THE MAYSVILLE EXPRESS,
PUBLISHED EVERY
WEDNESDAY MORNING
BY MORRIS & BRITTEGAMM,
AT THE BOLLER TIE AVENUE, IN ADVANCE.

THE LAW REGULATING NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

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

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

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held liable for the price of the papers, bills, and contend their papers discontinued.

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

5. Subscribers to newspapers or periodicals residing out of the state, are to pay in advance, or else a paper or periodical may be sent to the residence of the party at the time of subscribing, unless instructions are sent to discontinue at publication office.

Rates and Rules of Advertising.

A square (10 lines or less) for first time, $1 00; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents.

	1 Square	2 Sq'ares	3 Sq'ares	4 Sq'ares	5 Sq'ares
1 Insertion	$1 00	$1 75	$2 50	$3 00	$3 00
2 Insertions	1 50	2 50	3 50	4 00	4 50
3 Insertions	2 00	3 00	4 50	5 00	6 00
One Month	3 00	5 00	6 00	8 00	10 00
Two Months	4 00	6 00	8 00	10 00	12 00
Three Months	5 00	7 00	10 00	12 00	15 00
Six Months	6 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	20 00
One Year	8 00	12 00	15 00	20 00	30 00

Liberal contracts will be made for annual advertisements, the business of which must, of course, govern the rates. Yearly advertisements, when no contract is made, the above rates will be strictly adhered to.

Professional or business cards, not exceeding ten lines in length, will be inserted on the first page, at Five Dollars per annum.

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

The privilege of changing advertisements is strictly confined to their own immediate business, and all such changes must be for the benefit of other persons, as well as all advertisements not immediately connected with their own business, and all classes of advertisements which in length shall exceed the limits engaged, will be charged proportionately.

Quarterly advertisers to be measured by the space occupied by contract, make one the parties.

No contract for yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice, and a charge for any change to be made for less than one year at the yearly rate.

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

The cards of the Sun will will be charged for the publication of all communications or notices intended to promote any private enterprise, or individual interests.

Obituary Notices will be charged for the insertion of Obituary Notices.

Calls on persons to become candidates charged as other advertisements. Announcing candidates for State or County offices, as such, for City offices, $5 each, to be paid in advance.

Payment for advertisements due when they are left for insertion, and PAY IN ADVANCE is required and expected from all transient advertisers. Regular annual advertisers to pay half yearly in advance.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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 20, 1856. Maysville, Ky.

JOHN L. SCOTT. GEO. W. SULSER.
SCOTT & SULSER,
Johnson and Grant, Maysville, Ky., will hereafter practice in partnership in the various Courts of Mason and the adjoining counties, in the transaction of legal business.

Special attention will be given to collections and the prosecution of claims.
Maysville, January 27th, 1858.

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

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

F. H. BIERHOWER,
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. may 6, 1857-1y

JOHN N. JEFFERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Court Street, Maysville, Ky.
WILL give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care, and will practice the Courts of Mason and the adjoining counties. Office, Sutton street. March 24, 1857-1y.

JOSEPH M. ALEXANDER,
Attorney at Law,
FLEMINGSBURG, KY.,
WILL give immediate attention to all business entrusted to him in Fleming and adjoining counties. Will also attend in the Circuit Courts of Mason and the adjoining counties. Jan. 1, 1856—1y.

TAYLOR & MCCUTCHEON
Attorneys at Law,
Maysville, Ky.
H. TAYLOR. JAMES MCCUTCHEON.
Office Third Street, opposite the Court House.
WILL give prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care, and practice in the courts of Mason and adjoining counties. Feb. 26, 1856.

R. H. STANTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MAYSVILLE, KY.
MR. STANTON has resumed the practice of his profession in Maysville, and the surrounding counties in Kentucky, and will devote himself exclusively to such business as may be entrusted to his care.
Collections made in any part of Northern Kentucky. (Aug. 15, 1855.

GEO. M. ROE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
WILL practice his profession in the counties of Lewis, Greenup, Carter and Lawrence, and in the Court of Appeals.
Prompt attention will be given to the collection of claims and all other professional business. Office on Main street opposite the Court House.
Greenupsburg, Ky., June 16, 1855.

J. C. ADAMS,
Attorney at Law,
GREENUPSBURG, KY.
HAVING resumed the Practice of the Law, will attend promptly to any business entrusted to my care in Greenup and adjoining counties. (August 6th, 1856-tf

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
DR. J. H. DAGUE
Has located in Maysville, and offers his professional services to the citizens of Maysville and vicinity. Office and residence on Second street, opposite the Methodist Church. Feb. 26, 1856-1y.

DR. J. M. DUKE,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Has located in Maysville, and offers his professional services to the citizens of Maysville and vicinity. Office and residence on Second street, opposite the Methodist Church. Feb. 26, 1856-1y.

DR. J. A. DAGUE,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Has located in Maysville, and offers his professional services to the citizens of Maysville and vicinity. Office and residence on Second street, opposite the Methodist Church. Feb. 26, 1856-1y.

DR. J. A. & J. M. DUKE,
PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS,
Have their office adjoining their residences on Second street, opposite the Methodist Church. Feb. 26, 1856-1y.

DR. J. H. DAGUE,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Has located in Maysville, and offers his professional services to the citizens of Maysville and vicinity. Office and residence on Second street, opposite the Methodist Church. Feb. 26, 1856-1y.

DR. J. A. & J. M. DUKE,
PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS,
Have their office adjoining their residences on Second street, opposite the Methodist Church. Feb. 26, 1856-1y.

State Rights—Non-Intervention—Popular Sovereignty.

MAYSVILLE EXPRESS.

VOL. 6 MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1858. NO. 4.

THE EXPRESS.

For the Maysville Express.

The Artist.

BY W. H. ABNEY.

Smile with the glorious starlet of fame,
He claims no less than an immortal name.
Dr. Young—Art Painting.

The artist sat in his atelier engrossed in contemplating a single enchantment-hung cloud which never seemed weary of flaunting its luscious hues of burnished crimson and saffron in the rays of a fast-setting sun. And many and fantastic were the thoughts that thronged in the brain of the artist as he thus sat contemplating the cloud. Now, this artist was a dreamer—strange-thought-ed—and somedeal acquainted with sorrow and heart-disease, and not wholly destitute of faith in the relevancy of dreams—albeit, a man of fair repute in his calling—for he was, of a truth, no upstart limner. That was a strange belief of the artist—the belief he entertained that every hallowed cloud was an agglomeration of the souls of mortals, or, as he himself quaintly taught—a supernal Psyche-hood. But this, he said, was the gift of the gifted only—this knowledge. And the artist averred that not a cloud floated overhead in which he did not recognize the face of some shade dear and long-departed. I remember well the heartrending derision to which the avowal of this darling thought exposed the artist. But even those who derided him most could not fail, on visiting the atelier of the artist, to remark that it contained no picture of any living person; nor had the artist, at any period of his life, delineated the features of any living person. But that which was more surprising than all was, that all who visited his atelier was sure to find themselves confronted by the image (*fresh laid on canvas*) of some cherished friend—it may be detested enemy—who, belike, had then been buried many years—whoso, belike, the artist had never beheld on earth, although he had in the skies. None save the artist knew that he hadonly transferred to canvas the tints which glowed in the cloud—the human shapes he kenned in the tints which glowed in the clouds—the artist and one to-wit—Mr. Hyrtle Cuttle—Candide, whom the artist passionately adored! But Candide was no longer. And from that latter moment (she had been dead a year) when the breath left her body, the artist grew reticent and fractured, and shut himself up in his atelier, and led a life of sorrowful seclusion—His sole occupation now was to watch the clouds. He well knew that in some one of these Candide had her abode. And thus he had consumed a long year in watching the clouds for the hope of discovering the spirit-form of his which Candide dwelt. And thus what with gnawing anxiety and habitual ill-health, which preyed upon his nobile spirit, the race of the artist was well nigh run; and as he still gazed upon the cloud he felt that he too must soon be numbered among the dead. And now the artist seized his good pencil, and fastened his gaze one more and last time upon the cloud, nor suffered his gaze to wander an instant from the cloud. And his pencil advanced with lightning rapidity over the canvas, and the canvas began to rutilate again with angelic shapes. One more glance at the cloud—one more flourish with the pencil—*It was Candide!* And the soul of the artist gushed out forever, and joined the soul of Candide in the cloud. And the sun went out in the sea, but the cloud may be observed almost any bacon day as it floats through the azure heavens. But the image of Candide still remained on the canvas, where it remains to this day—a matchless paragon of art. And the renown of the artist was published throughout the world, and truly the renown of no master equaled the renown of the artist.

