THE EXPRESS.

State Rights—Popular Sovereignty.

VOL. 6. MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1858. NO. 3.

PUBLISHED

WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY ROBERT MCKEE,

AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

THE LAW REGULATING NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as willing to take the papers for a further term.

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

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

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

5. Subscribers who remove from one place to another, are liable to pay so long as the paper or periodical may be sent to the residence of the party at the time of subscription, unless notice is sent of such removal to the publication office.

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

	1 Square	2 Squares	3 Squares	4 Squares	1 Column	2 Columns
1 Insertion	$1.00	$1.75	$2.50	$3.00	10.00	16.00
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3 Insertions	2.00	3.50	4.50	5.50	10.00	20.00
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Two Months	4.00	6.50	8.00	10.00	20.00	35.00
Three Months	5.00	7.50	10.00	12.50	25.00	45.00
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Yearly advertisements will be inserted for one, and all transient advertisements, chargeable at pleasure; but where no contract is made, the above rates will be strictly adhered to.

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Fifty per cent. will be added to the above rates for advertisements inserted on editorial Notices.

The privilege of annual advertisers is strictly limited to their own business, and to such and such advertisements for the benefit of other persons, as well as advertisements not immediately connected with their business, are considered transient advertisements, in length or otherwise, beyond the limits specified, and charged proportionably.

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Advertisements not marked on the copy for a specified time, will be published until forbidden and ordered out, and payment exacted accordingly.

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

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

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

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

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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

J. B. LINDSEY,

Resident Dentist,

OFFICE OPPOSITE THE LEE HOUSE,

SUTTON STREET,

Maysville, Ky.

JOHN D. SCOTT. GEO. W. SULSER.

SCOTT & SULSER.

JOHN D. SCOTT and GEO. W. SULSER, with business partners of long standing, will practice in the various Courts of Mason and the adjoining counties, and in the Court of Appeals.

Special attention will be given to collections and the investigation of land claims.

Maysville, January 29th, 1858.

JOHN T. DYE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to him. Office on Court street, first door above Second. *Maysville, Ky.* may 6th, 1857.

D. K. WEBB,

Attorney at Law,

ASHLAND, KENTUCKY,

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

F. D. SHERROWER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MAYSVILLE KY.

WILL give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care, and will practice in the Courts of Mason and the adjoining counties. Office on Court Street, opposite the Eagle Hotel. Nov. 4, 1857.-ly

EMERY WHITAKER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Court Street, Maysville, Ky.

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

JOHN N. JEFFERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Courthouse, Maysville, Ky.

WILL give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care, and will practice in the Courts of Mason and the adjoining counties. [Sept. 11, '57-ly

JOSEPH H. ALEXANDER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FLEMINGSBURG, KY.

WILL give immediate attention to all business entrusted to his care, and will practice in the Courts of Mason and adjoining counties. The courts of Mason and adjoining counties. Feb. 24, 1858.

C. D. PHISTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

MR. STANTON has removed the practice of his profession to Maysville, and the public may depend on his attention to all business entrusted exclusively to such business as may be entrusted to him. Feb. 11, 1857.

GEO. M. ROE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

WILL attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the Counties of Bracken, Fleming, Mason, Gallatin and Lawrence. Office in Flemingsburg.

Special attention will be given to the collection of claims in all parts of Kentucky. Office on Main Street, opposite the Court House.

Flemingsburg, Ky., June 12, 1856.

R. C. ADAMS,

Attorney at Law,

FLEMINGSBURG, KY.

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

GALT HOUSE,

FRONT ROW, MAIN STREET,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

A. STROCKMOYER.

THE EXPRESS.

Debate in the House of Representatives.

TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1858.

The Speaker stated that the business first in order was on seconding the demand for the previous question upon House bill No. 311, fixing the number and compensation of clerks, messengers, pages, and laborers, of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Jones, of Tenn. As a matter of compromise, I propose to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, with the amendments, and to make it a special order.

Mr. Mason. I do not wish of object to any thing that accords with the wishes and suits the interests of the House. But the Committee of Accounts conceive that they have made a practical report, not one for Buncombe, and that the bill which they have reported should be acted upon, so that we may know the result of the House, and guide our future action thereby.

Mr. Florence. The gentleman had the floor yesterday, and made a speech on this bill. I object to his occupying the floor again.

Mr. Mason. Have I not a right to do so in my own time?

The Speaker. The gentleman will have a right to close the debate after the previous question shall have been seconded and the question therein contained.

Mr. Davis, of Ind. I object to the postponement of the consideration of the question.

Mr. Mason. Then I want the floor now.

Mr. Gorgas. I ask whether there is not now pending a motion to recommit to the Committee of Accounts with the instructions to report the facts; and to let us know whether it is proposed to employ more clerks than are now employed; and what salaries are proposed to be reduced?

The Speaker. There is such a motion pending.

Mr. Bocock. I understand that, under the decision of the Chair, it would be too late to ask for a division of the question, after the previous question is seconded. I believe that this is a bill of various sections; and I desire, if the House sustains the previous question, and if the bill be not recommitted, that we may be able to have a vote on each separate section of the bill.

The Speaker. The Chair thinks that it would not avail the gentleman from Virginia to ask a separate vote.

Mr. Bocock. I thought that under the decision of the Chair a separate vote could be had on each section, if it was called for before the previous question was seconded.

The Speaker. Not on a bill. The question is, whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time?

Mr. Jones, of Tenn. Was there an objection to making this a special order in the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union?

The Speaker. There was. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Davis] asked that the regular order be adhered to.

Mr. J. Glancy Jones. If the previous question be seconded, will not the first question be on referring to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union?

The Speaker. It will be.

The previous question was seconded, and the main question recurred, which was first on referring to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Mason. I hope, Mr. Speaker, that this bill will be disposed of now. I do not desire to make a long speech, or to answer all the objections that have been raised; but simply to state some plain facts on which the House can form its own judgement. The House heard yesterday the statement of the gentleman from Tennessee, [Mr. Jones,] showing how the last House of Representatives was managed by the clerks, messengers, and other employees of the House, through a feast of oysters, and wine, and other good things.—They got up this feast in order that they might get votes to each of them from $200 to $5,700. I want to know whether the House will consent to be governed in this way, or whether it will support the Committee of Accounts in the reform they have proposed?

Now, sir, I have no objection to the property of Mr. Barclay, your Journal clerk; but there are sixteen thousand constituents of mine who have as much right to get $5,700 out of the Treasury of the United States as Mr. Barclay has—who have as much right to the $800 extra as these other clerks. And there are thousands of little boys at home who have an equal right to be voted $200 out of the Treasury as the boys on this floor have. But they cannot get here, and cannot get up feasts of oysters and wine for the purpose of influencing men who should scorn such such considerations. I take it, sir, that the statement of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. Jones] is correct, and that the resolutions in question were passed in that way. But the accounts under them have been rejected at the Treasury. And why? Because they were in conflict with a law of Congress prohibiting the payment of extra compensation. I was told by one of my colleagues from Kentucky that he asked for the yeas and nays on one of these resolutions, and could not get them ordered.

Now, if the Committee of Accounts is to be defeated by their efforts to carry out this reform, I ask that I may be replaced on that committee by some other gentleman who will carry out the present order of things more willingly than I. I want to be governed by him on the other men, or to be governed by purer or better motives than other men are.—But no matter what my motives are, I have a regular system and form of conducting business in, if I cannot succeed in enforcing common honesty, I will not, at all events, tolerate common knavery. If this is the Democratic Congress, I want to know it, that I may know what he wants—and it is the view and wish of the majority of this House to carry this system out, then I am content that the House should carry it out through votes, but not against my will.

I will now answer the gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. Smith,] who has asked for a statement, showing the number of clerks, pages, and their salary. Some gentlemen seem to have got the idea into their heads that we have gone this whole business blind. Here, this is a statement from the Clerk's office, of the number of persons employed there. Is there any one in presiding if I find that these fourteen of those who spoke yesterday have made a mistake? I have given to the Committee of Accounts, which had been created for some days, for they charged diligently to find out what the proper salary to be paid to each clerk was, that they should report to the bill. Whether, then, is the use of having this statement printed for the benefit of the gentlemen who have not taken the trouble to read the bill charges that we went it blind in reporting the bill? I tell them that we have gone into this matter, and know what we are doing, and know every body, but for the purpose of keeping up appearances with the people, it is necessary that we should have the credit of carrying on the business blindfold.

Mr. Florence. If the gentleman from Kentucky will allow me, I desire to ask whether the list he has is of the employees under the present Committee of Accounts since the force was reduced, or the force under the old Doorkeeper?

Mr. Mason. This list is of the persons employed by the Clerk of the House. The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr Ruffin] has examined particularly into the employees under the Doorkeeper and in the folding-room. We divided our time and labor among the different members of the committee, and have examined the whole matter minutely. The statement before me relates exclusively to the employees in the Clerk's office.

Mr. Florence. I thought the statement of the gentleman had reference to the force in the folding-room. I understand that the Committee of Accounts have greatly reduced the number of persons employed there, and have reduced their compensation, or at least have changed the system of their compensation, to a great extent; and I desired to know whether the comparative statement from which I understand he is about to read would not show, which I understand is the fact, that the reforms suggested have already been actually made by the reduction of the force employed, and the reduction of compensation.

Mr. Mason. I understand the object of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and I will refer him to the gentleman from North Carolina, who is prepared to answer him fully, as I understand. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina, to read the statement.

Mr. Ruffin. I will state the alterations which it is proposed to make in the force employed by the Doorkeeper—what number of clerks it is proposed to employ hereafter, and the number it is proposed to employ hereafter.

Mr. Florence. That does not answer my question. I desired to know what was the force employed under the Doorkeeper of the last Congress, and the number employed since the Committee of Accounts have reduced it.

Mr. Ruffin. That is exactly what I propose to do.

Mr. Florence. I understand what this bill proposes to do. I have read the bill. I am not obnoxious to the charge of the gentleman from Kentucky against members of this House that they did not know on what they were acting. I understand the whole thing thoroughly and intimately.

Mr. Mason. The gentleman from North Carolina will answer the gentleman's question, if he will allow him to go on.

Mr. Ruffin. We propose to allow the Doorkeeper to remain at his present salary of $1,760 a year. We propose to allow the superintendent of the folding-room to remain at his present salary of $1,800. There was an appropriation made on the 31 day of March, 1857, for an officer not known to the law, under the title of "messenger in charge of the Hall," at $1,740 per annum. We propose to reduce the salary of this officer, who is a superintendent of the document-room, and the same amount for the salary of an assistant superintendent of the document-room. These officers are not known to the law, but have crept in under former appropriation bills. We propose to reduce the compensation of each to two dollars per day. There were five messengers for which an appropriation was made in the same bill at a compensation of $1,500 a year each. We propose to reduce these to two dollars per day.—There were eight messengers appointed for in the same bill, at a compensation of $1,200 a year each. We propose to reduce these to three dollars per day.

The resolutions reported by the chairman of the special committee appointed in the early part of the session, authorized the Doorkeeper to employ additional messengers at a salary of $2,200 a year. All these, Mr. Speaker, the superintendent and assistant superintendent of the document-room, the messenger in charge of the Hall, and messengers at $1,500 a year, and all the messengers at $1,200 a year were permanent messengers to be continued throughout the entire year. We propose, in lieu of this, to employ three twenty-five messengers, fourteen of whom are to be employed during the entire year at three dollars per day, and the others to be employed during the session of Congress at three dollars per day.

I will say that we have put down the number of messengers as large as it is, because this Hall is a large one, and the number of doors in it requires a larger force than when the House sat in the old Hall; and yet we decreased salary which we have recommended will reduce the aggregate expenses of that department.

