Corn Shellers, Cider Mills, Horse Hoes, &c., &c.

All Machines not Manufactured by us, sold at Manufacturers Prices.

Any Farmer wishing a copy of our implement and Seed Catalogues, by enclosing a stamp can have one forwarded by mail.

WILLIAM ROBINSON CO.,

140 Walnut St., between 4th & 5th sts.,

Three doors from the Wire Works,

Cincinnati, mar. 17, 1858—1m.

WASHINGTON KEMPER,

(Successor to STEELE & MORGAN.)

Plumber,

LEAD PIPE MANUFACTURER,

Chain, Lift, Force and Ale PUMPS,

No. 198 Main Street,

Opposite Fifth Street Market Space,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

feb. 24, 1858-6mo.

☞A CARD WORTHY OF NOTICE.

MADISON HOUSE,

MAIN, BETWEEN FRONT & SECOND Sts.,

CINCINNATI, O.

Thankful for past patronage and encouraged by the future prospects, many alterations and amendments have been made to meet the wants and comfort of the public. The well accommodations, uniform price of *One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents per day,* and the present arrangement for meals, recommend it as the most desirable Hotel. For the Merchant, the Trader, the Farmer, the Manufacturer and the Business man in general, it is unequalled.

A continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed on the Madison House is respectfully solicited. Truly Yours,

feb 24, 1858-6mo. PROPRIETOR.

JAMES APPLEGATE. A. M. POUNSFORD.
SAMUEL FLOENCE. J. S. RYAN.

APPLEGATE & CO.

BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, AND

STATIONERS,

No. 42 Main Street, CINCINNATI,

We have on our Shelves the most extensive stocks in the West. Our stock embraces the best works of THEOLOGY, JURISPRUDENCE, MECHANICS, AGRICULTURE, HISTORY, NOVELS, TALES, MEMOIRS, PHILOSOPHY, &c. and a complete assortment of all the new publishers Miscellaneous Books published. Our stock of SCHOOL BOOKS embraces all books of merit used in the West, from the Spelling Book to the Lexicon. Our stock of STATIONERY embraces every variety of Blank Books from the small Memorandum Book to the large super-royal Ledger, including every article used in the counting-room.

We have, for the County Merchant, a full variety of Letter, Cap and Note Paper, Envelopes, Marking Paper, Bonnet Boards, Ink, Accounts Books & Pencils. Our prices are not to be undersold by the highest price of merit, to require more than an enumeration of the most prominent, among which are Clarke's Commentary, Dwight's Theology, Lectures, Sermons, Essays, Sermons, Lectures, Sermons, Hollins' Ancient History, Plutarch's Lives, Spectator, Nicholson's Chemistry, Gregory's Practice, &c. &c.

We invite attention to our purchase books, to give us a call, as we are confident we can offer them such inducements as shall be mutually satisfactory. [feb 24, 1858.

HENRIE HOUSE,

The Cheapest House in the World!

ONLY $1 PER DAY!

KEPT BY J. WATSON,

Third Street, between Main and Sycamore,

CINCINNATI, O.

THE HENRIE HOUSE is well known to be the most central Hotel in the City, being in the vicinity of the Post Office, Railroad Depots, Steamboat Landing, Telegraph Office, etc., making it the most desirable Hotel for the Traveler or Stranger. The Larder is provided with the best the market affords. ☞GIVE US A CALL.

Jan. 1st, '58.

DUPUY'S EXCHANGE.

No. 41, Front Street, bet. Sycamore & Broadway,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

DUPUY & BOUGHNER, Proprietors.

WE would respectfully announce to our friends and the public in general, that we have fitted up a Saloon, at the above named place, to wait upon our friends, with the rare cordials, Liquors, &c., that can be found in the Market.—We will pay particular attention to the quality of *Brandies & Jackey that is kept for medicinal purposes,* and we assure our Kentucky friends and others who prefer the genuine article, that they will find such a *Old Bourbon* at our establishment as can be found in no other in the city.

Cincinnati, Feb. 1st, 1858. DUPUY,

Formerly of Gaylord House, Louisville, Ky.

PETER BOUGHNER.

SWAN & CO.'S SCHEMES.

$70,000!

The following Schemes will be drawn by S. Swan & Co. Managers of the Kentucky Lottery in and for the State of Kentucky.

Class 11.