☞Swedenborgianism is said to be making rapid advances, both in the number of its professed disciples, and in the accession of clergymen of influence—in other denominations, who, embracing "New Church" views and interpretations, dispense them to their flocks. There are now two "New Church" societies in this city, two in Brooklyn, one in Williamsburgh, and one in Hoboken; and the agent of the New Church Book Concern states that the largest buyers are among the most popular clergymen, but that packages of books and tracts are now sent for from Mexico, Chili, Buenos Ayres, Texas, Oregon, and all other parts of the new world, as well as from most European States. Societies, and numerous believers in new Church doctrines are found in England, France, Prussia, the German States and even Rome and Florence.—*N. Y. Sun.*

☞Late number of the St. Louis Republican gives the readers of its columns a

A SOCIOLOGER.—A chap who came to town recently, from the country, but who was not over verdant, by be seemed, was, a day or two ago, strolling along that part of Fourth street inhabited by Hebrews who vend human raiment, cutlery, firearms, pinch-pock watches, and all jewelry without furnishing goods.—He was viewing these things with a hollow and wondering eyes, and while thus engaged, a dilapidated few clothier, not the most unsymptomatic Israelite, and having a wretched dingy look, stepped before our rural friend, according to the custom of his tribe, and catechised him as to whether he wanted to buy anything. The latter surveyed the Israelite from head to foot, glanced at his wares and studied a moment.

"Have you got any clean, white shirts?" he inquired.

"Yes, sare, oh yes—plenteeh," was the answer response.

"Then why the d—l don't you put them?"

We not know whether this quainess was original, but it was enough to bewilder the Jew, and he waves no longer to question.

Lord Cockburn, when at his bar, was pleading in a slander or libelious case. The argument turned on the fact of one of the vessels carrying so large a number of the cause of the accident. The counsel, including upon this, wound up his very eloquent argument with this remark: "Gentlemen, had the vessel been less lively, the lives would have been more LIVELY.

THE EXPRESS.

From the Shippensburg [Pa.] News.

Almost Stranger than Fiction—True.

For some days past considerable excitement has been felt in some circles in this community, in reference to an affair in humble life, the particulars of which we cannot permit to pass by unnoticed. So far, we have been able to gather the facts of the case, they appear to be as follows:

About three years ago, George Fry, of this vicinity, became enamored of a beautiful Gipsey girl, who, in company with a number of her people, had encamped in a wood near this place. The beautiful damsel was fearfully reciprocated by the fair Gipsey, and she consented to marry him. But "true love never did run smooth," and so it happened in this case. The consent of the father of the lady could not be obtained to her marriage with a "man not accustomed to gentility!"

However, "love laughs at locksmiths!" When Mr. Fry found that he "could not win the favor of the old fellow," he set about plan-ning ways and means to steal the object of his affections. In this he was not unsuccessful. One night when the hard-hearted old father was entertained in the arms of Morpheus and all around was lonely and still, Mr. Fry approached the camp of the wanderers, and was met by her for whom his heart had long a sympy sighed. After fondly embracing her he solicited her to accompany him, without delay, to a village a few miles distant. Without hesitation she complied with his request, and on the following day they were married. The rage of the old Gipsey, when he found that his daughter had "eloped," can better be imagined than described. Nothing was left undone to discover and save the return of his child. In vain he sought for her. Nothing could he hear of her.

Finally, when he found that he himself could find no traces of her, he offered a heavy reward to the person who would discover her whereabouts, and in the presence of several "kidnappers" he exhibited large quantities of gold and silver, which induced them to make the effort, and a few evenings after, in a most intimate manner, they accomplished their object. In the absence of Mr. Fry they wrested her away and delivered her over to the hands of a father unamenable of the divine Sentence of love. Immediately the entire group of gipsies fled from the country. Rumor said that they had returned to England, from whence they hailed.

Two years rolled over, slidin by, and nothing was heard by Mr. Fry from his absent wife, although he long cherished the hope that she would escape from her tyrannical parent," and return to him whom she loved. Time, however, gradually rusted Mr. Fry's love for his Gipsey wife. He felt that it was "not good for man to be alone," and at the end of two years he again united his destinies with another of Eve's fair daughters. Suffice it to say, with the latter he experienced the "ecstasy of bliss." Things moved smiling along—Mr. Fry lived happily with his wife and three at of human kind. But, alas! how short lived are some earthly joys! Last fall the lady of Mr. Fry's *first wife*—his Gipsey wife—in company with "George Fry, junior," arrived in this vicinity in search of him! By the assistance of officer Shade she was successful in finding him.

Limited space forbids us from entering into details which the lady has undergone since her departure from this place. The intelligence of her husband's second marriage was a severe shock to her, and she immediately declares her exclusive right to him. It appears, by the way, that Mr. Fry's second wife was a "widow," that her husband went to California, from which place he, shortly after his arrival there, it was rumored that he was murdered. A few weeks since a letter was received from him by her we have been informed, in which he states that he will return in the next steamer, etc. What the finale of this romance will be is beyond the power of human ken.

CLEAN NAILS A MODERN EXPRESSION.

A correspondent of the *Evening Post* writes:

"Every one now thinks clean nails one of the essential signs of good breeding. As long ago as the time of Horace, it was thought a necessary accomplishment *curtelle nugas*—"to pare clean the nails with a little knife"—and a recent Roman writer lays it down as a duty that every man should devote a certain portion of his income to the purchase of fine fingers and, soaps, not only for books or cigars, or horses, or any of the luxuries or necessities of life, in fact. Nevertheless, it does not appear that such has always been the law of society, and certainly it was not the custom in the last century, even among the most refined circles of France—confessedly the most refined of Europe.

During a visit to Paris, a friend of mine was particularly struck by a portrait from the hands of the celebrated painter Philip de Champagne of a beautiful lady living in the time of Louis the Fourteenth—the Superior of the Port Royal Nunnery, and a friend of the great Pascal. She is represented as dressed in the wide pointed sleeves of the day. The face and eyes are upraised with an expression of saintly purity; upon her lips is playing a smile of heavenly communion.

"A smile
As lofty, meek and fair,
As light in some sweet dream of heaven
The features of a saint."

The flesh is singularly white, and the thin, delicate hands, which are raised, as if in prayer, are exquisite models. The tints of nails of each nail, of those ethereal, saintly fingers, is a small rim of dirt, which had been most carefully and skillfully preserved by the commendable care.