We found fourteen lawful pages on the floor and thirty-one actually here. We propose in this bill that the number to be employed shall be hereafter fixed at twenty.—The law authorizes the employment of three laborers, two of whom shall continue through the year, and the other during the session only. The special committee of which the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Smith] is chairman, authorized the appointment of six additional laborers, (making nine in all) of whom four were permanent and five during the session. We propose to allow them to remain as at present.

As for the folding-room, about which the gentleman from Pennsylvania inquired, there is a superintendent appointed at a salary of $1,800 per annum. The other employes are classed as messengers; but the Doorkeeper is allowed to employ one or two of the twenty-five messengers, whenever they may be required to assist in keeping the books and performing clerical duties during the session, under the supervision of the Committee of Accounts.—There is a messenger in charge of men employed in that room, at $2,50 a day each.—Most of them were regular appointments.—We reduced the number to four men, at $2,50 per day each. The four men are to get the books together, after having marked them, and to send them to members' rooms. They are to remain in the room and work there from 9 to dine properly. When at leisure, they go into the folding room, and assist to put up books. The folding is to be done by pages, and not by messengers. It was done so under a system we adopted—a system adopted two years ago, and adopted, no doubt, for the purpose of conferring patronage. The twenty-five messengers are to be employed during the session only. The whole work of the room was formerly done by four men, and, on very pressing and busy occasions, by eight. Now you have twenty-five additional messengers, and yet you have reduced the number of folding-room men, and some of the new ones—for they have been two or three in the last twelve months—have received more than double what they were by, and which is not entitled to compensation. One of these men has received $1,200 a year, for the last twelve months, and he was not entitled to it, although he was sick all the time.—Three are the abuses in the folding-room.—We have reduced to force to what we deem the proper.

I have stated the force employed here by the Doorkeeper, and I hope the thing is understood. The names of six messengers were sent before the committee, but we did not pay them. We did not think it was right, and put the matter off. We did not act on it. I am ready to answer any questions on the subject.

Mr. Lovejoy. I did not hear the number the committee recommended.

Mr. Mason. They recommended twenty-five messengers under the Doorkeeper, four men permanent and clever temporary.

Mr. Lovejoy. How many are there in the folding-room?

Mr. Mason. Four messengers and two laborers permanent, and the remaining work is to be done by the pages, who have been there heretofore. As suggested by the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. Nichols,] addition to this force is left to the discretion of the committee. Sometimes, as he remarked, there is a necessity for a much larger force than that provided. At a session before a presidential election there is a great deal of work to be done than at any other time. Then, in the discretion of the committee, the force may be increased. It was increased at the last session, and the Doorkeeper, continued it at this session, when the necessity for it had ceased to exist. The committee has done away with it.

The gentleman from Tennessee has inquired as to the clerical force of the House. Before replying, I will make the remark that as yet no member has objected that officers could not be found here at the salaries we have agreed upon. Some members object to the salaries of some of the clerks; but no one object that we could not be employed at the fixed price. It is certain that if you take the price that we have fixed, then there will not be a surplus sufficient to remain at the disposal of the institutes; and it is a good system where in they are prevented from doing so. The salaries fixed in this bill are adequate to employ men who are anxious and capable of discharging the requisite duties. We can obtain men at these salaries with steady hand and willing hands, who will not be above the work confided to them. I give my own experience as well as that of other gentlemen. I was chairman of the Committee of Accounts, commencing eight years ago. I was then constrained to employ almost every employee about this Capitol. The messengers then received $2 12½ a day, and they were immuber then no one bill what they are now. They did five times as much work, and they did it well and to the satisfaction of members. There was no trouble or complaint of them. I never heard, when the salaries were so small, I have named, that our committee rooms and our document rooms were robbed of the public property. When the officers are paid high salaries, they are tempted to abuse their trust, and they go off and leave the public property in charge of these substitutes, we can hardly expect anything else. We have five committees now in this city, doing duty at the last Congress. My opinion is that we should set our own house to rights, and be pure ourselves before charging evil practices upon others.

Mr. Bocock. I would inquire whether our own Doorkeeper is not unjustly and falsely before a committee of this House, under the charge that he is selling places? Are places that are so desirable that people are willing to buy them?

Mr. Mason. I know nothing of the charge. Mr. Speaker, I do not desire to put money men from stealing, we should pay them enough to live upon.

Mr. Mason. I will answer the gentleman, let us pay our officers enough to live upon, but not enough besides to enable them to employ substitutes, who are not to be depended on.

Mr. Barnett. By the fourth section of the bill I see that it is proposed to give five clerks $1,800 a year, three clerks $1,400 a year, and four clerks $1,200 a year. I understand that the clerks of these clerks, except the enrolling and engrossing clerks, are precisely similar. If they are, then why this necessity for this classification of $1,800 clerks, $1,400 clerks, and 1,200 clerks?

Mr. Mason. Well, the gentleman says that he has understood that these clerks do the same or similar service, and that they have no responsibility, and are paid different prices; and he asks why that is done? In the first place, I can tell that he has misinformed as to the duties of these clerks. There are more than eight clerks here who are left by the bill at the salaries which they have heretofore received. We do not reduce them at all.—The reason why we have made a classification is that none of them have resigned because the pay was too small. I understand, on the contrary, that one of them who was discharged has been very glad to get back again.

Mr. Florence. On the principle, I suppose, that half a loaf is better than no bread.

Mr. Mason. No, sir; but because the salary which was $1,500 under Whig rule, and was raised to $1,800 under Democratic rule, has been subsequently raised to 2,100. But having answered the gentleman from Pennsylvania, I desire to answer my opponent. We place five of the principal clerks in the Clerk's office at $1,800, and two at $2,100. That was the rate at which they have been heretofore paid. Their salaries were increased to that rate by adding twenty per cent. to their salaries several years ago, in consequence of the advanced price of gold and silver. Sir, the price of gold and silver paid, would command the best services in the country in this department and they, and you, and I, and everything, may be well assured of that. If you put this pay at a rate which will command the best services in the country, is not that high enough? If you put it higher than that, is it not a premium to bribe, and to pay at patronage prices. You put the price so high that a Clerk is elected here, like the President, to administer patronage and disburse money—salaries, and all. We do not wish the Doorkeeper. Members of Congress go to the Doorkeeper to ask patronage for their friends. He not know that they have applied to him to obtain appointments, but I know that the Doorkeeper is almost as much beset as is the President himself in distributing the places and duties that come under his control. Now, put the Clerk and Doorkeeper in the position of distributers of patronage, instead of fixing the salaries at a rate that will command the best services in the country. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Smith] objects to this bill, and to any decrease of these salaries. Why, sir, the Governor of his own State, a gentleman who has been a member of this Congress and who has high reputation for military achievements, a true and tried Democrat—receives $1,500 a year. The chief justice of the State of Illinois receives only $1,200. Is it not the moral and political duty of providing over the control of the state of Illinois? Is it not a duty of Congress to provide that you give your committee clerks here $1,800 or 1,750.

But my colleague asks me why we put at higher salaries? We do it because the other five have the direction of the three; and there is a delicacy in the direction of others certainly entitled to a higher rate of compensation for the additional care and responsibility entailed on them. Then, there are four other clerks who were formerly messengers, but were sometimes employed as copying clerks. The Clerk told us that he should prefer that they should be called clerks, because it would be a great deal more convenient to get up them down as clerks than messengers; so we put them down as clerks and gave him three additional messengers. If we have not understood the Clerk of the House upon this subject, it is because he has not chosen to be communicative to us. We asked him privately to aid us in this thing, and he made some suggestions. We supposed that we had given him a sufficient force, and that he could command the services necessary in his department for the prices fixed in this bill.—And no one will doubt that that is the case; he will not dare to dispute it.

Mr. Burnett. The reason why I asked my colleague if the classification of clerks had been made, is that I am opposed to the classification of clerks, and I have been opposed to it ever since it was first proposed to introduce it in the Departments in the city. You may go into the various Departments here and you will find that the clerks who receive the same salary are doing the same work, and you want your Committee of Accounts to be governed by a caucus of employes, who shall act upon the principle of passing upon every proposition which shall be presented by a simple tools of the committee, who will put their demands into effect, and will not allow friend or foe to look into their accounts.

The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. Venable] spoke of splendid committee rooms.—Well, sir, who furnished them so splendidly? I cannot tell. We have their accounts coming before us continually. It is the duty of the Clerk of the House to bring them before us. At the proper time, they have to be examined by our committee, by members of all parties. If they are right, they will pass; if they are not right, they will not pass. So duty to make contracts, and to purchase all the stationery and materials for the use of the House. So far as I know, he has so far performed every duty efficiently and faithfully. But, sir, because some of the Superintendent of Public Printing has not shown a disposition for carrying on a proper investigation by the committee. The gentleman from New York [Mr. Spinner] can testify that we have undergone an amount of labor in the investigation of the contracts which have been made for printing, lithographing, and almost everything else, which few members of the House would be willing to undergo.

Mr. Speaker, so much for the clerks and messengers. Now for the post office department. I have in my hands a report from the Postmaster of the House, which is too long to read. It was drawn up by me, and was traversed by red veins. It attracted the attention of everbody, but no one was bold enough to interrogate the mysterious document. It was like a ghost, which appears in a public parlor, ventured to say, "You wear a very handsome ring." The Russian Princess who possessed the ring, felt the ghost his hand, but that feeling gave way to the desire to unburden himself. "It is a ring," he answered, "but a sepulchre! A spender lies in the white marble of the ring." "It is a jewel, Madam," he continued, "is my wife. I had the misfortune to lose her some years since in Russia. She was an Italian, and I married her against the wishes of her family in this life. I carried her remains to Germany, where I was acquainted with a celebrated chemist, whom I directed to make of the ashes of my wife a diamond, which I could always carry about me. Eight days after was he sent for me and showed me the empty tomb, a horrid collection of instruments and implements of torture, and explained to me that through means of some powerful substances and powerful pressure, reduced and compressed the ashes of my wife into this jewel, which shall never more leave me." (laughter.)

This burial by chemistry is as impossible upon the process of cremation lately proposed by the French papers. Suppose I became popular, a widow, was hereafter have her husband made into a bracelet, with a chair attached, to rectified her the hyperbolic, and I should be called upon to place my wife done into a pin, and certain scandalicians,—old fogies—we know would make very good cost buttons.—Mr. J. Thomas.

CHAIRS ADOPTED BY THE PRESIDENT.—The President, by law, has the privilege of selecting twelve cadets, at large. He has appointed the following for the year 1858.

1. George McGee, of Georgetown, Ky., father was killed in battle at Buena Vista, leading his regiment in the final column.

2. Samuel M. Mansfield, son of Colonel Mansfield, who was distinguished for his service at Fort Brown, at Monterey, where he was severely wounded, and at Buena Vista.

3. Singleton Van Dorn, son of Colonel Van Buren, late of the army, distinguished in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras and Churubusco.

4. Thomas S. Beebe, who was adopted as the son of his uncle, Captain Casey, during his life—an intelligent student and highly meritorious officer, who died from wounds in Florida.

5. George N. Bomford, son of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Bomford, of the army, distinguished for gallant conduct in the battle of Molino del Rey, and in the storming party at the battle of Molino del Rey, and at the battle of Chapultepec.

6. Thomas Ewing, Jr., son of Colonel Ewing, distinguished and wounded in action at Fort Drane, Florida, from the effects of which he died.

7. Charles H. Tompkins, son of Major Tompkins, formerly of the army, who was distinguished in the battle of Contreras, and died soon after to the City of Mexico.