To be drawn in the City of Augusta, Ga., on Saturday, April 10, 1858.

Class 12.

To be drawn in the City of Augusta, Georgia, on Saturday, April 24th, 1858.

Class 13.

To be drawn in the City of Augusta, Georgia, on Saturday, April 24th, 1858.

Class 14.

To be drawn in the City of Augusta, Georgia, on Saturday, April 24th, 1858.

ON THE PLAN OF

SINGLE NUMBERS!!

FIVE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIVE PRIZES!

YEARLY ONE PRIZE TO EVERY NINE TICKETS.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME!

TO BE DRAWN

EACH SATURDAY IN APRIL!

1 Prize of	$70,000	4 Prize of	100
"	20,000	"	300
"	10,000	"	400
"	5,000	"	500
"	4,000	"	600
"	3,000	"	700
"	2,000	"	800
4 Prizes of	1,000	229 "	100

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

4 Prizes of	$500	to $70,000 Prize are	$2,000
"	300	" " "	1,200
"	200	" " "	800
"	100	" " "	400
"	50	" " "	200
"	30	" " "	120
5000 "	20	" " "	100,000
5	20	" " "	100
5235 Prizes amounting to			$320,000

WHOLE TICKETS, $10; HALVES $5; QUARTERS $2 50.

PLAN OF THE LOTTERY.

The Numbers from 1 to 50,000, corresponding with those Numbers on the Tickets printed on separate slips of paper, are put into a Wheel with small Balls and placed in one Wheel.

The first 481 Prizes, similarly printed and enclosed, are placed in another Wheel.

The Wheels are then revolved, and a number is drawn from the Wheel containing the Balls, and the Prize is drawn from the other Wheel.

The Number and Prize drawn out are opened and published by the commissioners, viz: Hon. Commissioners: the Prize being placed against the Number drawn. This operation is repeated until all the Prizes are drawn.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.—The two preceding and the two succeeding Numbers to those of the first 5 Prizes will be entitled to the $5 Approximation Prizes. For example: If Ticket No. 1,720 draws the $70,000 Prize, those Tickets numbered 1718, 1719, 1721, 1722, will each be entitled to $400. If Ticket 500 draws the $20,000 Prize, those Tickets numbered 498, 499, 501, 502, will be entitled to $300, and so on according to the above scheme.

The 5,000 Prizes of $20 will be determined by the last figure of the Number that draws the $70,000 Prize. For example, if the Number drawn for the $70,000 Prize ends with No. 1, then all the Tickets where the number ends in 1, will be entitled to $20. If the Number ends with No. 2, then all the Tickets where the Number ends in 2 will be entitled to $20, and so on.

Certificates of Packages will be sold at the following rates, which is the ticket.

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

IN ORDERING TICKETS OR CERTIFICATES,

Enclose the money to us, and address for the Tickets or certificates, on receipt of which they will be forwarded by first mail. Purchasers can have tickets sent in any place they may direct.

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

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

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

☞All Prizes of $50 and under, paid immediately after finishing—other Prizes at the usual time of thirty days.

All communications strictly confidential.

Address orders for Tickets or Certificates to

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

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

☞A list of the numbers that are drawn from the wheel, with the amount of the prize that each one is entitled to, will be published after every drawing, in the following papers—*New Orleans Picayune, Mobile Register, Louisville Courier, Nashville Gazette, Atlanta Intelligencer, New York Weekly Sun Book, Savannah Morning News, Richmond Dispatch, and Louisville Ledger, Charleston.*

CHEAP JEWELRY.

SOLOMON KINSLER thanks his friends and customers for the liberal patronage they have heretofore bestowed upon him, and receive their further favors. He has just received a large assortment of FINE GOODS, consisting in part of

Gold Watches;
Silver Watches;
Silver Ware;
Gold Chains;
Keys and Seals;
Bracelets;
Necklaces;
Breast Pins;
Clocks; &c.; &c.

He will sell all kinds of goods low when they can be bought elsewhere; and will always keep a large stock on hand. Watches and all kinds of Jewelry, will be warranted to keep time, and be good, and without delay, and at moderate rates.

Store, Second st., opposite Market House.

Maysville, mar. 24, 1858. G. W. BLATTERMAN.