So, too, Rembrandt, the great Dutch painter, of the Seventeenth century, has left us a portrait of his daughter, a girl of perhaps eighteen, with the same dirty finger nails of the same manner. To be sure, Rembrandt was not a specimen of the highest refinement of his age, and we may not be justified in drawing an infavorable inference from taking it from the picture of his daughter. But Philip de Champagne was. History tells us that he was a man of the highest and noblest a model gentleman, a *beau ideal* of the courtier, and whole, in the Horatian sense, would stand the test of the hill. He has left us a number of portraits of himself, of great merit, and his engraved portrait (which, according to connoisseurs, is one of the finest engravings in the world) does not belie this character. It is the finest and most noble, but never strictly faithful to nature he may have been—that he would have allowed the fair subject of his pencil to be thus marked, had such a stain been present, is inconceivable. Yet, to the mind of the testimonly in Paris, in that day, that with that inward purity of which might stand as a fit symbol—Clean nails were thought to be a grievous stigmatization of a base age.

☞A speculative gentleman, wishing to test the power of his diffusive food, wrote to his tailor, "Send a pair of pantaloons for my boy." The tailor, not knowing the meaning, he did."

PURSUING A WIDOW UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—The Bucyrus (O.) *Journal* spins the following yarn, which, if true, shows that love is made a romance. The editor was prompted to "perpetuate" it by observing a Pittsburg paper the marriage announcement of a couple who formerly resided in Bucyrus. The yarn is reelet off in this fashion:

"Twelve years ago the bride was a young lady of twenty, the daughter of a wealthy merchant in Washington, Pa. In her father's employ was a young man named Robert—who, the young lady being bewitchingly beautiful, had fallen desperately in love with her. She reciprocated the attachment, and they were betrothed. Unfortunately for the young lady's father entered his protest against the betrothal arrangement, and accordingly the young people put off the happy day indefinitely. About a year afterward she received a most tempting proposal, which, urged by her father, she accepted, and, to the eternal despair of poor Robert, was married. But, alas for the poor bridegroom scarcely three months had elapsed, when a kick from a vicious horse killed him. Robert consoled the widow, and determined that the end of a year or so tomorrow her. He had too much respect for her to press his claim immediately, and did not for fifteen months, when he proposed. To his horror, she informed him that she was already engaged, and that in three months more her second marriage would be consummated. Two years passed. In the meantime the widow had her husband's removed to Syracuse, N. Y., and Robert, possessed by some strange hallucination, followed them. That season the cholera swept that city, and among its victims was the second husband. Robert followed a year to pass, and was on the point of urging his claims, when he received an intimation

THE EXPRESS.

ROBERT McKEE, Editor.

MAYSVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, ... MARCH 31, 1858.

For Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

FRANKLIN R. REVILL,

OF OWEN COUNTY.

To the Public.

I have sold one half of the Express Printing Office, and one half of all the accounts and bills due the concern, to JOHN BRITTAIN, late of Louisville, Ky., in connection with whom I will continue the publication of the Maysville Express. Mr. BRITTAIN is not responsible for any portion of the debts of the office contracted previous to his connection therewith, I alone being responsible therefor.

Mr. BRITTAIN is an honest man, a worthy gentleman, and a good democrat; and being a thorough practical printer, will have exclusive charge of the mechanical department of the office, thus enabling me to devote more time to the editorial management of the Express, in which there will be no change. ROBERT McKEE.

A New Party.

The well informed Washington correspondent of the Louisville Courier says a new party has been organized in Washington.—He says Prentice and those Southern know nothing members of Congress who agree with him on the Kansas question, proposed to Mr. Douglas, that they would support him in his present war upon the South, vote with him against the admission of Kansas, organize a Southern party and kill him in his aspirations and finally go into a convention in 1860, vote for him as a candidate for the Presidency, and afterwards support him. In return for this, Mr. Douglas is to report from the Committee on Territories, a bill or bills organizing the Territories of Arizona and Pacotah, and perhaps others, with a provision inserted that no foreigner shall be allowed the right of suffrage in the Territory, except naturalized citizens who have lived three years in America. The black republican leaders are also parties to the arrangement, and will vote for the Territorial law referred to.

☞The exhibition of tobacco for the premiums offered by the Kentucky State Agricultural Society, will take place at the Pickett Warehouse, (Spratt & Harper, Proprietors,) Louisville, on the third Wednesday in May 1858. The premiums offered are $100 for the best hogshead of each kind.—There are four kinds named, as follows:

Best leaf, for cutting, one hogshead.
Best leaf, for manufacturing " "
Best leaf, for shipping, " "
Best leaf, for cigars, " "

The Judges appointed from this section are the following:

G. W. Coleman,	Brookville, Bracken Co.
L. Tebb,	Dover, Mason Co.,
Maj. R. Ware,	Brookville, Bracken Co.
J. R. French,	Minerva, Mason Co.,
A. H. Pollock,	Germantown, " "
J. F. Chalfant,	Augusta, Bracken Co.,
W. W. Baldwin,	Maysville, Mason Co.

Messrs. Spratt & Hughes will receive and store all tobacco intended for the exhibition free of charge. Tobacco can be sent by addressing W. E. Milton, Secretary, Louisville.

Declension of Speaker Orr.—The Hon. Jas. L. Orr, the Speaker of the House, has written a letter to his constituents, declining a re-election to Congress. The long neglect of his private affairs, he says, imperiously demands his presence at home. We quote the following paragraph:

In discharging the arduous duties devolved on me, I have been actuated by an earnest purpose to maintain your rights, guard your honor, and preserve the government by restoring it strictly within its constitutional sphere. I have not believed that the highest test of patriotism was found in vehemence of sentiment or violence of counsel, and have consequently co-operated cordially with national men from all sections in carrying out such a policy as would promote your interests and the interests of this great country.

A Free Essay on Advertising.—Mr. Bonner, of the N. Y. Ledger, whose enormous advertisements have attracted so much attention, has advertised himself into a fortune. He sends to the New York Times a note from the tax assessor informing him that he listed at $100,000. This little note Mr. Bonner calls "a prize essay on the benefits of advertising." For to that he attributes his success, and by that means to quadruple his fortune. He says:

It certainly shows in a more forcible manner than any other document I have seen how a fortune can be made in a short space of time, especially as my personal estate last year was assessed only at two thousand dollars. But I have no idea of paying taxes on one hundred thousand dollars of personal estate. Rather than "counthrope" so large an amount toward the support of the numerous scoundrels who plunder the City Treasury, I have concluded to expend it in advertising. But, perhaps, you may say that this will only prove a temporary relief, and averaging will doubtless increase it fourfold, and, instead of being taxed for one hundred thousand dollars next year, I may be taxed for four hundred thousand.

☞The Turkish Admiral, now a guest in Washington, is getting his eye-teeth cut.—He had not been in town a day, till his room was entered and one of his trunks robbed of $8,000 in gold, and the jeweled decorations of honor of the Pasha. But the worst trick upon him is thus told by the Statesman of the 17th inst.:

He will, of course, be lionized by the men, and by the women, and be fed and treated with distinguished consideration by the officers of Government. These courtesies and attentions will have been received with feeling of gratitude and happy remembrance; but every other one he will look upon with contempt and disgust. It is reported that, since his arrival, he was, on a certain occasion, when a lady was admiring an elegant shawl worn by the Admiral, he gallantly took it from his shoulders and laid it upon her own, in the presence of all, perhaps, to unceremoniously to gently her vanity. The shawl was a magnificent one, costing $4,000 or $5,000.—Imagine the surprise of the Admiral, when the lady, with many thanks, laid the shawl gracefully off with the coveted shawl—

☞Michael Bonanon, President of the Illinois Mill Making Company, and one of the richest men in Chicago, murdered his wife and child, three children, and then committed suicide, on Tuesday last. The board upon which the murder was committed, is in the room of the house in which he lived.

☞Mr. E. French offers the Ashland Sentinel for sale.

