MAYSVILLE EXPRESS.

State Rights—Non-Intervention—Popular Sovereignty.

DEVOTED TO DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN NEWS, COMMERCE, AGRICULTURE, MECHANICS, LITERATURE AND POLITICS.

VOL. 6 MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1858. NO. 2

THE EXPRESS.

For the Maysville Express.

The Dower of Shells.

BY W. H. ABBEY.

A little lassy lies
By sunbeams and tides,
Like moonlight, pavin.
Shelley—The Isle.

Scheiling contributes a "monument to the treatises on diving thing." Well I translate the example of the author of that whale book—"*System des Transcendentalen Idealismus*," and contribute a monument to the treatises "de Pulchro?" Hardly, a monument—but the cypry when a tiny tiny may be excavated wherewithal to build one. *Imprimis*, then, I observes, all beauty must be *striking*. But is would be a *non-sequitur* to conclude that all which is striking is beautiful. The roar of a lion, or even an, is striking. But no one, I dare aver, would pronounce it beautiful, though he would dos Gorel himself—the lion-soldan. In some breath, the majority of striking objects do not impress us as beautiful. But, at the same time, the which is most striking is most beautiful, likewise. By which is simply intended that beauty, *per se*, is more striking than all other manner of striking—nesses, whatever. Lord Verulam barely missed the elimination of this truth, when he wrote "There is no exquisite beauty without some *strangeness* in the proportion." And here I find it hard to deliver myself from the impression that his pen was cudgy of a *Lignum*—making him write *strangeness* in lieu of *strikingness*, as I would fain believe he wrote. Secondly, I premise, that all fulsome beauty—if infer fulsomness be not inseparable from a just apprehension of beauty—must not only be striking—most striking; but it must be such striking strangeness, *electric*. I undertaken and never seen again. A single glimpse—we are lis-slaves forever—Talu—arrested—Titan-bound to the rock!

* * *

I was gently wafted over the perfumed waters, touching at many and many a water walled island, and chasing as caprice dictated now the nautil and now the echini, nautil, at length, we halted upon a little island by the influence of an almost imperceptible current, was reflected in the chrystal lusion of an unknown sea. On looking about me everything that encountered my glance caused me to wonder more and more. I was a fairy scene—so still and charmed and fairy-like seemed all—As if through sympathy, my pulses became motionless like all the rest—not a ripple breaking against its enamel sides. This repose I felt this could be no other than—I turned from Pulchro—Before me was an eyot—more properly a *dit*—which glistened and flashed like a gem in a carcanet or a transparent glory—profusely be strewn with richest pelagic shells and agate—forming what might be easily mistaken for a paradise in miniature. In the middle of the eyot stood a bower—or what most resembled one—constructed wholly of diversicolored pelagic shells and overrun with delicate tulasteri and crystallated algæ lilliaceæ manier as the eyot—the shells curiously and deftly cemented and articulated—nor had I ever found any either of the shells or algæ which composed the bower in any cabinet or museum appropriated to the collection and preservation of such individuals; nor yet any description of either in any of the treatises on conchology or algeology, of which I had a store. The sea which surrounded the eyot—for so I choose to call it, nathless it was scarce bigger than a little pond—in which my phancy was mineral was, in its turn, enclosed by a beautious, gray-like coralline escarpment through which there was the smallest passage to the open sea beyond—all, together, forming a Indian picture of inconsumpcible freshness—the lower—the eyot—the sea—the coralline escarpment—the sea beyond—a picture which, like some trees and curiosity of Rajahal, compounded in suggestiveness and intrinsic loveliness for whatever of delicate delight and breath.

* * *

I now turned, a second time, to view the bower. Into this the rays of some eclipse naiad-princess who dwelt in the dim-illumined sea-palace below? I could not tell. My phancy now began to move, insensibly at first, accelerating by degrees. I cast yet another glance at the bower. This time I caught a wing-footed glimpse of a form, the possessor of which, whatever else she was, she was neither nereid nor naiad—yet resembled the latter in the particular of her Pera.

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THE FOUR: VOYAGES.

The following from Glennie Pictorial is probably fading into the world unnoticed, and so well written, that it will reach and melt the heart as though it were all true—as it may be. We copy it for the effect it has:

"Come Anne, come, Jenny—sisters. Come aboard my ship and we'll have a jolly—nice sail this afternoon. I'll be a sea captain like my father, and show you how he as is that great packet ship across the ocean. Come, girls, get in—Anne shall be my mate, and little Jenny shall be cook and steward."