BLANKS—Bills of Lading;
Checks;
Drafts;
Magistrate's Blanks;
Bills of Exchange, &c., &c.;
For sale at low prices. G. W. BLATTERMAN.

Feb. 17, '58.

WALL PAPER.

I am in receipt of my first importation of Wall Paper, Borders, &c., &c., comprising a large variety of new styles. Call and see.

G. W. BLATTERMAN.

Maysville, mar. 24, 1858.

GUNS.

WE are just in receipt of a Stock of Shot Guns in price from $3.50 to $75. Also, a lot of good Rifle Guns, and a variety of Flasks, Pouches and Gun Caps. ANDERSON & ANDREWS.

mar 24. 37 & 39, Market st., Maysville.

HAVING received an Agency for the sale of the Celebrated New York Hand-Making Shoes, I am now prepared to furnish them to my friends and adjoining counties at manufacturers prices, transportation added. Gentlemen can have their measures kept over qualities that any machine now in use. Ladies can have their measures kept for Gaiters or Slippers, if they so prefer. Any one ordering a machine, if preferred, can have them delivered to them at Maysville. I expect to have a Keeper in a short time, and will notify customers, and the public generally, of the fact, by advertisement in the papers. I will be prepared to take orders for machines, at the present time.

march 10, '58—3m. JOHN T. SUMRALL.

WHITE LEAD, LINSEED OIL AND LARD OIL.

WE have on hand a good stock of the above named articles, of best quality, which we will sell at the lowest rates, for cash, or to wholesale and retail.

Feb. 6, '58. SEATON, SHARPE & CO.

MERIDERSON & BROTHER,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

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

Corner of Market and Second Street, MAYSVILLE, KY.

Have just received their SPRING and SUMMER

STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Our Stock contains every thing necessary for a Gentleman's outfit, or the house wife can find almost our Stock sufficient for her family. We invite the attention of our friends and customers, and all others, to our Stock, which we flatter ourselves will compare with any other in the West, Wholesale or Retail. Call and see for yourselves. [Maysville, April 7, 1858.

JERRY F. YOUNG,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

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

HAS JUST RECEIVED HIS

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK

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

And every thing pertaining to a gentleman's wardrobe.

☞All goods made up to order, in fashionable style, and at short notice. [Mar 31, 1858.

CHEAP DRY GOODS!

The Subscribers are commencing to receive their

Spring Supplies!

And will during the coming Season offer unusual inducements to their numerous patrons. Their Stock will be larger and more varied than hitherto, and being Purchased from Importers in the East and replenished from New York Auctions, as the year rolls on, consequently no Retail Establishment in the West can be on a better footing to do justice to its friends.

MULLINS & HUNT,

2nd Street,

Maysville, March 24th, 1858. opposite Wilson's Ballroom.

1858. First Spring Importation! 1858.

WE have now received a large and desirable STOCK OF NEW AND CHOICE GOODS to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants generally. Our Stock consists of the following in complete assortment:

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC, STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS;
SMALL WARES AND NOTIONS, in great variety;
READY-MADE CLOTHING, new styles and well made;
PALM, LEGHORN, PANAMA, WOOL, FUR AND OTHER HATS;
LADIES' AND MISSES' BONNETS, STRAW, LEGHORN AND SILK;
BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, from approved Manufacturers.

To the above we are making DAILY additions.

We have never been better prepared to offer our friends greater inducement than now and solicit a comparison of prices and styles with any Jobbing House in the West.

Exclusively Wholesale. PEARCE, TOLLE & CO.

Maysville, March 24th, 1858.

HARDWARE!

WOODWORK CUTLERY, GUNS AND RIFLES. BUILDING HARDWARE, PUMP CHAIN AND FIXTURES. CARPENTER'S TOOLS AND BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS.

SIGN OF THE BIG AXE!

20 AND 22, MARKET STREET, MAYSVILLE.

ANDERSON & ANDREWS,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Saddlery, Iron, Steel, Belmont Nails,

American Horse and Mule Shoe NAILS,

Springs, Axles, &c., &c.

C. B. ANDERSON, ROBERT ANDREWS. PRICE OWENS.

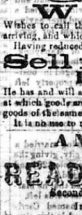
NEW JEWELRY STORE!

C. F. DUFEU,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER,

Second street, 1 door East of Sutton,

MAYSVILLE, KY.