☞It requires the position of a "peculiar gifted" to prove that our neighbor is earnestly attempting to transfer the know nothing party, body and soul, to the black republicans; nor can he divert attention from the work in which he and Prentice and Critchfield are engaged, by talking about "American principles," or ridiculing the idea that Southern rights are in danger. The "American" party has no principles now, and we are not aware that it professes to have any; but if it yet clings to the anti-American dogmas upon which it was founded, editors at the were to every liberal mind, they are, compared with the great sectional controversy now threatening the existence of the Union, of no importance. Those who are against the administration and the South on the Kansas question, may talk about the cry of danger to Southern rights being "stale and foolish" until they are hoarse; but until they can blind the people of the South to the existence and power of the black republican party, with its openly aggressive principles and avowed warfare upon Southern institutions, they can never convince the intelligent people of the slaveholding States that there is any danger to the South. The idea, that the agitation of the slavery question is kept up by the Southern democratic editors in order to sustain themselves against the know nothing party—a party that has no existence is half the States of the Union—that has the ascendancy in but one State—that has but fourteen members of the House of Representatives—that has but four U. S. Senators, three of which have democratic successors elected, and the other soon will have—is too ridiculous and absurd to impose upon the credulity of this intelligent community. If our neighbor does not know that the agitation of the slavery question is kept up by the North, his readers do; and when he attempts to make the impression that Southern democratic editors do more than defend the rights and maintain the honor of that section of the Union in which they live, he attempts that which can be successful only with the ignorant.

Our neighbor, too, unintentionally we have no doubt, misrepresents our position in regard to Southern men acting with the black republicans. We have never said, directly nor indirectly, expressly nor by implication, that a southern man should be discountenanced because such men as Giddings or Hale might vote with him "upon any question," "whether slavery was involved or not," nor that such vote looked bad. We have not the least objection to Northern men and Southern men voting together upon any question except that of slavery, and if Northern men choose to vote with Southern men on that question, we will certainly not complain. What we have said, and shall on all suitable occasions repeat, is, that the Southern members of Congress who vote with the black republicans, led by such men as Hale and Giddings, *on the slavery question*, are unworthy of the confidence of the South, and should be driven from public life. *Every* black republican in the House of Congress is opposed to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution. All the democrats in both Houses of Congress, except about twenty, are in favor of it. Not one democrat from the South is opposed to it. The Northern democrats who finally vote against it, will not be longer considered as members of that party. Under these circumstances, we insist, that the Southern members of Congress who vote against the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution formed by her own people, is unworthy the confidence of the people of the South. It is under these circumstances that John Bell, of Tenn., and J. J. Crittenden, of Ky., voted with Hale, and Seward, and Sumner, and Wilson; and no true Southern man will ever trust them again. It is under these circumstances that the Louisville *Journal* and the Maysville *Express* are endeavoring to prevail upo n Marshall, and Underwood, and other Southern know nothing members of Congress, to vote with the abolitionists and against the South. Every one of these members who may be induced to give such a vote will be politically killed by the act; and their fate will be merited.

☞We agree with our neighbor, that it is absurd to suppose that the people of a territory who are left *perfectly free* to form their own institutions can do so in any other way than their own; and therein lies the absurdity of the *Eagle's* course on the Kansas question, and the ridiculous inconsistency of the action of the know nothing convention. The people of Kansas have formed their domestic institutions in their own way, but because they did not do so in a manner to suit the *Eagle*, it insists that Congress shall reject their application for admission into the Union; consequently, when the *Eagle* endorses resolutions declaring that the people of the territories shall be left free to form their own constitution, we are bound to suppose that he means they shall form it in *his* way; and as the convention endorsed the *Eagle* in its opposition to the admission of Kansas, we could not do otherwise than believe that it meant to put the same construction upon their resolution.

If the convention had added the words "in their own way" to the resolution it adopted, it would have been a direct endorsement of the action of the people of Kansas, who formed the Lecompton Constitution in their own way, and we would have heartily endorsed it. But the Convention sustained the *Eagle* which opposes the admission of Kansas under that constitution, and as it thus declared that it was not willing for the people of Kansas to form their own institutions "in their own way," we could only conclude that it meant nothing at all by the resolution adopted.

Now we would like for our neighbor to tell us who formed the Lecompton Constitution, if the people of Kansas did not? And if the people of Kansas did form that Constitution, how can he reconcile his opposition to their admission into the Union with the interpretation he puts upon the resolution to which we have referred? If that resolution, which he endorses, means that Kansas is free to form their own institutions "in their own way," why does he oppose her admission bitterly a constitution formed by themselves in precisely that manner?

☞Head-Captain Tyler-or-Sue Rennie is a candidate for Mayor of Richmond, Va.

☞After Mr. Crittenden had closed his speech in opposition to the admission of Kansas, which our neighbor is now publishing, Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, arose and said black-republican, arose and refered to "the very eloquent and conclusive speech of the distinguished Senator from Kentucky," with the most of whose remarks, he said, he "heartily concurred." He said he rejoiced that they had such a speech from such a quarter. He thought the remarks of the distinguished Senator from Kentucky would do great good, and hoped they would be extensively read. We have no doubt he was rejoiced. It was aid from an unexpected quarter. He not expected any southern man to join him in his warfare upon the institutions of the south; and hence his compliments to the distinguished Senator from Kentucky. The gratification he expressed, and the hopes he entertained. He believed the Senator's remarks would do good—in other words, that they would encourage the black republicans and stimulate them to renewed and redoubled exertions to prevent the admission of another slave state. He was undoubtedly correct. Mr. Crittenden's speech will give, to a beginner, aid and comfort to the political associates of the Senator from Illinois. Representing a slaveholding State in the United States Senate, they think he represents, if not the opinions of a majority of his state, at least the sentiments of a respectable party in it. They are encouraged to believe that divisions exist among the people of the south—that they can divide and conquer. It matters not that they are mistaken, that the people of the south are united, that Mr Crittenden does not represent the sentiments even of his own party in his state—that he and his associates will throw the speech of such Senators in the face of such Northern democrats as Buchanan Bright, Fitch, and Bigler, and tell them that their devotion to the rights of the southern states is more excessive than even that of southern men—that southern men do not ask what they are willing to concede. This is the great good Mr. Trumbull expected from the speech of Mr Crittenden. Mr. Trumbull expected it to encourage his associates in the north, while it would paralyze those Northern democrats, who, true to the principles of their party and faithful to the rights of the States, were advocating the admission of Kansas, under the Constitution made by its own people. As to its effect upon the Northern democracy, Mr. Trumbull will be disappointed. Mr. Crittenden's speech may encourage, as it was perhaps intended to do, the black republicans, but it will strike no terror into the hearts of the noble men upon whom even now the South is dependant for the free enjoyment of its constitutional rights. Mr. Bishop, of Connecticut, an extract from whose speech weg ive in another column, is a fair specimen of Northern democracy; and Mr. Crittenden's speech will never dishearten or intimidate such men as he is. Southern know nothings will desert the South, or may do so; but we can rely upon the faithful democracy, North and South, to protect us in all our rights.

☞On Tuesday the 23d inst., Mr. Green's bill for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution, passed the Senate by a vote of 33 to 25. Mr. Crittenden co-operated most zealously with the black republicans, and at the last moment offered a substitute for the bill, which was promptly voted down. The final vote in the Senate on this bill, was as follows—democrats in Roman, black republicans in *Italics*, and know nothings in SMALL CAPS:

YEAS—Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Biggs, Bigler, Brown, Clay, Evans, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Henderson, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Jones, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, KENNEDY of Maryland, Mallory, MASON, Pearce, Polk, Sebastian, Slidell, THOMPSON of Kentucky, Thompson of New Jersey, Toombs, Wright and Yulee—33.