8. Joseph Mansfield, son of Colonel Mansfield, a gallant, accomplished and highly meritorious officer of the Military Academy.

9. Roland S. McKenzie, son of Colonel McKenzie, of the 1st Dragoons, killed in Cuba, while on a mission to the Spanish Government.

10. John R. Kenly, brother of Surgeon William Kenly, Blocker, who was killed in the battle of Buena Vista, and who was in the company at the battle of Cerro Gordo, and was killed at Churubusco of the bravery of the Mexicans, and who died at the head of his regiment at Chapultepec, of Whitfield G. Brooks, who died of wounds received in the battle of Molino del Rey, and of Colonel Wharton, who died of wounds received at Cerro Gordo, in the storming party at Chapultepec.

Cadets for the Navy

THE EXPRESS.

ROBERT MCKEE, Editor.

MAYSVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, - - - MARCH 24, 1858.

For Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

RANKIN R. REVILL,

OF OWEN COUNTY.

☞To the report of the press and says, published on the outside, on the motion to refer Maj. Mason's bill fixing the number and compensation of the House employees to the committee of the whole, the names of the Kentucky members, except that of Mr. Peyton, are omitted, and the error was not discovered until the outside had been worked off. This error occurred thus: In looking over the vote we marked the names of the Kentucky members that we might see at a glance how they voted; and in consequence of this, the compositor supposed they were to be stricken out, and accordingly omitted them.

Mr. Jewett voted yes, and Messrs. Burnett, Clay, Elliott, Mason, Stevenson, and Underwood, nay. Messrs. Marshall and Talbott were absent.

☞"Last week, just as we were going to press, we received a telegraphic report of the speech of Mr. Kennedy, know nothing Senator from Maryland, in favor of the admission of Kansas, in which he stated, it appeared that the contest over this question was between the democrats and black republicans, and said that before God he believed it was duty to act with the former. This morning we get a telegraphic report of the speech of Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, a know nothing member of the House, in which he boldly takes the same ground. The following is the report of Mr. Maynard's speech as we find it in the telegraphic columns of the Cincinnati papers of yesterday. Will the Mason County know nothings read it?

"Mr. Maynard said no sufficient reason has been shown against the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. He had been told by reliable authority that Kansas contained one hundred thousand people.—Her constitution is republican. Why is her admission opposed? Mainly because her constitution recognises slavery. Discussion, he contended, would not hasten settlement of this question. The true issue has been defined by Mr. Farnsworth—no more slave States. We might as well meet that issue at once, like men of nerve. Let the final vote be taken, and if Kansas is rejected, the intelligence will go over the wires to every corner of the North, and the answer will be "We have triumphed—we have crushed the slave power—we have it under our feet!" Established several features in the bill, which, he said, were in accordance with the doctrines of the American party, and which met his cordial approbation. Referring to the remarks of Congressman Stanton, from Massachusetts, he attributed it to Abolition hate, that would surely provoke retaliation from the South.

☞The following extract from the telegraphic report of the debate on the Kansas bill, in the House, on Saturday last, exposes the motive by which the opponents of the admission of Kansas are actuated. *They are opposed to the admission of Kansas because they are determined that no more slave States shall ever be admitted into the Union:*

"Mr. Barksdale would ask the Republican side of the House whether they would vote for the admission of Kansas if a hundred thousand people desired admission with a slavery constitution?—*Mr. Giddings replied he would never consent that Ohio shall associate with another slave State.*—Mr. Barksdale wished to know who he spoke for—Mr. Giddings answered, he spoke for the independent and reflecting portion of mankind generally.—Barksdale—The Black Republican portion you mean. He then asked Mr. Bingham whether he would vote for the admission of another slave State.—*Bingham*—*Certainly not; by no means.*"—Barksdale—The opposition to the Lecompton Constitution, then, is based on the ground that it tolerates slavery.—*Mr. Stanton thought he might safely say that the Republicans will never admit a slave State north of 36 div. 30 min.*—Barksdale—"Will they vote for slave States south of that line?"—Stanton believed none of them would.—Barksdale—"If no more slave States are to be admitted, then the South ought to know it; she has been constantly yielding, in point of territory, and has suffered from Northern aggression.—*Stanton, Jeffries, Bingham, Giddings, &c., said we would not vote for the admission of Kansas if the whole people came here with the slave constitution.*"

☞The know nothings speak of the struggle over the admission of Kansas, as a contest between democrats. They *know* it is a contest between democracy and black republicanism. The democratic party, North and South, is almost a unit in that question.

☞One hundred and sixty odd democratic members of Congress, one hundred and forty odd are in favor of the immediate admission of that Territory. There is not, we believe, one democratic paper in the State of New York opposed to the Kansas policy of the President. Connecticut and Pennsylvania have lately held State Conventions by which that policy was emphatically endorsed. A large majority of the democrats of the Northern States approve the recommendation of Mr. Buchanan to admit Kansas into the Union. In the South, there is but one opinion among democrats on this question. A few democrats are opposed to the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton constitution; but there is not a handful of them. There are but two democratic papers in the slaveholding States, of whom we have heard, that have gone over to the Black Republicans. We may lose a few, both in the North and the South, who are tired of the democratic party and will make this a pretext to get out of it; but the desertion will not be near as extensive as it was in 1854. We can spare all who choose to go, without affecting the integrity of the party. The democratic party is in favor of the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton constitution, and the black republican party is opposed to it. When the *Whig* says the leaders of its party are trying to make it a "contemptible adjunct of Democracy," it intimates that they are attempting to convert it to black republicanism; for every one in the country knows that with the black republicans they have to do with the black republicans, and not with the democrats on this question. There is no middle ground.—There is no way of dodging it. They who vote against the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton constitution, are with the black republicans. The Relation of Parties to the Slavery Question.

However much it is to be regretted, that any question should be used here for party purposes, yet the controlling and all important question in American politics. All the important and interesting measures which formerly constituted the platforms of the democratic and whig parties, and upon which the differences between these parties were based, have long since been settled by the voice of the country, and no longer exist as vital questions. The wisdom, justice, expediency and propriety of the position of the democratic party upon all these old questions were long ago affirmed by the universal consent of the people of the United States. Every measure incorporated into the democratic platforms of 1840, '44 and '48, and advocated by the democratic party, has become a part of the settled policy of the country. The issues between the whigs and democrats no longer exist. Other issues of great and vital importance, have arisen; and upon these issues, and these alone, the parties of the present day are based. Any attempt, by any party, to divert attention from these issues, by the discussion of other questions of less magnitude and importance, should at once excite suspicion and attract attention; for all such attempts are so many evidences of the conscious unsoundness of those making them, upon the great and controlling questions before the people.

For many years the questions growing out of the subject of slavery have attracted much attention, and given rise to much uneasiness. Public attention was diverted from these questions, to some extent, until recently, by the heated discussions and embittered controversies growing out of the distinctive measures of the great national parties into which the country was divided. These discussions and controversies having ceased with the final settlement of the measures which had given rise to them, the slavery question assumed at once an importance in comparison with which all other subjects sunk into utter insignificance. The demagogues of the free States could no longer appeal to the interests, the prejudices, or the passions of those who supposed their welfare depended upon the establishment of a high Protective Tariff, by which their manufactures would be fostered and encouraged, and without which they were taught to believe they would be no longer able to obtain employment or earn the necessaries of life; and they seized upon negro slavery, as it existed in the Southern States, and, by artful appeals to the prejudices of those ignorant of the institutions of the South, and a systematic misrepresentation of these institutions, they succeeded in organizing a party, formidable in numbers, in talent and influence, for the avowed purpose of warring against the interests and the honor of the slaveholding States. Since 1850, there has been no other question before the people of the United States; and since 1852, this has divided the only parties which have had an existence in the country. All attempts to form a party upon any other issues have been in vain. The most successful of these attempts resulted in the formation of a secret political order, the temporary triumph of which was astonishing rather than wonderful and useless; and in two years it had ceased to exist.

Upon the issues arising out of the slavery question, the democratic party has ever maintained a just, wise, conservative and consistent position. Neither the clamorous opposition of its enemies nor the desertion of its friends have induced it to falter in its defense of the Constitutional rights of all the States. Its position in every State in the Union has been the same; and though its most trusted leaders have sometimes deserted it in the hour of danger or defeat, such desertions have neither affected its fidelity nor changed its position. Upon every question which has ever arisen in the halls of Congress affecting the rights of the Southern States, the Northern democrats have manfully maintained these right, and have done so despite an opposition the most malignant, unprincipled and unscrupulous of any recorded in political history.

The democratic party has not only been true to all the rights of the slaveholding States, but it has made fidelity to those rights *a test*; and without counting the cost, or calculating the consequences, many who had enjoyed its confidence and received it highest honors, were expelled from its pale for want of such fidelity. Van Buren, Benton, Chase, Hamlin, Douglas—these are but a few of the great men who have been driven from the democratic party because of their treachery to the Constitutional rights of the South; and hereby has that party given an evidence of its conscientious sincerity which no other political organization in the country has ever dared do. No one ever heard of any one being expelled from any other party for this, or any other, reason.

In the South, there are but two parties, the democratic and black republicans; and the latter is only entitled to such an appellation by courtesy. The position of the democratic party on the slavery question is known of all men. That position is boldly and unequivocally proclaimed in its platform, and in the acts of its leaders. It is enunciated in manly and patriotic language. It cannot be misunderstood. The know nothings, on the contrary, have no position on that question. They have neverdared take any. They will not do it now. They will go with the enemies of the democratic party; but they do not proclaim their opinions on the slavery question. They admit its importance, but they "ignore" it in their platforms. They "ignored" it in their first platform; in their second national convention, they struck out all of their first platform that seemed to recognise the existence of the South at all, and adopted a new one against which almost every Southern member of the convention felt it his duty to protest. They protested against it, though unwarned by it, because it gave them a chance of securing assistance from the enemies of the South. The whole history of their organization affords not one instance of their fidelity to the rights of the Southern States—not one instance of that fidelity which the democratic party requires of every member of it.

The leaders of the know nothing party are now openly acting with the avowed enemies of the South. They are doing and aiding Seward, and Chase, and Sumner, and Chase in their attempt to prevent the admission of Kansas into the Union, because its Constitution recognizes slavery. The Louisville *Journal*, the Maysville *Eagle*, and almost all the know nothing papers, are working side by side, and shoulder to shoulder, with the New York *Tribune*, Cincinnati *Commercial*, and the abolition press of the North, against the admission of Kansas. The *Kentucky Whig*, and a few other know nothing papers, are manfully maintaining the Kansas policy of Mr. Buchanan, and we believe the leaders of the party (with them) but they are coolly told by those who claim the right to dictate the course of the party, and to make known its opinions, that that policy is "infamous," and that those who support it do so knowing it to be such. The leaders of that party, in this State, have determined to go with the black republicans on this great question; and those who think this unjust to the South, or who do not fancy such associates, must stifle their convictions, or leave the party.

There are now but two parties in the country. We cannot disguise the fact, however much we may regret it. The issue between these parties is the question of slavery. As presented in the proposition to admit Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution, that issue is clearly made, and sharply defined. The know nothings have no separate organization in the South, and, without taking position, are acting with the avowed enemies of the South. Their leaders are determined on this course, and those who are not determined to follow them, should leave the concern.