Having left R. F. Adair, C. F. Dufeu begs leave to inform the citizens of Maysville and surrounding County, that he is now engaged in business for himself in the House formerly occupied by Reese & Allen, where he will at all times keep a large and choice assortment of

Watches and Jewelry of all kinds;
Sets of Cameo, Mosaic, and Painted Jewelry;
A large assortment of Plain Breast Pins and Ear Rings for Ladies;
Gents Pins, Collar and Sleeve Buttons, and Studs;
Finger Rings, Gold Pens, and Pencils;
Gold Chains, Lockets, and Keys;
Gold, Silver and Plated Spectacles, and Spectacle Cases;
Silver Thimbles, Brass and Steel Keys;
Pitcers, Accordions, and a variety of other thing which you can see by calling at my establishment.

ALSO—A good assortment of Silverware on hand and made to Order.

☞JEWELRY Repaired in the best manner.

☞WATCHES and CLOCKS Cleaned and Repaired in the best manner and warranted for one year (at low figures.

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

To our Trades—He will be happy to supply them with Cuts, Pinions, Verges, &c., and keeps a large Stock of Material on hand. [feb. 3rd, 1858.

GREAT REDUCTION

in the Price of

DRY GOODS

AT

W. W. LAMAR

Wishes to call the attention of the public to a STOCK OF GOODS now in Store and arriving, and which will continue to arrive until the assortment is complete.

Having reduced his old stock very low, and being determined to

Sell for CASH ONLY,

From January 1st, 1858,

He has and will avail himself of the present crisis to buy a fine stock at the very low prices at which goods are now being sold for Cash, which will enable him to sell lower than goods of the same kind and quality were ever offered for this market.

It is no use to name prices. Call and see. [Maysville, December 30, 1857.

ANTES & BERGEMAN,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Second Street, opposite Court Street, MAYSVILLE, KY.

Have just received an extensive and well assorted Stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING, HATS, SHIRTS AND COLLARS, STRAW GOODS, BOTTS, HANDKERCHIEFS, AND MEN'S WEAR GENERALLY, UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

We will keep a good Stock of Materials, and make to order, on short notice and at very reasonable prices, for those who prefer having their clothes made to order. [Nov. 11th, 1857—1y.

GREAT WESTERN CLOTHING STORE.

BLUM & KAHN,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Ready-Made Clothing, Shirts, Collars,

Trunks, Valeses, Carpet Bags, &c.

HAVE always on hand a full assortment of all the above articles, and will show their Stock to any one who may call, and will sell them either Wholesale or Retail, at prices that they are sure will please purchasers. Their connection with an extensive house in Baltimore enables them at all times to keep a full assortment of goods.

☞They have a well STOCK OF PIECE GOODS, and as Excellent Cutter, and will warrant make up goods neater in the latest style and best manner.

Country Merchants, Hotel Proprietors, and Dealers generally, are respectfully invited to call and test the truth of the above assertions.

☞Remember the GREAT WESTERN. [Maysville, Ky., Sept. 26, 1857.

H. BERTHAM & SCHNELLA.

Market Street, 1 door north of Second,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

NEW GOODS!

The Undersigned have just received a large and well selected Stock of Fall and Winter Goods, which added to their former assortment of goods, makes their Stock complete in every variety. Their Stock of BOOTS & SHOES, of all kinds, is large and complete, and they will sell at the lowest prices. Their Stock of Hardware, Cutlery, Iron, Nails, Saddles, Harness, Saddle Trees, Leather, Shoe Findings, Carpenters Tools, Saws, Planes, Chisels, Augers, Bits, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Glass, Putty, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, Window Sash, Blind Trimmings, Door Locks, Knobs, Plated Door Knobs, Door Trimmings, Door Bells,

THE EXPRESS.

For the Mayville Express.

Farewell.

Farewell, dear friends, farewell,
I now bid you adieu,
And, oh! 'tis hard to bear farewell,
But then I not have power.

Yes, whether I smile hath non thou'ds
Tho' I am sad, the heart of mine;
Tho' I am happy, or tho' I mourn,
Alone thou hast been united.

"Would pierce my heart, to see thee more,
For I know it will not be long
Then we sat to me, in days of yore,
Be let us never more sight."

Would only write one fair feelings here—
In this poor tablet of mine,
They let it be never, in good cheer,
My faithful friends—dear friends.