Nays.—BELL, Broderick, *Chandler, Clark, Collamer*, CRITTENDEN, *Dixon, Doolittle*, Douglas, *Durkee, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, King*, Pugh, *Seward, Simmons*, Stewart, *Sumner, Trumbull, Wade*, and *Wilson*—25.

Absent—Bates and Davis.

Paired off—Reid and *Cameron*.

It will be perceived, that of the thirty-three votes for the bill, all but *two* were democrats, while *every* black republican voted against it. With the black republicans, were Bell, of Tennessee, and Crittenden, of Kentucky, southern know nothings, who deliberately voted against the admission of Kansas, knowing that those with whom they thus voted opposed this measure because it would bring another slave State into the Union. Three Senators elected as democrats, but who are not longer regarded as such—Douglas, Broderick and Stuart—voted with the enemies of the South, and by that act consummated their alliance with Hale, Seward and Sumner, and announced themselves from a party to which they are indebted for all the positions they have filled and the honors they have received.—Mr. Pugh, of O., was in favor of the bill, but voted against it obedience to instructions from the Legislature of his State.

The bill has now gone into the House, where we are confident it will be passed in a short time. Stephens, of Ga., who has it in charge in the House, has given notice that he will call it up on Thursday; and as it has been thoroughly discussed, it is more than likely that it will be passed through without delay, under the operation of the previous question.

☞The *Eagle* complains that democratic editors never attempt to show that American principles are wrong; yet it never attempts to prove they are right. If the *Eagle* really thinks the principles of the "American" party so important, and believes the slavery question involves no danger to the south or southern institutions, why is it filled, day after day, and week after week, with long reports, and long, dull and stupid speeches on the Kansas question? If the admission of Kansas is so important as to justify the *Eagle* in giving up its columns almost entirely to it, will our neighbor tell us why is it so? Is it because the rights of the south are involved? and if so, why is he with the enemies of the south? If it is not because of its bearing on those rights, why is it?—Will you tell us, neighbor?

☞Mr. Smith of Va., said in a speech in the House, a few days since, that he had been informed by the successor of Col. Richardson, that the democratic members from Illinois had held a conference, and concluded that the only course left for Mr. Douglas to be re-elected to the Senate, was for him to oppose the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution. Messrs. Shaw and Morris, of Ill., having denied that such a conference had been held, Mr. Smith, on Saturday, reiterated, that in a conversation, Mr. Morris had stated directly and explicitly that the Illinois delegation had held a conference to secure Mr. Douglas' re-election to the Senate, and that he had related this to others. Mr. Burnett, of Ky., said he would not pretend to give the precise words of the conversation with Mr. Morris, but he understood him to state distinctly that the democratic members from Illinois had held a conference, and determined that Mr Douglas should pursue his present course on Kansas; that this was the only means by which he could sustain himself at home, and that if he opposed the admission of Kansas, defeat would not only be inevitable to him, but his friends. In denying that a *conference* had been held, Mr. Morris admitted the conversation with Mr. Smith, but said he had said too much, and complained that he had been misapprehended. The positive testimony of Burnett and Smith, and the admissions of Mr. Morris, will satisfy every one that such a conference was held, and that in it Mr. Douglas' course was determined.

Kentucky.—When in Cincinnati on last Tuesday we learned from some of the leading democrats the state of the public feeling in Kentucky on the Lecompton plan. We were assured by those who know, that Kentucky will be found in the democratic column *to one*. This information comes from democrats—national democrats of Kentucky—men who stood by the party in that State during the most of the Old Lecompromises were opposing the Nebraska Act, boiling against popular sovereignty and the democratic party in Congress, and cutting up their capers in the know nothing lodge, yet Kentucky will be lost to the democracy for some time, if the Lecompton plan succeeds, the 1st of August, 28th.

And this is the way anti-Lecompton capital's manufactured! There is not an intelligent man in Kentucky, of any party, who does not know that the people of this State are more than five to one in favor of the admission of Kansas. Ignorance can be no excuse for those who make such statements as this in the *Statesman*; for those who know any thing at all about it, know there is no foundation in truth for it. No man in Kentucky can be ignorant of this. If there are any such democrats as these to whom the *Statesman* refers, who are opposed to the admission of Kansas, except Harney, we do not know them, and have not heard of them Will the *Statesman* tell us from whom it obtained its information? If the feeling is so strongly against Kansas, its informants would doubtless be gratified to have it known how they stand.

☞We have received many new subscribers within the last few weeks, for which we have to thank many friends in various parts of the district. We hope to be able to repay their exertions in our behalf. The *Express* is now the only democratic paper in the Ninth District, and it is not, we think, unreasonable to hope that it will be very liberally sustained. The know nothings, though largely in the minority in the district, sustain *three* papers devoted to their interests—the Louisville Courier, the Cincinnati Times, and only one a big subscription, that its influence may be the more widely extended, and its usefulness thereby increased. We ask every democrat who is interested in the success of the *Express* is worthy of the patronage and support of the party, to send us at least one new subscriber, and as many more as he can—we ask no more than this.

Disturbing Sensational Dignity.—A descriptive idea of the way a call of the Senate or the House, at Washington, affects some of the members, is given by a late letter. It says:

Very funny stories are told of the process of serving a call of the Senate, an hour or two after midnight, on Senators who had been dodging the Sergeant-at-Arms, accompanied by carriages, rode around the city and collected the deserters, peaceably if he could, but forcibly if he must. Sam Houston was captured at the Kirkwood House, taken from his bed, and carried growling to the Capitol. When called upon for his excuse, he gravely replied, he gravely requested the Senate to inform him what excuse it had to offer for the outrage it had committed upon his personal rights, by dragging him from his bed at that untimely hour. He protested that he would not be pacified till the Senate apologized to him. Senator Clay, of Alabama, kept his doors locked and defied the Sergeant-at-arms, flatly refusing to obey the mandate. Generally, however, the absentees surrendered themselves with good grace, and a quorum was secured, and voted on the morning.

☞We learn by telegraph this morning, that on Saturday night a caucus of the democratic members of the House was held, which was fully attended by both Lecompletonites and anti-Lecompletonites.

A committee of twenty, composed of ten from each side, was ordered to be appointed, to report at an adjourned caucus, on Tuesday night next, the best mode and manner of admitting Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution.

The exciting question before the present Congress is, how shall Kansas be admitted under the Lecompton Constitution? It is a direct issue between Abolitionism and Democracy. It is a question in which the South is vitally interested, and upon which it has a right to carry of the anti-Lecompletonites. It is, in fact, a death-struggle between the South and the fanatics of the North. Well, where are "the friends of the South" on this question? Where are these pure-minded patriots, these self-constituted guardians of the rights of the South? Six of them are with the Black-republicans, in favor of the Lecompton plan, the honor of furnishing three, viz. CRITTENDEN, MARSHALL and UNDERWOOD. Mr. CRITTENDEN, a Senator from Kentucky, is now with Hale, Seward and Sumner. MARSHALL, a member from New York. Mr. MARSHALL and Mr. UNDERWOOD, members of Congress from Kentucky, are now hand and glove with Mr. Giddings of Ohio, and Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, who says: "so help me God, no other slave State shall never be admitted into the Union with the sanction of my vote."

"Bless," said a dunghill, "you may say yet you please 'poor bad neighbors; me had to vomit neighbors so never vat. Mine pigs and chickens, mine cows, mine cattle (running out well, mine) mine horses (running out dere same spile, and nobber day two of dem run away from mine stable.