☞The *Whig* says, that with the know nothings, the Kansas question is not a test of orthodoxy. If they are honest, it must be.—The *Whig* very truthfully denounces the attempt of the *Journal*, *Eagle*, and other papers of that party, to commit it against the admission of Kansas, if it is to convert to black republicanism. In other words, it thinks that this measure is opposed only by black republicans, or the adjuncts of black republicans. Now, if the *Whig* is honest, and we believe it is, it cannot act with those who oppose the admission of Kansas, without acting with black republicans, or those who aid and abet that party; and as an honest man its editor cannot act with such men. Nor can those know nothings who oppose the admission of that Territory honestly, act with those who are in favor of it. The *Eagle*, for instance, says the proposition to admit Kansas is infamous," and that those who are in favor of that proposition are so knowing the manner in which the "rascally concern" has been made successful so far. We cannot see how it can act with those who, it asserts, knowingly support an infamous proposition. Knownothing discipline, and morals too, must be very lax, if men holding such opinions of the principles of each other can act together in the same party.

We know the slavery question in any form has never been made a test by the know nothing platforms, and perhaps never will be; but when men speak out as plainly upon any question of importance as have the editors of the *Whig* and the *Eagle* upon the Kansas question, a decent respect for public opinion is generally sufficient to make them maintain their positions with some degree of firmness and consistency. Present views of the subject, they cannot as honest men, and we believe they are both such, act together—with them it must be a party test.

☞Gen. Calhoun has published a letter in the Washington *States*, in which he says, that recent information from Governor Denver and other leaves no doubt in his mind that the returns from Delaware Crossing should be rejected, and that certificates of election should be issued to persons having the highest vote, irrespective of those returns. He regrets that this decision will give the control of Kansas to a party which he views as inimical to good order and the Constitution, the laws and the Union. He gives the names of all Senators and Representatives to whom certificates will be issued.

Plain Talk.

We commend the following to the brethren of this county. It contains some unpleasant truths they will never learn from the *Eagle*. The *Whig* says Prentice and the editor of the *Eagle* and those who act with them are trying to convert know nothingism into a "contemptible adjunct of Douglas democracy"—In other words, are trying to make black republicans of the know nothings of Kentucky. We do not are sorry to say, it is true. We have told the know nothings of Kentucky what their leaders are driving at, time and again; but they have disregarded our warnings. The *Whig*, one of their own organs, now speaks out in plain and unmistakable language; and we beseech the brethren to heed its remonstrances:

The editor of the Louisville *Journal* has just returned from Washington city, and is presumed to be posted in regard to the prospects of the passage of the Kansas bill in the lower House. He says that his opinion is that it will be defeated by Mr. McKee's Messrs. Marshall and Underwood of this State will vote against it. If the editor of the *Journal* is correct, then we presume that American party of Kentucky will be consigned into a contemptible adjunct of *Douglas* Democracy. We have no love for democracy, but of all democracy, God save us from *Douglas* democracy!

But is there any prospect that this can be done. It may be done where the influence of the *Journal*, Marshall, and Underwood reigns supreme. We let the attempt be made in the mountains and valleys of North East Kentucky, and all the eloquence of Marshall and Crittenden, and the argument of the editor of the Louisville *Democrat*, will not prevent the people from scouting at the unholy and unnatural alliance. The attempt will result in the total rout and ruin of the American party in Kentucky, and the political death of all who have a hand in it. You may talk to us about support from Hardy democrats. We know it is true, there are some numerous in other sections of the State than here, they don't amount to a corporal's guard.

SHORT-DIFFERS.—A correspondent of the Petersburg *Express* gives the following startling figures in connection with the odious vice of *snuff-dipping*, and its prevalence among the ladies of North Carolina:

"There are perhaps, in our State, one hundred and twenty-five thousand women, leaving out of the account those who have tipped their teeth, and those who have lost them from age. Of this number, eighty per cent. may be safely set down as snuff-dippers. Every five of these will use up a two-ounce paper of snuff per day—that is, one pound a week. Allowing, say, two thousand five hundred pounds a day, amounting in one year to the enormous quantity of nine hundred and twelve thousand pounds! This is the average for adult females, and Chase in their attempt to prevent the admission of

The Volunteer Bill Passed.

The Volunteer Bill passed both Houses of Congress on Thursday last, and has probably received the approval of the President ere this. Its authorises the President to receive into service one regiment Texas mounted volunteers, for the defense of the frontier thereof, and for the purpose of quelling disturbances in Utah; for the protection of emigrants; and for the suppression of Indian hostilities on the Northern and Northwestern frontiers.

The President is authorized to accept the services of any number of volunteers not to exceed four regiments; the same, or any portion thereof to be organized into mounted regiments or infantry, as the President may deem proper. The volunteers are not to be accepted in bodies of less than one regiment, and officers shall be appointed in the manner described by the law in the several States and Territories to which said regiments shall respectively belong.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM NEW MEXICO. The United States mail, yesterday brought us dates from Santa Fe to the 15th ult.—The news is not of any very great interest. Captain Marcy has been in Santa Fe, and afterwards left for Albuquerque. His trip from Camp Scott is described as one of great hardship. The command traveled for two hundred miles in snow five and six feet deep, without tents, and with nothing but two blankets for each soldier. Ten or twelve mules died, badly frosted. A great many mules were lost, and for twenty days the party lived exclusively on mule meat, and for eleven days previous to this time they were on short rations. No men were lost.—On their arrival at Fort Massachusetts, the temptation to eat was so great that a sergeant died from excessive indulgence, after a long excellent man. Captain Marcy is expected to leave about the 1st of March, taking with him flour, salt, corn and animals. He intends to go by Dente Fort, taking a circuitous and northeasterly route than he had before traveled. This was owing to the fact of his taking wagons with him. He is confident he will find supplies could be furnished at Camp Scott much easier and quicker from New Mexico than any other place—but they would first have to get the supplies there.—*Wkly. Repub.*

We do not know the name of the town in Vermont where the young man resides that can't speak to his father, nor do we know that there is any such young man; but the newspapers say there is, and that just before a little difference arose between his mother and her husband, and for a considerable time she refused to speak to him.—The difficulty was subsequently healed—the child was born, and in due time began to talk, but when sitting with his father was invariably silent. The boy continued at till he was three years old, when the father, having exhausted his powers of persuasion, indicted punishment which elicited nothing but sighs and groans. All who were present united in the opinion *that it was impossible for the child to speak to his father*—and time proved their opinion to be correct, as at a maturer age its efforts to converse with its parent could only produce bitter sighs and groans.—*Boston Post.*

As you will see by the proceedings, Hon. John C. Mason, of Ky., was excused at his own request, from longer serving on the Committee on Accounts. There is a good reason at the bottom of this. Col. Mason happens to belong to a class of men who there are, alas! too few—an honest and a fearless man. This Committee on Accounts is one of the most important in Congress. All claims for services rendered to the House of Representatives are audited by it. Many frauds and frauds which are blackening our character as a nation, can be, if the right kind of men constitute it, in a great measure prevented by the Committee on Accounts. Col. Mason saw the way in which, day after day, month after month, the people's money was being "scattered to the four winds of heaven" by the Whig majority, and, with a view of organizing a warfare upon the whole gigantic system, he introduced a bill to regulate and define the pay of certain claims by a reference to "the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union." Col. Mason saw that a man intent on an honest and strict discharge of his duty to the national *Treasury*, stood no chance, and he demanded that he be discharged from further connection with the matter. It was done. Mr. Ruffin, of North Carolina, also asked to be excused from the same Committee, as he knew not how, from his disposition to comply with his request, he gave notice that he would not again act with the Committee.—*Correspondence of the Lou. Cou.*

JUDGE MCKEE'S CONSISTENCY.—We understand that GEORGE R. MCKEE, Esq., K. N. candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, is attempting to make capital out of the assertion that the Democratic members of the last Legislature were willing to lease the Penitentiary at $5,000 per annum, after Mr. Zan. Tanner, the present Keeper, had offered to pay $12 000. By reference to the House journal, we find that while Mr. McKee was a member of the Legislature, a proposition was made by Mr. W. TANNER, a Democrat, (and at that time Proprietor of the *Yeoman*,) to do the public printing at a cost of about $2,000 per annum less than was allowed Mr. Hodges for doing the same work, and that Mr. George R. McKee voted to employ Mr. Hodges, notwithstanding the offer made by Mr. Tanner. Hence, Judge McKee thinks the Democratic members of the last Legislature were wrong in exacting of the Democratic Keeper only $2,000 per annum less than was paid by his Whig predecessors, what does he think of his own vote upon Mr. Tanner's proposition?

COV. DENVER.—No Governor of Kansas has been more deservedly popular than our present Executive. Some of the ultra Free-State papers appear to have misjudged by their treatment of Governor Walker on his arrival among us and his subsequent acts and are now giving Gov. Denver a fair trial before condemning him. We have sought to have taught them that this was the proper way to treat any official of a State; but some people will never learn in any other way than the school of experience, and are often dumb even in that.—*Kansas Leader.*

☞The city of Madison, Wisconsin, has been thrown into great excitement by some extensive land frauds. It is said that if half the current reports be true, "one of the most monstrous and extensive series of land frauds ever perpetrated will be disclosed that ever started the public." Ex-Governor Bashford is said to be implicated. A Mr. Kilbourn, on his examination, tested that he paid to Governor Bashford $50,000 in railroad bonds, and that since that time he has cashed 15,000 of these bonds. Further developments are forthcoming.

OVATION TO THE NEW FOUNDATION.—The Lecompton Democracy manifested their satisfaction at the triumph of Ike Cook over the enemies who had endeavored to "quench him to earth" by bonfires in the several divisions of Kansas, presided over by Gen. Lane, Kissens, President of the Union Democratic Club, addressed Mr. Cook, and the latter responded in characteristic terms. A large number of the citizens of Lecompton were given for Buchanan and greens for Douglas.—*Chicago Press, 16th.*

☞The river has commenced falling at this point. Weather clear and pleasant.

New Kentucky Practice.

By Hon. E. H. STANTON.

H. W. BEARD & Co., of Cincinnati, have in preparation by the Hon. E. H. STANTON, a new work upon Practice and Pleading under the Kentucky Codes, which we understand will be issued about the month of June next. It will contain the Codes of Civil and Criminal Practice, with all their amendments to the present time, together with notes of the decisions of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky made since the adoption, and such decisions of the Supreme and Appellate Courts of New York as throw light upon the Kentucky Codes, to be given in the Civil Code of Kentucky. The work, besides being eminently convenient and useful to the practicing lawyer, will disclose to jurists in one comprehensive volume, the practical operation of the new system of pleading and practice, and prepare the way for any future improvements that may be necessary. The work will be prepared with great care, and Mr. STANTON's eminent ability, energy and ability afford assurances that it will be reliable in all respects.

The Judges of the present Court of Appeals have commended in the highest terms the design of this work, and from their personal knowledge of Mr. STANTON's capacity and diligence, predict with confidence that his labors will not fall short of the just expectations of the profession. Several other distinguished Judges of the State have expressed to him the terms of the value of such a work to the Bar.

MR. GEO. W. LOYD, of this City, is the agent of the publishers, for the sale of the work, in the north eastern part of the State, and we are gratified to learn that the members of the Bar of this neighborhood have with entire unanimity, signified their appreciation of the labors of Mr. STANTON by subscribing for the work.

LIFE OF DR. KANE.—Childs, Peterson, & Co., Philadelphia and Follet, Foster, & Co., Columbus, O, have issued a life of Dr. KANE, by W. Elder. Every thing connected with the life of this celebrated traveler and explorer will interest the reading public; and a hasty examination of this work satisfies us that it is well written collection of facts not heretofore published, and which are as interesting as they are authentic. It should have a place in every library, and we predict for it an extensive sale. Dr Geo. W. Lloyd, of this city, is the agent for its sale in Mason and the adjoining counties. He will throughly canvass these counties in a short time, and we trust his success in the enterprise will be well commensurate with the merits of the work

The Reaction in Favor of Slavery.