But many a bitter pang it gives,
To part to meet no more,
When the only ray for which I live,
Or what did cease.

I little thought, one year ago,
That we should've ever
The cause of all the pain and woe,
That's now impressed on me.

But oh! alas then, how change's at thy,
I forget that I am sorry,
Tillitle's earliest; but now
I say, farewell, dear one, farewell.

ELLA.

Locust Hill, Bath Co., Ky., March 7, '58.

A Dirge.

"Earth to earth, and dust to dust!"
Now the off and the last,
Thus the youthful and the old,
Thus the humble and the bold,
Hurl the nation and the mold,
Thus the offspring we laid,
Thus the casket and the bing
Side by side lie withering;
Thus the ashes and the aspen rest,
"Earth to earth, and dust to dust!"

Age on age shall roll along
Over this spot of mighty throng:
Thus that wept them, those that weep,
All shall with these sleepers sleep.
Brethren,—sisters,—of the grave,
Summer's sun, or Winter's storm,
Spring's fair flowers, or Autumn's form,
Never shall break their slumbers more;
Death shall keep his silent's vot,
"Earth to earth, and dust to dust!"

But a day is coming fast,
Earth, thy mightiest and thy last;
It shall come in fear and wonder,
Heralded by trump and thunder;
It shall come in strife and toil,
It shall come in blood and spoil,
It shall come in empires' groans,
Burning towns and trampled thrones;
Then, Ambition, rue thy last:
"Earth to earth, and dust to dust!"

Then shall come the Judgment sign,
In the East the day shall shine;
Flashing from Heaven's golden gate,
Thousand thousands round that state,
Spirits with the crown and pinnes;
Trumpe'ldom, then sullen tomb!
Heaven shall pierce on our night,
Earth be turned to living light,
Kingdoms of the prophecy, of the
"Earth to earth, and dust to dust!"

Then the world, Jerusalem,
Will be gorgeous as a gem;
Then shall be fulfilled of Paul,
Pride of more than Paradise;
Earth by angel feet hallowed,
Our great garden of her God!
"Tis are dried the mortyrs tears
Through a hundred glorious years.
Now in hope of his to trust,
"Earth to earth, and dust to dust!"

Passion Week.

The week preceding Easter is denominated "Passion Week," so called because in this week, Christ suffered and died; the word "Passion" in this connection signifying "suffering."

"Passion Week"—which commenced yesterday—is observed by very many Christian denominations, and we give a few of the events in their chronological order, which are commemorated by its observance.

On Sunday of the Passion Week Our Saviour made his triumphal entry into Jerusalem—wept over the city—uttered the prophecy of its destruction, and going into the Temple, cast out the money-changers and sellers.

On Monday, He pronounced the prophetic curse upon the barren fig tree, and uttered those strong denunciations of woe upon the Pharisees which excited their enmity and made them resolve to destroy Him.

On Tuesday, He again went to the Temple, received the deputation from the Sanhedrim, who objected to the right in to His authority, uttered the parable of the Two Sons, the parable of the Wicked Husbandman, the parable of the Wise and Foolish Virgins, the parable of the Talents; replied to the Herodians and the Sadducees; gave a description of the general judgment, and foretold the exact time of His own betrayal and crucifixion.

On Wednesday, He passed most of the day in the Mount of Olives and in the Garden of Gethsemane, offering up those intercessory prayers recorded by St. John. Thatevening, at supper with the twelve, He washed the disciples' feet, and foretold the denial of Peter and the betrayal by Judas.

Thursday was spent in preparing for the Passover. After sunset the Passover was eaten, and Judas was pointed out as the traitor. Then the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was instituted, and after singing the passing hymns they retired to the Mount of Olives, and in their way Christ again predicts the denial of Peter, and that all would forsake Him. They followed the agony of the garden. Then Judas comes with a band of soldiers, and Peter is bound, and led to the house of Annas.

On Friday, after 12 o'clock at night until 9 o'clock of the morning, occur the various events connected with trial. At 9 o'clock, the final sentence of the morning prayer was offered in the Temple, Jesus was nailed to the cross. Then comes the supernatural darkness until the 9th hour; and the 9th hour—or 3 o'clock in the afternoon—was the evening sacrifice was offered in the Temple, Jesus expires. Then Joseph of Arimathea procure the body and places it in his own tomb.