BEATON CHITTENDEN.—This distinguished gentleman is just now the subject of a great deal of Abolition adulation. On Wednesday last he cast the weight of his influence and talents, with the Northern mobs, and now reaps his reward in the applause of the deadly enemies of bleeeding, and the praise of that party which upon this very struggle is arranged against the interests and constitutional rights of the great State he represents. Mr. Crittenden has taken his position against the people of Kansas, against the south, and planted himself in a great sectional struggle side by side with Seward, Hale, Wade, and others of that political stripe. Crittenden and Bell, of Tenn., are the only representatives of slaveholding States in the Senate who have torn themselves from their section and united with the life long opponents of slavery. Abolitionism has rallied its forces in solid phalanx, and the South would fain present an equally unbroken column. But Crittenden, Bell, Marshall, and five others of the American order have deserted and the south has lost the moral prestige of an undivided front. The American Administration party, which we have denounced and Mr. Douglas as an arch traitor, a base demagogue, and trickster. We are not the defender of Mr. Douglas on this point, but in palliation of his offence we contend that he is the representative of a free State constituency. Mr. Crittenden any such palliation? He is a Kentuckian, and yet occupies precisely the position held by Mr. Douglas, and for which the Mt. Sterling *Whig*, and Lexington *Observer & Reporter*, so fiercely abused the Illinois Senator. If Mr. Douglas be a traitor, what explanation can Mr. Crittenden from condemnation? Mr. Crittenden has committed the great error of his old age. He has shown the public the opinion of Kentucky will remember.—*Lex Statesman*.

Exciting Scene.—The ladies of Fredericksburg, who had been indicted for a riot by the Grand Jury, for abating the doggeries in that place, appeared in Court on Saturday last and entered into bonds, with sureties in $100 each, for their appearance at the next termsof Court. So large an array of civilian ladies quite an excitement.—*Wooster [O] Republican*.

☞We are authorized to announce JAMES M. BOWMAN as a candidate for Clerk of the County Court 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.

We are authorized to announce JOHNSON MCKEE as a democratic candidate for Sheriff of Mason county, and in favor of Repudiation.

We are authorized to announce JOHN MCDANIEL as a candidate for re-election to the office of Jailor of Mason county.

We are authorized to announce W. DULIN as a candidate for Sheriff of Fleming county.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM T. HALL as a candidate for Jailor of Fleming county.

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

Maysville Lodge, No. 9, at the Hall in the Court House, on the 2nd Monday in each month.

Confidence Lodge, No. 52, at the same place, 1st Monday in each month.

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

Odd Fellows' Regular Meetings.

Pisgah Encampment, No. 9, meets at Odd Fellows' Hall, on Second, opposite Court street, on the 1st and 4th Mondays in each month.

De Kalb Lodge, No. 12, at the same place, every Tuesday night.

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

Another Witness for Dr. Roback.

We see that Dr. Jean Ledoux, a well known practitioner in Franklin Louisiana, has come out with a long testimonial in favor of Dr. C. W. Roback's celebrated vegetable specifics, the Scandinavian Blood Pills and Blood Purifier. He says in a letter published in the Southern papers, "These medicines (Blood Pills and Purifier) undeubtedly relieve disorders incident to the digestive organs, improve the appetite, renew the strength, allay nervous irritation, and free the system from the impurities which generate and stimulate disease of the Stomach and the Bowels." Both unequalled praise from such a source, carries weight with it, and seems to confirm the results of our own observations. Dr. Roback's advertisement in another column, deserves attention.

ARRIVAL OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

McKEE & ROTH,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

No. 12, BROADWAY,

Are receiving an elegant assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, of Silks, Cashmeres and Velvets, of the richest patterns.

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

Cincinnati, September 25, 1857.

For Fine Shirts and Collars,

CALL AT

MENDERSON AND BRO'S.

For Fine Clothing,

Call on

BLUM & KAHN.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday Evening last, by Rev. P. B. Wiles, Mr. Daniel N. Scott and Miss Isabella Sousley, all of Fleming county, Ky.

COMMUNICATED.

Obituary Notice.

Died, March 20, 1858, in the 67th year of her age, Mrs. ELIZABETH THOMAS, wife of Johnson Thomas, Esq., of Minerva, Mason county, Ky.

The deceased had long been an excellent member of the Methodist church and exhibited in all her walks the genuine fruits of a soul-purifying religion. Her piety, devoid of all ostentation, was habitual, consistent and highly conducive in its exemplary influence. In her social and domestic relations she exemplified these noble qualities and virtues which rendered her a shine as a member of society, a treasure and a glory as a wife and a mother; for though she was firm and inflexible in her principles and conduct, she was pure, true, sincere, gentle and loving in her disposition, and beloved by every body of every rank. A model of all the best attributes of woman, she was constant and fervent in its exemplary influence. In her social and domestic relations she exemplified these noble qualities and virtues which rendered her a shine as a member of society, a treasure and a glory as a wife and a mother; for though she was firm and inflexible in her principles and conduct, she was pure, true, sincere, gentle and loving in her disposition, and beloved by every body of every rank. A model of all the best attributes of woman, she was constant and fervent in her family and society is irreparable. But while we mourn this sad bereavement, duty requires submission and resignation to the will of Providence, and we may derive solid consolation from the confident assurance that she has left the life of the Righteous in this world of woe, that she rests forever with the blessed in Heaven. S.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RIO COFFEE.

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

N. O. SUGAR.

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

FRESH TEAS.

50 Half Chests, for sale very low.
Mar 31, 1858. S. B. POYNTE.

FRESH MACKEREL.

25 Bbls. No. 2 Mackerel;
25 bbl. bbls. No. 1 Mackerel;
100 " " " " " "
25 Quarters No. 3 " "
50 Kits No. 1 " "
mar 31, 1858. S. B. POYNTE.

SUNDRIES.

500 Kegs Wheelbarrow Nails;
25 Boxes Tin for Roofing;
50 " Lonsdale Brown Cambric;
25 Bales Cotton;
25 Kegs Lard;
20 Bbls. Pot Ashes;
1200 Bags Salt, [assorted;
5 Cases Mens' Fancy Hats,
5 Cases Boys' Fancy Hats.
For sale by
March 31, 1858. S. B. POYNTE.

JOB PRINTING!

HAVING bought one of WELLS unrivaled JOB PRESSES, and a large and full supply of new and beautiful JOB TYPE, the Proprietors of the MAYSVILLE EXPRESS call the special attention of the public to their unequalled facilities for the prompt and expeditious execution of every description of

PLAIN & ORNAMENTAL JOB PRINTING!

SUCH AS

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

THEY ALSO

TAKE THE LEAD

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

Promptly Executed!

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

ORDERS FROM A DISTANCE Will receive particular attention.

S. C. ERWIN & CO.

Hatters and Furriers

140 MAIN STREET, Below Fourth,

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 country dealers, residing out of the City, who by sending us their Size, may rely on getting the

NEWEST AND BEST STYLES!

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

UMBRELLAS.—A large Stock from the best Manufacturers always on hand. Sole Agents 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 BUYERS 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 immediate attention.

March 31, 1858-2m.

REMOVAL.

Misses Baird,

HAVE Removed to their New and Elegant 4 Story Brown Stone Front Store, No. 128, West 4th Street, between Vine and Race, opposite Shillito & Co's. [sign] and are now selling their Spring Styles of Silk

FRENCH MILLINERY.

Imported by themselves direct from Paris. Together with a large Stock of Bonnets and Imported *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 generally visiting the Cincinnati market.

N. B. Special attention given to Orders.

Cincinnati, March 31st, 1858.

1858 Spring Importations. 1858

DAY & MATLACK,

Jobbers of Dry Goods

No. 99, Pearl 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.

HALS WANTED.

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

Maysville, Ky. G. W. SLATTERMAN.

The Natural Peony and Sashing Rose,

GENERAL TAYLOR,

THIS celebrated Rose has arrived, and will stand the present season at the Residence of Thomas Dudley, the Office of the Gardener, now ready to serve mares on the following terms: $10 payable in the service, $10 payable when the foal is of Gender, and $20 to be paid when a living Colt. For Description and Pedigree see Catalogue.