In Senator Hunter's speech, on Friday, he said:

A reaction is setting in in Europe on the subject of slavery. Here, too, a reaction is going on. Our people are gravitating towards the south. In my last Senator from New York said that the white man will have this continent. I say so too, but as its master, not as the equal of Indians and negroes.—Hunter on Accounts. There is a strong tendency this continent. Mr. Hunter concluded by saying:

Perhaps at this moment the heart of Young America is pondering on things, which neither the Senator from New York nor I dream of; searching out, nursing and guiding the tendencies of the times into the coming future, and into new forms of government. Other great nations are engaged in giant schemes, and playing for stakes of empire. The Turkish Empire has been accumulating for centuries are now attracting the cupidity of the three great powers of Europe. The eagles were gathered in the fields, but one, the eyrie of which is absent. Such a state of things cannot long endure. Our instincts for Empire forbid it. Kansas is dwarfed by the side of such great issues.

If the Senator from New York will lend me his tripod, I will undertake the prophecy that this Union will be preserved, that republican institutions will be perpetuated, that we shall at some future day cultivate a spirit of conciliation and harmony, without which the blessings of liberty will be lost. In realizing these things, the American people must cast from their councils the Senator from New York. They must beware the sap that his nature secretes, and the poison he spits. One drop of that venom may bring a lethargy on the brain and disturb the balance of empire.

The Army in Utah.

The St. Louis *Republican* of the 15th has two weeks' later intelligence from Camp Scott, Utah, brought by Mr. Hartnell, Secretary of the Territory, who left the army camp on the 26th of January, the troops at that time being all well, in good spirits, and well fed:

All intercourse between the Mormons of Salt Lake Valley and the troops at Camp Scott ceased after the first of January. It was, however, well established that the Mormons were actively employed in fortifying the most important passes, leading to Salt Lake City, and that they intended to offer resistance to the advance of the army upon their city. It is said that the passes are fortified, and in the possession of determined men, offer very great, if not insurmountable obstacles to the march of the troops. It is mentioned as a matter of doubt whether the march upon Salt Lake City should not be made by another route, a hundred miles longer in distance, but presenting no obstructions, at the outset of no serious magnitude. This, it was supposed, would be done, as soon as re-inforcements, supplies, and particularly ammunition, shall have arrived.

It is known to be in the contemplation of the Mormons to attack Camp Scott, if a favorable opportunity is given them, before reinforcements can arrive.

The reports that the Indians would take sides with the Mormons are incorrect. A large party of the Utahs—two hundred in number, with their squaws and papooses, in Camp Scott, were well received by the Superintendent, who distributed presents to them, and assurances of peace and friendship were given by the Indians given. Such was the general tenor of the information obtained from traders among them. The Cheyennes on the route also professed friendship, and the Indians were well—acknowledging that they had been whipped by them. The Indians were not, however, so peacably inclined toward other tribes of the Plains. Some of the Cheyennes, Kawnees and Sioux were in close proximity to each other, near O'Fallon's Bluff, a fight was expected.

There was but little snow on the road until they got to the South Pass. On the south side of that pass the snow was from one and a half to three and a half deep for many miles, and the cold was so severe, as to bear the weight of the men, but the pack mules suffered terribly, breaking through the crust and frequently sinking to their bellies. The snow was deep from Ft. Laramie there was no snow, but the weather was exceedingly cold. On the second day out from Laramie a heavy snow storm set in, and continued to drift and fall of water until they reached Ft. Kearney. The weather was severe and the road bad. Grass may be expected to set in at the latter place.

Dear Chronicle: Practice has not been for several days, and has good reason for, you'll say, that is not of much importance. Now I will tell you what thing the movements of the king of the "bull clique" around of sufficient importance to require chronicling by a variation from the usual line of our correspondent. But Practice was here for something; and merely for the information of some respectable gentlemen at home, who have written to know the reason why the aforesaid clique, I'll tell you what he was here for. 'Twas to complete the sale and secure plish the transfer of what little still remains of the Northern Bank of Kentucky. Know Nothing Representatives from Boston, Wilmot Proviso, Fever of Ohio, and Wilmot Proviso, Togo Marshall, poor *Louisville's* Marshall—Underwood, Harris, (J. M.) Ricaud and Gilmer, to vote against the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, to aid Douglas, Seward, Greeley & Co. in keeping open the slavery agitation! This last move of Pratice's set my conscience to troubling me. The Booth has nursed him in her bosom for years, and he has "bided his time" till he might strike her a blow which would reach her heart. The blow he has within the last ten days been trying to strike, but he has signally failed, as I shall show you.

Gentlemen I have named voted against Harris' resolution to refer the President's message to a committee of fifteen, thus showing an intention to support the Kansas policy of the administration. Through the firmness and honesty of the Speaker, good men and good laws constituted a majority of two votes against the Know Nothings, who report upon all the matters referred to them. The real Kansas struggle came up on the report. It could not be made out of the committee of fifteen, without a majority concurring. Of course a Black Republican objected. This I told you of yesterday, but as my object is to "vindicate the truth of history," I wish to have it again mentioned. Mattesons, honest Mattesson, with all his blushing *infamy* thick upon him, was there. All were there except Clark, of New York, who had parted off with Mr. Kelt, of South Carolina. The vote was taken on motion of Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, to lay the appeal on the table. All the old Black Republicans and their new allies from Boston, Massachusetts, voted against the motion. Marshall—our Marshall, your Marshall—voted against it! Mattesson voted against it! Read the list of "wrath and you will find "Marshall, of Kentucky," and, *in the same line*, Matteson, of New York! Only think of it! Prentice's game had succeeded, but the triumph was short. Almost at the moment this vote was being taken, Mr. Kennedy, of Maryland, was making a powerful appeal, at the other end of the Capitol, to the Southern K. N's to stand firm to the Kansas policy of the administration. This argument will be felt. *The other Southern Know Nothings will vote for the Lecompton Constitution but, if Prentice has got Marshall thoroughly Abolitionized, and he will vote against the bill, along with Matteson!* How are the mighty fallen! Prentice's arrows have pierced his own bosom. His blow will strike nobody but Humphrey. The motion to lay on the table was disagreed to by a vote of 109 to 111.—This was a test vote. Then comes the final vote. Then you'll ask: "How can the bill pass?"

I'll tell you—109 voted for Stephens' motion. They are all true men. All of Pa., all of Ky., J. Morrison Harris, Ricaud, of Md., and Gilmer, of N. C., voted against it on the strength of Prentice's arguments. Now, I'll tell you how the bill will pass—on the strength of Kennedy's argument and with his leadership. That makes 112 for the bill. There were absent, Clark, of Connecticut, Aiken, of N. Y., Bryan, of Va., Hill, of Ga., Kelt, of S. C., Moore, of Ala., and Sickles, of N. Y., [six in all,] who will be here on subsequent votes. Add these to the 109 who voted against it, and with the Speaker, 120. There are 234 members—118 a majority—so with Marshall against us, we have a clear majority of the House to pass the bill. This majority will increase instead of diminish.

WHAT NEW YORK PAYS FOR SCHOOLS.—According to the able Report of the Superintendent of Pub'c Instruction, the whole amount expended annually for the support of common schools in this State is $2,603,130, of which nearly one half is expended in the cities. Referring to the American Almanac we find that the amount appropriated annually in Massachusetts is $2,346, 306; in Pennsylvania $2,267,090; in Ohio $2,732,800. No other State in the Union reckons its expenditures for public schools in the same way. The Bay State foots up under this head only about $163,000, while the State of Maine expends a half a million. The number of schools in New York is 12,000; in Pennsylvania, 4-31,000; in Ohio 9,283; in Massachusetts, 4-3000. The teachers in the State of New York number 31,508 (13,453 males and 18,055 females) in Pennsylvania 12,357 (7,936 males and 4,421 females); and in Massachusetts 7,153 (1,769 males and 5,385 females).

New York has one Normal School, while Pennsylvania has two, and Massachusetts has four; Pennsylvania, by the act of May, 1857, made provision for twelve to be established by private subscription. Rhode Island, Connecticut, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Kentucky have each a Normal School. The Common School system of New York is managed by over 1000 Superintendents, 12,000 County and Town officers, with one hundred and eighteen local superintendents or commissioners.—*N. Y. Post.*

KANSAS AFFAIRS.—The Territory Quiet.—The Pacific railroad cars on Saturday night brought the news of the arrival of the mail from St. Joseph and Kansas Territory. The train was delayed until half-past ten at night by a telegraph from the best bolsterings on the line, that the train would be down in time, and to wait for her.

From passengers from Kansas, we learn that the Territory was quiet in every part of it. Nothing of the kind of violence that has been doing any future attempt to create disturbance, whether beginning with parties North or South is probable.

The Free-State party in Lawrence have been in fine spirits, and have been in good humor, and have been in good humor, and have been in good humor

THE EXPRESS.

MAYSVILLE, MARCH 24, 1858.

The Proprietor of the Lee House acknowledges the receipt of twenty-five Bibles from the MAYSVILLE AND MASON COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY, which were presented to that Hotel for the use of its guests. He returns to the society his sincere thanks for the kind consideration by which the act was prompted, and assures it the Bibles shall be usefully devoted to the use for which they were intended.

☞The FREE STONE has gone out of the Maysville and Cincinnati trade for a few days only. She is having a handsome and comfortable cabin put upon her; and when she returns, which will be in a week or ten days, she will be prepared to accommodate passengers in a manner equal to any boat on the river.

MAYSVILLE, March 18, 58.

To the Editor of the Express:

I lately saw a call on me to become a candidate for the office of Jailor of Mason county, in your paper, signed "Lewisburg." I have been repeatedly urged by various citizens, before and since that call made its appearance, to permit my name to be used in that capacity; and after returning my kind thanks to Lewisburg, and to every body else (especially my friends at home,) I will simply say that I have consented to run, and will do my best to discharge the duties of that office faithfully, if I should be so lucky as to be elected.

JOHN GRANT.

New Advertisements.

NEFF, BROTHER & Co., Cincinnati, are conveniently and centrally located, near the Madison House, in a sound and substantial firm, having passed through the late financial troubles without difficulty or embarrassment, and offer for sale for cash or to prompt time buyers, at very low rates, a large, complete and well selected stock of Hardware and Cutlery, and Boots and Shoes. We know that Kentuckians selecting goods in Cincinnati cannot do better than to buy from this firm; and they will in all cases consult their interests by examining their stock before buying elsewhere.

W. T. & S. D. DAY & Co., Cincinnati, manufacture all kinds of printing presses and printing materials, and can at all times supply the craft with everything in their line, of superior quality and upon good terms—Their Medal Jobber is certainly superior to any thing of the kind we have seen, and printers in want of such a press should by all means examine this before selecting one. A visit to their house satisfies us that these gentlemen have very superior facilities for supplying the wants of printers; and we know they have every disposition to be accommodating and obliging.

MITCHELL & RAMMELSBURG, Cincinnati, have the largest Furniture Warerooms in the west, and the largest stock of Furniture, which they sell at wholesale or retail very low. Those in want of furniture of any kind, from the plainest and cheapest to the most elegant and costly, should go to Mitchell & Rammelsburg, who have everything of that kind and who will take pleasure in showing them through their extensive establishment.