The speaker was a handsome, fair-haired, rosy—cheeked boy, with bright, laughing blue eyes, about ten years old, who during his address, as he lounged on one of the rigging thereunto and leaned to a ship's launch, which was made fast to the beach in one of those secluded picturesque coves, or inlets, with which the south shore of Long Island between Fort Jake and Rockaway, is so plentifully indented.

The boy's companions were two little girls of eight and six years, beautiful as angels, and exactly like their brother in every feature, that they seemed as perfect copies—all but the long, sunny ringlets—of his exquisite face.

The elder girl, bounded lightly into the boat at her brother's first invitation and began assisting him about the sail

But little Jenny—as she is singing along a great book—filled with gaudy pictures of cattle and fruits, which they had brought from a beautiful cottage not far off, for a little picnic dinner—seemed to hesitate. Her silence, till her brother urged her again to get into the boat, when she began to argue with him thus:

"Oh, Willie, don't let us get into the boat—to-day there is so much wind, and we might be afraid."

"You are a little coward Jenny, to be afraid," interrupted the young captain with a mutiny. "It's the pleasantest day we have had in a month; and it's so late in the fall that if we don't go to-day, I am sure we shall not get another chance this year. Come Jenny, don't be frightened—jump in."

"Oh, I am not at all afraid, brother," said child as she was, little Jenny's cheeks glowed for a moment with scarlet vermillion that at the implied question of her courage by her brother. "I'm making the boat afraid. Willie, but you know mother—she will not let me out on the boat when it blows hard; all I'm afraid of is disobeying her."

"Then you may come into the boat without fear, sister, for mother told me I might sail this afternoon, not five minutes before we left the house"

"Yes, I know that Willie, but then was two hours ago, when it was calm. It blows a great deal harder now, and I'm sure mother would not like for us to go away from the shore in the boat when there is such a high wind"

"O, nonsense, Jenny; I have been all about this—when it blew a great deal harder than it does now, and I was a boy—I was the best sailor along the coast, and just as able to judge when the weather is fit to go on a cruise as she is. Come, sister, we must get aboard, for the tide is turning, and now at ebb tide and with this west wind, that we could sail any where about the cove."

Thus persuaded, Jenny passed the basket to her brother, and leaped into the boat. The boat herself, she took a seat beside Anne in the stern sheets, and soon the launch was under sail.

She was a great, heavy, clumsy boat, and of her class usually are, with a single leg and of heavy canvass, altogether ill calculated for a pleasure craft. But in Willie Walton he too managed her with consummate skill for so young a commander, and they had in six several directions across the cove, when a sudden wave passed up the inlet from the open sea, and Willie, Anne's eyes rested upon the bright, blue waves of the Atlantic, far out beyond the threshold water along the coast, and clapping her hands with a sudden ecstacy of infantile joy, exclaimed:

"O, Willie, Willie! Let us go out there and sail on that beautiful ocean! Won't it be grand? Sailing together into the wide, dirty cove, with the tattered banks all about us."

Willie sprang to his feet, and gazing out into the rolling, his bright eyes fired, with the enthusiasm caught from his sister's words, and he instantly replied:

"Yes, girl, we will have such a nice ride."

"O, don't go out there, brother!" interrupted little Jenny—her cheek growing pale, and the delicate lilly. "Don't go, Willie! Mother will be angry with us."

"Mother will do no such thing, Jennie—She will be proud of us, to think we have been out on the ocean all alone. I can easily come back with the tide, and be home in time to be setting in." And without further argument, the reckless boy put his helm up, eased off the sheet and away out through the inlet, towards the line of long water outside were the launch, hurried along before the strong breeze, which added to the last glasses with force far away at a speed that made the green and yellow ridges of water flow along the margin of the wide ocean, and the white cottages with the Venetian blinds, into by distance, dotted with green gardens, in the opposite water which separated from the cove only like a narrow strip dividing the world and from the deep azure of the ocean beyond, and looking up in the open seated miles in width. But with the fine breeze and the stiffening set, The tide, the last ejed on, while the novelty of their position, the rolling ridges of water flow along by, caused the time and space to fly unbeeded by the young voyagers, and a sudden dread came upon them as, having gone little more than half way across the cove, they saw the shore and low hills, fields, houses and cottages, blending, growing indistinct, and receding away in the distance. They had sailed out of the cove, and yet they had suddenly ceasing their bright visions; and there was a word of pallids in little Jenny's angel face, as she, half in fear, half in grief, gazed in her brother's stern and looking up in his eyes whispered.