GALAN LEVINE.

March 31, 1858-3m

NOTICE.

I Understand that Dr. H. Dugan has taken by assignment the Bond of Thos. Hord, in Dover, with Charles Hughes as security. I do not recognize the assignment, and will not be bound by it. I take the method of warning the Public against trading for the Bond, as I will not pay it, but will contest the validity of the assignment in a court of law. Any information in regard to the Bond will be rewarded by a liberal reward.

CHARLES HORD.

March 31, 1858-2m*

THE EXPRESS.

MAYSVILLE, MARCH 31, 1858.

☞Green Pea have made their appearance in Tallahassee, Florida.

☞The publication of an English paper has been suppressed at Havana Cuba.

☞The veteran democratic editor and leader, Sam Medary, is about to establish an administration paper at Columbus, O.

☞A Court Martial has been called to meet at Newport, Ky., for the trial of the veteran Gen. Trigg.

☞E. W. Ogburn, senior editor of the Greenshoro (N. C.) *Times*, died on Sunday the 14th inst.

☞Grant Green, Secretary of State under Gov. Powell, is a candidate for Judge of the Henderson County Court.

☞The gallant democrats of Harrison County have nominated a full ticket for County offices. Of course the whole ticket will be elected.

☞A new paper, to be called the "Choctaw and Chickasaw Advertiser," will soon be issued at Tishemingo, in the Choctaw Nation.

☞Col. Thomas Allen, charged with complicity in the late attempt on the life of the Emperor Louis Napoleon, has escaped to this country.

☞We are under special obligations to our faithful representative, Hon. J. C. Mason, for valuable public documents received during the week.

☞The Presidents of the different banks in Augusta, Ga., have had a meeting, and agreed to resume specie payments on the first of June, provided the banks of Savannah and South Carolina will resume at the same time.

☞A large administration meeting was held at Cleveland, O., on Thursday last.—Ex-Governor Wood presided. Resolutions strongly endorsing the administration, and in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas, were passed.

☞The Washington *Union* thinks the late speech of Senator Bell, of Tenn., in opposition to the admission of Kansas, the most remarkable one he ever made, as he told which side of the question he was on in the first hour of its delivery.

☞We see it stated in some of our exchanges, that Sorgho Syrup is an effectual remedy for whooping cough. Given to children in occasional doses of a tea spoonful when the cough is troublesome, it is said to give marked relief. It is pleasant, and is worth a trial.

☞Col. Sumner was acquitted by the Court Martial, before which he was lately arraigned for challenging Gen. Harney, upon every specification of every charge preferred against him. The War Department disapproves this finding; but no new court is ordered.

☞A new national democratic daily paper called the *Daily National Union* has made its appearance in Chicago, under the auspices of Messrs. Divekey & Schade. It evinces decided ability, and supports the present administration with zeal and earnestness.

New Advertisements.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Messrs Baird, of Cincinnati, in do-day's paper. They have removed to their new store on 6th street, nearly opposite Shillito's, where they have a most magnificent stock of all the latest and most fashionable styles of Bonnets, Flats, Childrens' Hats, &c., all of their own *direct* importation from Paris. They have added to their business, Lace and Silk Mantles, Lace Points, Veils, &c., &c.—The taste and skill of these ladies are unexceptionable. Go and see them. They take pleasure in showing goods, and we *know* it is a pleasure to be waited on by them.

Ewen, 149, Main street, Cincinnati, makes hats of the most unexceptionable style and of the best quality, and always has them on hand. Orders, accompanied with the size of the hat, will always receive prompt and satisfactory attention. Those who buy hats from Ewen will be pleased with them—we know they will.

Day & Matlack, Jobbers of Dry Goods, 99 Pearl street, Cincinnati, have their advertisement in the Express to-day. The established reputation of this house is such that it only necessary to call attention to the fact that they have evinced a desire to sell to Kentucky merchants—which many Cincinnati houses, to-day they do not wish to deny advertising in a Kentucky paper. Every country merchant visiting Cincinnati, should look through their very extensive stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Williams & Ford, 123 Main street, Cincinnati, always keeps a large stock of Hats and Caps for wholesaling, which they sell for cash or to *responsible* buyers at very low rates. Their retail department is also, very complete. They are always ready to wait upon customers; and it will be to the interest of those wanting goods in their line to give them a call.

Falls, 65 Fourth street, Cincinnati, has a large stock of good, fashionable and cheap Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, and Curtain Goods, which he offers for sale at the lowest possible rates. His stock embraces every kind of Carpets, of every style, quality and price; and those in want of such goods will hardly fail to find any thing they may need in this establishment.

Pork Packing in the West.—The Cincinnati *Price Current* publishes the returns of the pork packing of the past season, of which the following is the:

EXCAPITULATION.	1856-7.	1857-8
Ohio	494,565	590,767
Kentucky	358,979	387,810
Indiana	520,468	432,956
Illinois	378,871	435,411
Missouri	144,994	172,636
Iowa	106,088	96,968
Wisconsin	15,000	16,000
Tennessee	42,811	37,575
Grand Totals	1,462,476	2,180,778
Total of 1856-7		1,862,479
Increase		278,299

As compared with last year, this is an increase of 18 at 15 per cent.

Letter from Lexington.

LEXINGTON, KY., March 24.

Mr. Editor:

After leaving you yesterday morning in your *Sanctum*, hastily engaged in the delightful (?) task of "proof-reading," I returned to my hotel to await the arrival of the stage. In a few moments we were off. I have nothing of interest to record concerning our trip, yet I cannot let this opportunity pass without commending Stanley's Stage Line to the traveling public. The coaches are large clean (a rarity now-a-days,) and comfortable, the teams well conditioned and fast, and the drivers courteous and accommodating. I regretted the necessity that compelled me to leave the stage at Paris and take the cars.

There is nothing of special interest transpiring in this place at this time. The intelligence that the Volunteer Bill had passed the lower house, has re-awakened the martial ardor of that portion of our community who are Utah-lishly inclined. If the President accepts the Kentucky Regiment "the people", sun and revelator" had best commence transporting his "tribe" in advance.

The pleasant weather for the last few days has induced the ladies to don their prettiest robes and appear in large numbers on our thoroughfares. The ladies of Lexington are undoubtedly among the loveliest of their sex. Rumor, the impertinent jade, whispers that the "fashions" has been seen recently. We earnestly hope the dear creatures will not adopt this *stunning* style. We bow to hoops and high heels, but Lord preserve us from the scarlet innovator. Yet after all the ladies are the best judges, and if they decide for the "helmet" who shall dare raise his voice in opposition. As Toodles bravely says, "*let it come, who's afraid of it.*"

Our party here is in most excellent spirits and confidently expect to elect a good many of our county nominees, even in this Gibraltar of Know Nothingism. The partisan decision of Judge Goodloe having been reversed by the Appellate Court, many of our voters who were disfranchised at the previous elections, will now exercise their acknowledged right. This accession to our already formidable strength, will enable us to elect a portion, if not all of our tickets.

The friends of the great "Rix Rax" are boasting very loudly of his election. Well, we will see when August comes, and if the "signs of the times" do not prove to be false, Revill will defeat his opponent at least 10,000 votes. McKee belongs to the Letcher School of politicians, a class who were wont to "fiddle and anecdote" themselves into office, but the day of their success has gone by. The taste of the masses has changed, and they now want argument instead of anecdote, and the former the Rostra candidate is incapable of.

Lexington has been for some months past infested with a band of incendiaries who have fired numerous buildings. No arrests.

Yours, JALFREY.

What Hollanders think of Bonhave's Holland Bitters.