On Saturday the sepulchre is secured by a guard of soldiers, and the women procure the spices to embalm the body.

Such are the events of the week until Easter—*Cincinnati Herald.*

The Dance.—It is a book of laws to show the right and wrong.

It is a book of wisdom, that condemns all folly and makes the foolish wise.

It is a book of truth, that detects all errors.

It is a book of life, that shows the way from everlasting death.

It is the most compendious book in all the world.

It is the most authentic and entertaining history that ever or was published.

It contains the most ancient antiquities, remarkable events, and wonderful occurrences.

It points out the most heroic deeds and exploits.

It describes the celestial and lower worlds.

It is a book of lives. It is a book of travels. It is a book of voyages.

It is the best counsel that ever was agreed to—the best deed that ever was done, and the best testament that ever was signed.

It is the wisdom to understand it: to be ignorant of it is to be awfully destitute.

It is the magistrate's best rule.

It is the ignorant man's dictionary, and the philosopher's directory.

It encourages the wise, the benevolent and the just to seek and lovely in heart.

It is the housewife's best guide, and the servant's best instructor.

It is the schoolboy's spelling book.

It is the learned man's masterpiece.

And that which shows all is that the man of earth, without it, is but a variableness, neither shadow of turning, is God.

Resolutions heartily endorsing the Administration on the Kansas issue have passed the Legislature of California, by a vote of 40 to 19—the opposing party proved the Democratic party to be the democratic Administration of James Buchanan.

Dr. ROBACK'S BLOOD PURIFIERS AND BLOOD PILLS.

Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 1, 1858.

Dr. Roback:—Your Purifiers are selling rapidly here. Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 1, 1858.

After years of study and experiment, Dr. Roback, the eminent Swedish Physician, has discovered a remedy for the cure of the three difficulties of mountain barks of his native land, which acts directly upon the cause of the disease, and not the symptoms, the original of treatise of life, to a condition of health and vigor, and restoring the system to its original. It may be local, or whatever may be its character. Indigestion, nervous complaints, epileptic fits, and all diseases of the stomach, in the first stage, sore throat, bronchitis, fever and ague, chills and fever, dyspepsia, liver complaint, feeble weakness, pricking of the skin, symptomatic of paralysis, rheumatism, neuralgia, tumor, cancer, scrofula, consumption, and debility, diarrhoea, or other disorders of the organs of respiration, the liver, the kidneys, the stomach, the bowels, or the muscular fiber, are unerringly cured by this preparation. It is to the material mind, or seeds of disease, what the sun is to the earth; it searches them with absolute certainty, while at the same time it replenishes the constitution, restores vitality from the bowels, creates appetite, renews bodily vigor, and regenerates every animal function. It is the most powerful, yet the most safe, Dr. Roback's famous Scandinavian Blood Purifier, which, at 25 per bottle, contains the Scandinavian Blood Pills, will not only obliterate the most painful disease, but prevent their recurrence, and restore the system to a healthy state. It is the SCANDINAVIAN VEGETABLE BLOOD PILLS. Dr. Roback presents the result of many years of experience, hard study and experiment as to what a perfect pill should be. No one can deny that this is superlatively the best medicine. Price of the Scandinavian Blood Purifier, $1 per bottle, or 6 per bottle, $5. Scandinavian Blood Pills, 25 cents per box, or five for $1.

Pekin, Miami County, Ind., Aug. 4, 1857.

Dr. C. W. Roback: I have received great benefit from your Scandinavian Blood Purifier and Blood Pills, and I have thought it my duty, and it is no less my inclination, to give you a plain statement of my case. I was for years afflicted with that bane of all comfort, the tyrannic in business, dyspepsia. To recapitulate all the ills which dyspepsia is called upon to try your remedies through the promotions of a friend, and after using them a few days was greatly benefited, and by the time I had used one month, I was entirely and permanently cured.—I also suffered with the most violent nervous headache, which I suppose was produced by my disordered stomach, for when my dispepsia left me, my headache left me, and I have not been in every respect than I have for ten years.

Our Yearly report. JOHN S. DEWITH.

Louisville, June 4, 1857.

Dear Doctor: Seed over half a dozen of your Pills, care of H. G. Card & Co., so I can get them until trip, six weeks ago sending could have convinced me that a twenty-five cent box of Pills could have relieved my obstinate chronic constipation.