WILDER, ROBINSON & Co., Cincinnati, deal in Threshers and Cleaners, Mowers and Reapers, Wheat Drills, Corn Planters, and every kind of Agricultural Implements, and all kinds of Field and Gardenseeds. They have a very complete assortment of these articles, and we are assured by those who know them, that they are honest and reliable, and that the most perfect confidence can be placed in their representations. We are justified in commending them to our friends who may want anything in the way of Agricultural Implements or Seeds.

WM. DODD & Co., Cincinnati, have established a world-wide reputation for their Hats, which are worn every where and appreciated for the elegance of their style and the beauty of their finish. It is unnecessary to say anything in commendation of Wm. Dodd & Co., for their names are as familiar as household words to Kentuckians and merchants and others who want the best Hats they can get, go to them for them. We are wearing one of their Cassimere Hats, which is light, elegant and graceful, and is approvingly termed the 'Lecompton Hat.' They are very popular.

THE STEAMER BOSTONA will continue, as heretofore, in the Cincinnati, Maysville and Louisville trade, leaving Cincinnati every Thursday and Saturday, and returning alternate days, passing Maysville between the hours of 5 and 7 P. M. Capt. McClain, deservedly popular as a commander, has recently bought this fine steamer, and, assisted by Messrs. Taylor & Co. in the office, will maintain its high character as a passenger boat. Don't forget to go by McClain.

MULLINS & HUNT, Second street, are now receiving a large and elegant stock for the Spring trade; and in a few days they will be prepared to supply the citizens of Maysville and Mason county with every variety of new and fashionable Goods, of the best style and quality, and at the lowest rates. They are honest, reliable and accommodating gentlemen, and deserve the large patronage which an intelligent public has bestowed upon them.

INTERESTING AND THE DISCIPLES AND THE ZIONS—A religious revival has been in progress for some weeks at the M. E. Church, on Jackson street, and at the Baptist Church, on Sutton street. Several female converts were baptized on Sunday by the minister of the latter church, in the Ohio River.—A hale-looking man remarked to the writer, that he was "mighty glad to see a number 10 dozen shoes here during the panic of 'fifty-seven.'—*N. Post Ale, Feb. 27.*

Price in both Pieces, Cents—Best This. "I can only respond for my present good health, from the relief, through medicine of one of Boerhaave Holland Bitters—having from my youth suffered, at intervals from *Piles*, in both forms, sometimes so severely as to completely prostrate me. I have for several months past, though subject to loss of sleep, and unusual physical effort, been entirely free from any symptom of this distressing disease; while my general health is very much improved."

Persons doubting the authenticity of this certificate, are requested to call upon or communicate with the proprietors. They will take pleasure not only in referring them to the author, but to many others who have used the Holland Bitters for the same affection, with equal success.

NEWS FROM THE PLAINS.—The St. Louis *Republican* has a special correspondent accompanying the mail expedition to California, who writes very graphically of the character of the country through which he passes and the incidents on the way. From Fort Belknap, on the 14th February, he sent an item of news:

A rumor reached here yesterday, by way of San Antonio, to the effect that the entire command of Colonel Alexander had been cut off and killed by the Mormons and the Indians. The officers of the fort here, however, do not credit the rumor. Lieutenant Majors left San Antonio several days after the messenger brought the intelligence, and only of the kind had reached that point before he left. I was very much inclined to believe it to be a fabrication from the beginning.

Two Southern Camanche Indians were arrested, tried and hung in the short space of two hours, at the Lower Indian Agency, yesterday, for the crime of horse-stealing.

MAYSVILLE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY R. H. NEWELL & CO.

TUESDAY, March 23, 1858.

Hemp—$4 75@5.

Flour—$4 00@4 40 per. bbl.

Corn—New25@30c, in ear, per. bu.

Oats—30@33cts. per. bush.

Wheat—50c@75c. for Red & White.

Barley—43 to 50cts. per. bush.

Mustard Seed—4cts. per pound.

Flax Seed—60cts. per bushel.

Hemp Seed—50cts. per bushel.

Sugar—8c. in hds,8¼@9c in bris.

Salt—25cts per bushel.

Nails—$3 75 for 8d 10d and 20d.

Whisky—Rectified,17½ cts. Bourbon 50@$2.50

Molasses—35c. in bbls. and 40c in hf. bbls.

Coffee—11@12 1-2cts.

Vinegar—8 cents per gallon.

Rye—55 cents per bushel.

Meal—35 to 40 cents per bushel.

Feathers—28 to 32 cents per pound.

Butter—20 cents per pound.

Eggs—8@10 cents per dozen.

Candles—Tallow 13@14c; Star 20@25cts.

Soap—5 cents per pound.

Starch—6 cents per pound.

Cream Cheese—11 to 12½ cents per pound.

Cotton Yarns—500 11; 600 10c; 700 9c;800 900 and 1000, 10c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE March 20, 1858.

The market for Grain and Breadstuffs and Provisions closes very dull this week, owing chiefly to the advanced rates, which checks sales. The weather was cloudy and rainy during the day.

Cotton and Cotton Yarns—Cotton firm at 10@11c. Sales of 125 bags Maysville yarns at 9, 9½ and 10½ per dozen for the assorted numbers; small sales a an advance.

Tobacco—Sales Friday of 75 hhds—3 at $4.85, 19 at $5,25a5,95, 24 at 6,00a6,95, 15 at 7a7,95, 10 at 8a8,90, and one at 9. Sales at the warehouses Saturday of 56 hhds, viz: at Pickett, 2 at $5a5,85, 2 at 6,25a6,55, 4 at 7a7,70, 7 at 8,15a8,90, one at 9; at Todd, 2 at 6a6,85, 3 at 7a7,90, 5 at 8,10a8,90, at 1 at 9.20; at Ninth street, 7 at 5,15a5,95, 11 at 6a6,85, 3 at 7a7,45, 6 at 8a8,55, and 1 at 10,50.

Cincinnati Market.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 20.

Flour—The market is dull, with a limited local demand. Sales of 800 brls. at $3,-60a3,70 for superfine and $3,75 for extra.

Whisky—the demand continues active, and prices higher. Sales of 1,000 brls. at 16½c, and 295 do., from wagons at 17 5-8c.

Provisions—Mess Pork is held at $15,50, but this is above the limits of buyers, and nothing was done. Bulk Meat—Sales week with sales of 125,000 pounds at 5½@7c. for Shoulders and Sides. Bacon also advanced, with sales of 155 hhds. at 6½c. for Shoulders and 8½c. for Sides. Lard continues active. The only sale heard of was 100 kegs at 11c; barrel is held at 9½c. with buyers at 9½.

Sugars—Sugar is firm, with sales of 140 hhds. at 7 1-4a7 3-4c. for low fair to good fair. Molasses unchanged and inactive; 40 brls. sold at 33c. Coffee is firmer and higher; sales of 150 bags at 11 1-4a11½c. for fair and good Rio.

Wheat—There is no change whatever in the market. Prime White is in demand at 90a92c., but all lower grades are dull at 70 to 80c. for fair to good White, and 60 to 70c. for Red.

Barley—The market is dull, without material change in prices. Sales 600 bushels good spring at 40c.

Corn—The market is very firm, and, at the close, the receipts are light. The demand is fully equal to them. Sales 3,000 bushels at 35c.

Seeds—There is an improved demand for Prime Clover, and prices are steady at $4,50.

Cheese—A good demand, and the market is firm. Sales 15½ boxes at 8c. for second Western Reserve.

HAVING received an Agency for the sale of the Celebrated New York Handmade Shoes, we are now prepared to offer them to Farmers in this and adjoining counties at Manufacturers prices, transportation added—these machine sewed boots are warranted to be of qualities that any machine sewed boots. In its component durability, and simplicity of construction, they are the most perfect, and warranted to cost, with two heels, one and a half acres of grass land, and will last for a lifetime, and be worth more. The Machines are warranted in every particular, and if it does not fill the measure, offer a PAIR of these boots free of charge, and return the money or note will be refunded. These double machine sewed boots are warranted to be their orders early, as no more will be manufactured than those sold. Any one ordering a machine, if desired, will have the boots sent with them at Maysville. I expect to have a Shoper in Maysville to make and repair boots and shoes. All orders or letters of inquiry, addressed to me at Maysville, will be promptly attended to.

March 10, 1858. JOHN T. SEMBALL.

GREAT JEWELRY

SOLOMON KIENLER thanks his friends and the public in general, that we have fitted up a Saloon, at the above named place, where we are prepared to handle the very choicest Liquors, &c., that can be found in the Market.

☞ We will at all times keep on hand a supply of Jewelry, of the latest west before our customers, and we assure our Kentucky friends and others who may visit Cincinnati, hereafter, that they will find such "*Old Bourbon*" at our establishment as can be found any other in the City.

Jan. 20, '58. WM. L. DUPUY,

Formerly of "Goddard House," Maysville, Ky.

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 prices, for cash, such at wholesale and retail.

Feb. 2, '58. SEATON, FIANTZ & CO.

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRM'S NAMES.

NEFF, BROTHER & CO.

NICHOLS & RAMMELSBERG,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS,

No. 90 West Fourth Street, next door to the Post Office,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Factory corner John and Second Streets.

march 17, 1858-6mo*.

J. R. NEFF. E. TARBERT. WM. P. NEFF.

NEFF, BROTHER & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Blacksmiths and Saddlers' Goods,

South-west corner of Main and Second Streets,

A few doors above Madison House.

CINCINNATI, O.

HAVE now in Store an assortment of Blacksmiths and Boots & Shoes stamped in the City; and which they offer to cash and prompt time buyers at the very lowest rates.

march 17, 1858-6mo.

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

Successors to T. D. Foster & Co.,

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

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

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

Power, Hand, Job, Card, Copper Plate

and Lithographic Presses,

ALSO,

Book, Plain and Fancy Job Type, Stands, Cases, Imposing Stones, Composing Sticks, Leads, Brass Rules, Mapkins, Furniture, Chases.

News, Book & Job Printing Inks,

and Printing Materials of every description.

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

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

The Humming Bird Card Press will print Cards at the rate of 15,000 or 20,000 per hour, feeds itself, and proceeds to cut, count and number them consecutively from one up to millions. These Presses are unequaled; and Printers should not purchase elsewhere, without giving them an examination. [march 17, 1858.

GREAT WESTERN

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT

AND SEED WAREHOUSE,

WHERE may be found all kinds of Agricultural Implements and Machinery; also, Garden and other 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, Atkinson & Co.'s Mower, and Combined Machine, Atkins Self-Rakers, New York Reaper. Also:

THRESHERS AND CLEANERS,

From One to Eight Horse Power:

Pitt's Patent, Moffitt's Patent, Ralston's Patent, Pease'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 Person wishing one of our Implement and Seed Catalogues, by enclosing a stamp can have one forwarded by mail.

WILDER, ROBINSON CO.,

230 Walnut St., between 5th & 6th.,

"Sign of the Golden Swing Wind Wheel."

Cincinnati, mar. 17, 1858-4mo.

WASHINGTON KEMPER,

(Successor to SPEERS & MORGAN.)

Plumber,

LEAD PIPE MANUFACTURER,

Chain, Lift, Force and Air PUMPS,

No. 184 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 encouraged by the future prospects, many alterations and amendments have been made in the house and its furniture since of the progressive age. The location, accommodious, uniform price of *One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents per day*, and the proverbial excellence for meals, recommend it as the most desirable HOTEL for the Merchant, the Traveler, the Farmer, the Manufacturer and the Business man to stop at in Cincinnati.

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

PROPRIETOR.

feb 24, 1858-4mo

JAMES APPLEGATE. A. H. POUNSFORD.

SAMUEL FLICKINGER. J. S. RYAN.

APPLEGATE & CO.

BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, AND

STATIONERS,

No. 42 Main Street, CINCINNATI.

We have one of the largest and best assorted stocks in the West. Our stock embraces the best works on THEOLOGY, MEDICINE, LAW, MECHANICS, AGRICULTURE, HISTORY, TRAVELS, TALES, MEMOIRS, PHILOSOPHY, &c. to which we continually add all the new and valuable MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS published. Our stock of SCHOOL BOOKS embraces all the new and valuable ones in the West, from the Spelling Book to the Lexicon. Our stock of STATIONERY embraces every variety of Blank Books, Paper, Envelopes, Memorandum Book to the large super-royal Ledger, including every article used in the country.

We have, for the Country Merchant, a full variety of Letter, Cap and Note Paper, Envelopes, Wrapping Paper, Bonnet Boards, Ink, &c. &c.

☞Our own PUBLICATIONS are too well known as the highest works of merit, to require more than the enumeration of the most prominent, among which are Clarke's Commentary on the OLD & NEW Complete Works, Rollin's Ancient History, Pintarch's Lives, Spectator, Mosheim's Church History, Josephus' Works, &c.

We invite all who deal in, or purchase books, to give us a call, as we are confident we can offer such inducements as shall be mutually beneficial. [feb. 24, 1858.

HENRIE HOUSE,

The Cheapest House in the World!

ONLY 81 PER DAY!

KEPT BY J. WATSON,

Third Street, between Main and Sycamore,

CINCINNATI, O.

THE HENRIE HOUSE is well known to be the cheapest house in the City, being located in the vicinity of the Post Office, Railroad Depots, Steamboat Landings, Telegraph Office, &c., and is the most desirable place for the traveler to stop. The Larder is provided with the best the market affords. ☞ GIVE US A CALL.

Jan. 20, '58.

DUPUY'S EXCHANGE,

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

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

DUPUY & DOUGHER, 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, where we are prepared to handle the very choicest Liquors, &c., that can be found in the Market.

☞ We will at all times keep on hand a supply of *Jewelry*, of the latest west before our customers, and we assure our Kentucky friends and others who may visit Cincinnati hereafter, that they will find such "*Old Bourbon*" at our establishment as can be found any other in the City.

Jan. 20, '58. WM. L. DUPUY,

Formerly of "Goddard House," Maysville, Ky.

SOLOMON KIENLER.

NEW BUSINESS NOTICE.

MAYSVILLE & PARIS MAIL STAGE OFFICE will be kept at the LEE HOUSE, from and after this date in Jess Soth. No one authorized to receive Stage Fare but the undersigned.

M. STANLEY,

Feb. 1, '58. Agent for the Proprietors.

FRESH GOODS!

Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, and Clocks.

ROBERT F. ADAIR tenders his thanks to his numerous Friends and Customers, for their past patronage, which they have so liberally renewed, and having determined to remain in Maysville, I hope to receive a continuation of the same. My Stock in future will be very large and select, with many additions of *Fancy Goods.*

WATCHES.—My arrangements for importing Watches are now complete. Through my Agent at Philadelphia, I shall receive a lot of Watches every two months, made to order exclusively *for my market*, by the most celebrated Makers of Liverpool, with a guarantee with each watch, that it will stand the test of time—to suit either Ladies or Gentlemen.

FINE JEWELRY.—My cases will always contain a large and rich selection of *Gold Jewelry*, in part as follows:

Gold Pat Chains;	Coral Setts,
" Vest. do,	Cameo do,
" Guard do,	Florentine Setts,
" Keys and Seals,	Java do,
" Fob Ribbons,	Jet do,
" Guard Slides,	Plain do,
" Spectacles,	Enamelled do,
" Screwdrivers,	Wedding Rings,
" Necklaces,	Seal Rings,
" Armlets,	Diamond Rings & Pins,
" Bracelets,	Sleeve Buttons & Studs,
" Pencils,	Emblems, Pins, &c., &c.

A choice stock of CLOCKS, and a great variety of Goods too tedious to mention.

SILVER WARE on hand and made to order, Having dispensed with the services of C. F. Durfee, I shall devote my personal attention to the *Watch department*, confident saving the employer wages I paid him, which enables me to do work at much more reasonable prices than heretofore. All kinds of Watches and Time Pieces repaired and cleaned with neatness and dispatch. Jewelry, of all kinds, repaired, and properly cleaned without any charge.

Old Gold and Silver taken at the highest market price.

ROBERT F. ADAIR,

Second St., next door to G. Cox & Son.

Maysville, Feb. 17, '58.

WHITE SEED CORN FOR SALE.

I AM on my way to Scuffle, Town, in Henderson County, Ky., to bring up my early variety of Seed Corn, and shall bring it, mostly on the flat boats, in order to try and please my old friend *Kilgore*; but I fear he will enter the "*through sensitive process*" instead of the Corn.

March 8, 1858. S. W. ROBERTSON.

I have FIFTEEN MULES, Eight Mares and Three Horses, fattened for them, are some much larger than usual. I wish to sell them, and have left written directions with my Wife in regard to the sale, either *cash or credit.*

March 8, '58-tf S. W. ROBERTSON.

BLANKS—Bills of Lading;

Checks;

Drafts;

Magistrate's Blanks;

Bills of Exchange, &c., &c.:

For sale at low prices, by

Feb. 17, '58. G. W. BLATTERMAN.

DR. ROBACK'S

BLOOD PURIFIER AND BLOOD PILLS.

A

DISEASE VANQUISHED

BY

Dr. Roback's Scandinavian Remedies.

AFTER Years of study and experiment, Dr. Wm. Roback, the eminent Swedish Physician, succeeded in producing a medicine from twenty-three different species of mountain herbs of his native land, which acted directly upon the causes of disease in the blood, and by restoring the corpuscles, giving a healthy condition of health and purity, expels disease from the system, wherever it may be located, or whatever may be its character. Indigestion, nervous complaints, epileptic and other fits, coughs, consumption in its early stages, sore throat, bronchitis, loss of appetite, asthma, low spirits, sexual incapacity, feminine weakness, pricking of the skin, symptomatic of paralysis, rheumatism, neuralgia, tumor, cancer, diabetes, inactitude and debility, diarrhea, and all other disorders of the organs of respiration, the liver, the kidneys, the stomach, the nerves, or the muscular fiber, are unerringly cured by this preparation. It is to the *materia medica* or seat of disease what an alkali is to an acid: it neutralizes them with absolute certainty, while at the same time it regulates the secretions, removes obstructions from the bowels, creates appetite, renews vitality, and invigorates every animal function. Such is the nature, such are the effects of Dr. Roback's Famous Scandinavian Blood Purifier. Taken in conjunction with his Scandinavian Blood Pills, will not only obliterate the most painful disease, but prevent their recurrence and lengthen life beyond the ordinary span.

In the SCANDINAVIAN VEGETABLE BLOOD PILLS, Dr. Roback presents the result of twenty years of experience, hard study and experiment as to what a perfect pill should be. We do not doubt their superiority after one single trial.—Price of the Scandinavian Blood Purifier, $1 per bottle, or $5 per half-dozen; Scandinavian Blood Pills, 25 cents per box, or five for $1.

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

DR. C. W. ROBACK: I have assumed so much benefit from your Scandinavian Blood Purifier and Blood Pills, that I have thought it my duty, and it is no less my inclination, to give you a plain statement of my case. I was for years afflicted with that bane of all comfort, and efficiency in business, dyspepsia. To recapitulate all the so called remedies which I have made to rid myself of this disease, would indeed make a tolerably large catalogue. I do compare it with the best physicians I could hear of. I was induced to try your remedies through the persuasions of a friend, after spending then a few hundred dollars, by benefited, and in a short time, less than a month, I was entirely and permanently cured. I was also afflicted with the most violent nervous headache, which I suppose was produced by my dyspepsia, for when my stomach disappeared, me, my headache left with it. I now feel better in every respect than I have for ten years.

Very truly yours, JOHN DEMUTH.

From a well-known Steamboat Clerk.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Sept. 4, 1857.

DR. ROBACK—Dear sir: Having been afflicted with neuralgia or rheumatism, for the last three or four years, and having your medicine, called the Scandinavian Blood Purifier, highly recommended by gentlemen with whom I am acquainted, I was induced to try it, but not before I had used various other medicines. Your medicine has done me more good, I feel, than any remedy, and upon using two more, I found myself perfectly cured.—You will please make, therefore, an acknowledgment of my making a discovery in medicine which is proving itself to be a worker of such wonders in the diseases of the human family.

GEORGE S. BENNETT,

Local Editor Cincinnati Daily Enquirer.

EDWARDSVILLE, Clark Co., Miss., Nov. 18, '57.

DR. C. W. ROBACK—Dear Sir: I am now about 48 years of age and have been afflicted with rheumatism and general nervous derangement with excessive debility for the last twelve years. I have now used almost every kind of "patent medicine," from which I have derived no benefit, also have received a great many prescriptions from physicians. I now feel thankful I have at length obtained a medicine which has given me relief, I received a large two bottles Scandinavian Blood Purifier and two boxes of Your Pills of Health. Have given your medicine to five persons to whom I have used, They have given me almost entire relief. My limbs and veins have been painfully swollen two years and have caused them to their proper size.

Very Respectfully Yours, WM. R. KING.

The above certificates and many others, can be seen at my office by any one at any time. Do not let my friends and Advertisers be deceived by spurious.

For sale by

C. W. ROBACK, Dr., Maysville.

A. DONIPHAN, Germantown.

And by Druggists and Merchants.

CHEAP GOODS!

The Subscribers are commencing to receive their

Spring Supplies!

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

MULLINS & HUNT,

Second Street

opposite Wilson's Stables.

Maysville, March 24th, 1858.

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 additions daily.

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!

WHOLESALE CUTLERY, GUNS AND RIFLES. BUILDING HARDWARE, PURE CRAIN AND OIL VARNISHES. CARPENTER'S COPPER 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, R. D. ANDREWS, FRANK 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 Country, 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;

Flutes, Accordeons, 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 wealthiest houses in France and England, and will manufacture Fine Watches to Order.

☞TO THE TRADE—He will hereafter be able to sell turn Cylinders, Staffs, Pinions, Verges, &c., and keep a large Stock of Material on hand. [feb. 3rd, 1858.

GREAT REDUCTION

In the Price of

DRY GOODS

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.

Not reduced on a 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 which goods are now bought for Cash, which will enable him to sell lower than goods of the same kind and quality were ever offered in 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.

Invite attention to an excellent and well assorted Stock of

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

MERCHANT TAILORING.

We will keep a good Stock of Materials, and make to order, on short notice and at very reasonable prices, any article wanted in our line. [Nov. 11th, 1857-1y.

JERRY F. YOUNG,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

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

HAS JUST RECEIVED HIS

Fall & Winter Stock,

Of Cloths, Casimeres, Vestings, Taylor's Trimmings, Shirts, Drawers, Undershirts, Suspenders, Gloves, Crayats,

And every thing pertaining to a Gentleman's wardrobe.

☞All Goods made up to order, in fashionable style, and at short notice. [Sept. 30, 1857.

MENDERSON & BROTHER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

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

Corner of Market and Second Street, MAYSVILLE, KY.

Have just received their FALL and WINTER

STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Our Stock contains every thing necessary for a Gentleman's outfit, of the latest style and best workmanship. Having a large Wholesale Establishment of our own in Cincinnati, our facilities for manufacturing give our customers the best inducements any House in the West, Wholesale or Retail. Call and see for yourselves. [Maysville, Sept. 30, 1857.

"GREAT WESTERN CLOTHING STORE."