J. QUINTUS, Editor of the Sheboygan *Nieuwsbode*, in a letter dated Sept. 6th, 1851, thus remarks—

"You will observe that I have published several certificates lately. These are not *mere 'puffs,'* but literally true; and should you continue advertising with us, you may expect to secure large orders, from every Holland settlement in the United States."

This is an extract from one of the many letters received from the Holland settlements. Surely when Hollanders recommend the Holland Bitters so warmly, Americans may not hesitate in testing its virtues for themselves.

Debts of the Different Nations in 1857.

AMERICA.	
United States	$36,000,000
Bolivia	5,739,933
Brazil	59,481,800
Chili	8,587,520
Equador	18,321,800
New Granada	36,000,000
Guatemala	2,752,400
Mexico	79,248,400
Peru	47,778,398
Venezuela	18,187,200
EUROPE.	
Great Britain	$3,979,615,000
France	1,860,000,000
Austria	779,409,504
Russia	1,199,315,563
Prussia	156,867,240
Spain	696,232,326
Portugal	91,739,440
Sardinia	150,000,000
Turkey	75,000,000
Bavaria	87,761,600
Belgium	125,497,027
Baden	26,600,000
Brunswick	4,659,229
Denmark	64,999,996
Frankfort	2,376,898
Greece	39,600,000
Hamburg	13,142,572
Hanover	27,384,652
Holland	480,395,337
Nassau	4,080,000
Oldenburg	1,152,000
Parma	2,841,600
Roman States	82,329,600
Saxony	30,892,791
Sax-Weimar	4,233,408
Saxe-Meiningen	2,622,591
Saxe-Altenburg	1,702,675
Saxe-Coburg Gotha	1,390,353
Sweden	2,160,000
Switzerland	763,000
Wurtemburg	19,369,483
ASIA.	
India	$220,399,169

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE March 27, 1858.

The market was firm to-day for Produce and Provisions, with fair sales of the latter, while in Tobacco there was an increased activity, with heavy sales at a small reduction in price.

Flour and Grain—Sales of 275 bbls Flour at $3 75 to $4 00, and extra at $4 25. Wheat 65 75c for prime white. Sales of 2,200 bushels of Corn at 38c for ear and 35c for shelled. Oats $1@35c for country.

Groceries—Small sales of Rio Coffee at 11 to 12½c. Limited sales of New Orleans Sugar at 7½@8c.

Provisions—Sales of 680 bbls Mess Pork at $16 00. One hundred and six bbls bacon shoulders at 9½-4c, and 10 casks Clear Sides at 9½c.

Whisky—Sales of 175 bbls raw at 17½c.

"WHAT'S IN A NAME?"—It will be seen from an article which the reader will find in another column, that the editor of the Louisville Courier, after a patient and laborious research, has succeeded in finding R in the plebeian ugly candidate's name. It seems that it is Rosts. That's pretty good; but we had always supposed that the R was the short for Rosts, and Rosts for Rosts. It is probable, however, that the personal appearance of the candidate, when Worth and a nine whipped him in the convention, might have suggested to us this idea.—*Frankfort Tribune.*

Tom.—The Mt. Sterling *Whig* says that the leaders of his own party (K. N.) whoop pon the Lecompton question, and yet they denounce President Buchanan in for it.—The *Whig* says it would have been the true policy of the know nothings to have encouraged the President in his position, instead of "striking their colors and deserting their principles."—*Lou. Cour.*

MAYSVILLE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY R. H. NEWELL & CO.

Tuesday, March 30, 1858.

Hemp—$4 75@5.
Flour—$4 00@4 50 per. bbl.
Corn—New 25@30c, in ear, per. bu.
Oats—30@33cts. per. bush.
Wheat—60@75c. for Red & White.
Barley—40 to 45cts. per. bush.
Mustard Seed—4cts. per pound.
Flax Seed—60cts. per bushel.
Hemp Seed—50cts. per bushel.
Sugar—8c. in hhds, 9@9c in brls.
Salt—25cts per bushel.
Nails—$3 75 for 8d 10d and 20d.
Wool—Sacked, 17½ cts. Bourbon 50@$2.50
Molasses—35c. in bbls. and 40c in hf. bbls
Coffee—11@12 1-2cts.
Vinegar—25 cents per gallon.
Rye—50 cents per bushel.
Meal—35 to 40 cents per bushel.
Tobacco—$2 50 to $12 50 per pound.
Butter—20 cents per pound.
Eggs—8@10 cents per dozen.
Candles—Tallow 13@14c; Star 20@23cts.
Soap—6 cents per pound.
Starch—6 cents per pound,
Cream Cheese—11 to 12½ cents per pound.
Cotton Yarns—No 10, 60c 10c; 700 9½c; 800, 900 and 1000, 9c.

Ready for the Spring Trade.

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 standard Cass and Fashion Tissue Paper is called to our fresh stock of PALM LEAF, PANAMA and STRAW HATS, WOOL and FUR HATS, of every description.

☞We continue to give unremitting attention to the wants of a first-class RETAIL BUSINESS.

DODD & CO.,

144 Main Street,

mar 24, 1858—3mo CINCINNATI.

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 Foolscap, Note Paper,
Pens, Ink, Envelopes, Slates, Pencils;
Bonnet Boards, Window Shades, &c.
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 bought elsewhere.

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

mar 24, 1858. G. W. BLATTERMAN.

WALL PAPER.

I am in receipt of my first importation of Wall Papers, Borders, &c., &c., comprising a large variety of new styles, at very low prices.

G. W. BLATTERMAN.

Maysville, mar 24, 1858 2nd street.

U. S. MAIL DAILY LINE!

Cincinnati, Maysville & Portsmouth

REGULAR TRI-WEEKLY PACKET.

The Splendid Steamer

Bostona!

Captain Wm. McCain, Commander, will continue in the above trade, leaving Cincinnati every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and Portsmouth every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 M. Stopping at Maysville either way between the hours of 5 and 7 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to R. Mecky, Agent, Cincinnati, Ky.

Also prepared to ticket through to Terre Haute, Fort Wayne, Paris, Paris, Indianapolis, Peru, Iowa City, Rock Island, Davenport, Chicago, Lafayette, Galena, Bloomington, Dunleith, Fulton City, Mt. Vernon, Madison, Ind., Napoleon, Jacksonville, Springfield, Decatur, Burlington, Peoria, and any points between Cincinnati direct to St. Louis.

[mar 24, 1858.

Furniture!

WM. ORT & BRO.,

No. 18, Market Street, Maysville, Ky.

We the undersigned have just received a very large stock of New and Fashionable Furniture of the latest Manufacture, and will sell Cheap for Cash only, and will constantly keep on hand a large supply of the latest and best styles of Furniture, Consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Bureaus, Wardrobes,

Centre Tables, Bedsteads, Sofas,

Divans, Ottomans, &c., &c.

Also: Keep on hand a supply of Mattrasses, either Spring, Hair, Moss, Cotton, Shuck, or Corn-husk.

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

WM. ORT & BROTHER.

Maysville, March 24, 1858-2mo.

FISHING TACKLE.

In great variety—Hooks, Lines, Floats, Reels, Jacks Fish Spears, &c.

ANDERSON & ANDREWS,

mar 24. 20 & 22, Market st., Maysville.

GUNS.

We are just in receipt of a Stock of Shot Guns in price from $8 50 to $18 50. Also, a lot of good Rifle Guns, and a variety of Flasks, Powder Horns, Powder Manufactures

THE EXPRESS.

[illegible]

In her parlor one night till the clock strike nine,
[illegible]
[illegible]
She told in a whisper the thrilling tale
[illegible]
[illegible]
To which I replied, "Let me be thine
[illegible]
And imagine the heaven we shall enjoy
[illegible]
My heart grew cold, when I found it was light;
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]