BLUM & KAHN,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

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

HAVE always on hand a full assortment of all the above articles, and will always sell them either Wholesale or Retail, at prices as low as any house in the Western country. Their connection with an extensive house in Baltimore enables them at all times to keep a full supply of goods.

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

☞Their Friends in Mason and the adjoining counties generally, are respectfully invited to call and test the truth of the above assertions.

*Remember the GREAT WESTERN. [Maysville, Ky., Sept. 22, 1857.

H. BERTRAM & SCHNELLA,

Market Street, 1 door south of Second,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

NEW GOODS!

THE Undersigned have just received a large fresh of New Goods, which, added to their former large and well selected stock, enable them to offer to their patrons and the public, a stock of goods not to be excelled in the Western country. Our stock consists in part of BOOTS & SHOES, of all kinds, from coarse brogans to the finest Ladies' Gaiters, which we are selling Cheaper than any other house in the city. Our stock of Ready-Made Clothing is large and well selected, and we are selling Cheaper than any other house in the city. We have a large stock of Hats, Caps, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valises, Umbrellas, &c., which we are selling at short time to prompt payers. Call and see.

Feb. 17—1m. DAVID SCANTLIN.

Maysville, Jan. 20, 1858-tf

LATE ARRIVAL OF GROCERIES.

22 hhds. choice Sugar Cured Hams,

10 hhds. Prime Country Hams,

1 hhd. Queen City Sugar Cured Hams,

1 hhd. Prime Country Bacon,

25 bags Orleans Coffee,

5 bags Old Java Coffee.

ALSO,

D Refined Crushed and Powdered Sugar;

Cut Loaf and Cubes;

100 boxes Cheese, Cream Dairy,

Fresh Rice, Gunpowder, and Black Tea,

Spices, Starch, Soap,

Candles,

Buckets, Brooms, Cedar Churns,

Wood-Brooms, Cedar Churns,

Corn-Shellers, Cutlery, &c., &c.

Also—

Cheese, Tinning, and Raw Grass Rope.

And many other articles too numerous to mention, which we will sell at the lowest price for cash or short time to prompt payers.

Feb. 17—1m. DAVID SCANTLIN.

FOR CASH ONLY.

WE sell White Lead and Linseed Oil at Cincinnati prices.

Lard Oil constantly on hand.

SEATON, FIANTZ & CO.

March 23, '58.

BOOK-BINDING.

I HAVE recently added to my establishment a complete Bindery, and am now prepared to have Books, Pamphlets, Music, &c., bound in the best style of Binding. Prices as low as any Bindery in the West.

SANDERS'S WAREHOUSE.

Agent for the Celebrated Cincinnati Brewery Beer.

Also, Agent for the Celebrated Cincinnati Brewery Beer.

SANDERS'S WAREHOUSE.

Agent for the Celebrated Cincinnati Brewery Beer.

Also, Agent for the Celebrated Cincinnati Brewery Beer.

SANDERS'S WAREHOUSE.

SWAN & CO.'S LOTTERIES

AUTHORIZED BY THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

$70,000!

FOR TEN DOLLARS!!

The following Schemes will be drawn by S. Swan & Co., Managers of the Georgia Scheme, for March, 1858, at AUGUSTA, Georgia, to wit, under the supervision of Commissioners of Schemes:

Class G,

To be drawn in the City of Augusta, Georgia, on Saturday, March 6th, 1858.

Class H,

To be drawn in the City of Augusta, Ga., in public, On Saturday, March 13th, 1858.

Class I,

To be drawn in the City of Augusta, Georgia, on Saturday, March 20th, 1858.

Class K,

To be drawn in the City of Augusta, Georgia, on Saturday, March 27th, 1858.

ON THE PLAN OF

SINGLE NUMBERS!!

FIVE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHT-FIVE PRIZES!

NEARLY ONE PRIZE TO EVERY NINE TICKETS!

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME!

TO BE DRAWN

EACH SATURDAY IN MARCH!

1 Prize of	$30,000	4 Prizes of	$500
1 "	10,000	10 "	300
1 "	10,000	5 "	200
1 "	6,000	10 "	150
1 "	4,000	50 "	100
1 "	2,000	100 "	50
1 "	1,000	150 "	25
4 Prizes of	1,000	300 "	15

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

4 Prizes of	$300	4 Prizes of	$1,500
4 "	200	20,000	200
4 "	200	10,000	100
4 "	150	6,000	50
4 "	150	4,000	25
4 "	75	1,500	200
4 "	50	1,000	200
1000	20	ars	20,000

5485 Prizes amounting to $250,000

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

PLAN OF THE LOTTERY.

The Numbers from 1 to 80,000, corresponding with those Numbers on the Tickets printed on separate slips of paper, are put into a wheel, mixed together and placed in one Wheel.

The first 401 Prizes, similarly printed and scrolled, are placed in another Wheel.

The Wheels are then revolved, and a number is drawn from the Wheel of Numbers, and at the same time a Prize is drawn from the other Wheel. The Number and Prize drawn out are opened and exhibited to the audience, and registered by the Commissioners; the Prize being placed against the Number drawn. This operation is repeated until all the Prizes are drawn out.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.—The two preceding and the succeeding Numbers to those drawing the first 7 Prizes will be entitled to the 28 Approximation Prizes. For example: If Ticket No. 1,150 draws the $10,000 Prize, then Tickets numbered 1148, 1149, 1151, 1152, will each be entitled to $400. If Ticket 340 draws the $6,000 Prize, then Tickets numbered 338, 339, 341, 342, will be entitled to $300, and so on according to the above schedule.

The 5,000 Prizes of $30 will be determined by the last figure of the Number that drawes the $30,000 Prize. For example, if the Number drawing the $70,000 Prize ends with No. 1, then all the Tickets where the Number ends in 1, will be

THE EXPRESS.

MAYSVILLE, KY.

BY TUCKER, WILLIAMS & CO.

The fairest meeting results of the heart,
Whose sweetness, like the bee, we fain would taste,
And from the hive fairy means depart,
Yet with a mingled feeling of regret
We gaze upon them as they melt away,
And feel that life's fairest joys are the most prone
To wither, without feeling of regret.

Half-fledged doves could so with her flight lay,
Dear are her whispers still, though lost their power.

In youth, the short-lived moments of with her glow:
We have made some moments, that have been
Of such a nature, that we felt the note of woe
We all unbound her many lovers strung,
Little little world, if Fortune, Fortune
Was not, was not, it was born to die;
Fleeting, and the time and the days of
mortal
With dividing hours we passed on the passing
And mocked the passing cloud [illegible] dim
bliss,
Like our endeavors [illegible] fading and safe.

And mocked, for her away too—on the eye
Half-veiled, half-unveiled, half-veiled half,
Her promised bower of happiness—and night,
In this of day, its vigils of delight;
And though at times might lower the thunder
Moon,
And the [illegible] threaten, still the air
Was balmy with her breath; and her loved form,
Of Phœbus now of the heart, was hovering there.
'Tis in life's [illegible] she is [illegible]
Her [illegible] the summer-flower her robe of summer green.

But though less dazzling in her twilight dress,
There's never a [illegible] [illegible]
Her power
Of transport [illegible]
When the [illegible] of worship glowing on her
brow.
The smile shall brighten the dim evening star,
That points our destined tomb, nor ever depart
Till the faint light of life is fled, and
Of the heart's [illegible] the [illegible] of the heart.
The meteor bearer of our rosiest hopes,
A morphosis in the midst of death.

Shadowy Dueling Ground.

The March number of Harper's Magazine contains a history of this fatal dueling ground, from which we take the following account of the Mason and McCarty duel, which occurred in 1818:

MASON AND MCCARTY.

One of the most desperate of those melancholy encounters which have made this shadowy dueling ground famous, took place in February, 1823, between Gen. Armistead T. Mason, previously a Senator in Congress from Virginia, and Col. John M. McCarty, a citizen of the same State. The difficulties between them had existed for some time.—It originated in that most prolific source of personal enmity—politics. The parties were second cousins; but notwithstanding this, their quarrel appears to have been prosecuted with an animosity as unsparing as their relationship was intimate. Several attempts intervened to the final meeting, the last alteration had taken place between them, at the polls at Lossburg, in consequence of Mason's having gerrymandered McCarty's right to vote. McCarty at once challenged Mason; but in his challenge he prescribed the terms and conditions of the duel: "The dictation of terms Mason would not submit to; and consequently, by the advice of his friends, he declined the challenge. At the same time, however, he sent word to McCarty that he was ready to accept a regular challenge, in a proper form. McCarty paid no attention to the message, but forthwith published Mason as a coward. Mason then sent a challenge to McCarty, which McCarty declined on the ground of alleged cowardice in Mason, as shown by his refusal to fight in the first instance. At this juncture, a number of Mason's personal friends united in a letter, begging him to take no further notice of McCarty. Though Mason was bound by honor, under a sense of injury he had received, he yielded to their entreaties, and the affair was to all appearances at an end.

Some time afterward, however, while riding to Richmond in the stage, with a gentleman of high military and political standing he was told that he ought to challenge McCarty again. This decided him at once as he reached Richmond. It was in vain that his friends now endeavored to dissuade him. He would not listen to their appeals. In the language of the card subsequently published by them, "he had received on challenging Mr. McCarty, in expectation to all the advice which they gave and all the efforts which they made to dissuade him." To free himself from the embarrassments and restraints imposed by the laws of Virginia in regard to dueling, or infringed, perhaps, by a determination not to violate her statutes while holding his commission, he resigned his commission as General of Militia, made his will, and addressed McCarty a second time, and he fell. In this note, which, better than any description, portrays the spirit in which the controversy was conducted, he says: I have resigned my commission for the express and sole purpose of fighting you; and I am now free to accept or send a challenge and to fight a duel. The public mind has become tainted, and all principles of the further prosecution of our quarrel having subsided, we can now terminate it without being arrested by the civil authority, and without exciting alarm among your friends. Sir, I am extremely anxious to terminate at once and forever this quarrel. My friends — and — are fully authorized to act for me in every respect. Upon receiving from you a place to fight, they are authorized and instructed at once to give the challenge for me, and to fully, immediately and unexceptionably make the place, on any terms you may prescribe."

The note, which fully betrays Mason's heartsickness of prolonged and which, it is said, was never read by McCarty, was written before any interview had taken place between Gen. Mason and his seconds, and was inclosed to them in a letter containing positive instructions for their government.

He writes them: "You will present the enclosed communication to Mr. John M. McCarty, and if he shall accept, you are authorized by me to challenge him, in the event of his pledging himself to fight. If he will give the pledge, then I have no objection and will immediately challenge him in my name to fight a duel with me. . . . Agree to any terms that he may propose, and to stay distance not more than 10 feet, by preference distance—or to three inches, should his impetuous and rash courage prefer. To my opinion of fire arms—pistols, muskets, or rifles—agree to any."

Acting under these instructions, Mason's seconds called on McCarty, as the bearer of the challenge. McCarty again refused to receive a message from the friends of Mason, on the ground as before. Ardent personal altercation then took place between McCarty and one of Mason's seconds, the latter of whom finally stated that Mason's friends had resolved and accepted, and the former definitely declined to receive it. The second became so violent that the parties were with difficulty prevented from proceeding to blows. At last Mason's seconds, finding it impossible to post McCarty as a coward, by his refusal to accept the challenge, determined to post him as a liar, by leaving the ground with Mason's friends in the belief that he had given out of his seconds. Strong efforts were made to induce McCarty to return and fight, but he was inflexible. Mason's friends in the meantime had published the card of his seconds, which, as it was read, was received with a general burst of indignation against McCarty