"O, Willie, let us go home. Mother will feel very, very, sad if we have gone so far out."

Willie paid down his head and kissed his sister's pale cheek as he replied:

"Well, sis, we will go home, I was naughty, and gone off so far from home. I do not blame mother, couldn't help it. I do love the sea so much."

"Yes, I don't blame you, only let us hurry home for my mother is a dark cloud coming in the West, and I am afraid it will be so—"

But the child's speech was interrupted by a gust of wind, which, long as it was, was yet so far the first, that it struck down in a heap of dark ruffle clouds hoping against the western heard, by his sister's remarks, and at the same moment, the sail of the boat, the black pall, a chain of brilliant stars, and a sheet of lightning, a long heavy roll of the wind, which she had scarcely felt while running off before it, had now increased so much that she keeled over till there was great danger of her capsizing; to prevent which, Willie, with the assistance of his twoshiers, set about reefing the sail.

This was soon accomplished, and again the boat was steered as close as she would go, which at least was little better than ebb point, so that with her great lee way, Willie soon found that in spite of his utmost skill, the craft was drifting rapidly out to sea.

Nearer and nearer rolled on the embattled legions of black storm clouds; louder came the fearful thunder crashes—more vivid gleamed the lightning's flash; wilder the shrieking gale went by, howling and screaming dread notes of terror to the young voyagers. The water—which in with the land quite smooth—began to heave up in long—long—crested wave, here and there all around them; curling over and breaking all feather white in long lines of snowy, hissing spray. Great round drops of rain came pattering down in the water, and pelting on the thwarts and gunwales of the boat, with a sharp sound like musketry, more startingly dismal on the ears of the three little ocean wanderers.

Young as he was, Willie retained in his mind much of what he had heard his father relate at various times, of his life on the management of a ship in a gale; and the knowledge which he had thus gained in theory, now stood him in good stead. Hobed hand—of a practical ship-master in a gale, and of cutting in a gale—and the dilisation clumsy boat was his ship. The theory which he had learned he proceeded to put into practical use. He had ordered the first mate—Anne—to take the helm upon the launch she was going dead before the wind—otherwise her sail would have been blown away, or she would have been swamped in an instant. He ordered the second mate—Jenny—to take the helm, and the boat was flashing surges, sailing away right out into the mighty wilderness of water.

Ten, fifteen minutes went by, and still the war of elements went on in all their terrible fury, and still the brave little fellow stood there at the helm, bareheaded, his cap blown away, his clothes dripping with water, and a fixity to his purpose, stern—his low brave o'-way, before the fierce, howling blast.

Once only he faltered, and that was when the launch quivered for an instant, on the crest of a mighty surge, and then wave reeling and plunging, standing almost on end, down into the hissing vortex of the liquid chasm. Then, a single quick cry of horror escaped the boy's lips; but the next moment Jenny crept up to his side, laid her hand upon his shoulder and spoke in a low soothing tone, that almost instantly calm I back his confidence, and elicited from his lips a cry of admiration for his sister's heroism.

"Don't be frightened, dear Willie," spoke the little angel. "Mother says that God watches over people that live on the seas—And don't you remember brother, how often dear mother has told us that God may save little children. It God watches over us, and Jesus loves us, we shall be safe. Sis—I'm not afraid."

Night—lark, wild and gloomy night—came down upon the world of waters, and still the terrible tempest raged in all its horrible and lightning, rain and thunderous—there, in their frail open boat, we will leave the three young voyagers speeding on and away right out into the very heart of the ocean. We will leave their mother and her glance back to their home—to their fond mother, rendered desolate in heart by the dreadful only has fastallen upon her in the loss of her children

At the moment when the children first embarked, Mrs. Walton had glanced out towards the cove, and for a few minutes she had watched her little daughter's fond jeffs as she saw them sailing to and fro on the quiet waters of the bay; and then some visitor called, and she forgot her children till just as the sun came down, when a neighbor came rushing in, with the heart rending intelligence that the launch had been seen only a few minutes previous, several miles out in the

The first terrible shock almost killed her, but soon rallying all her woman's energy and mother's love, she rushed forth from her home, and regardless of the furious storm, aroused her neighbors, and brought them with all the eloquence called up by the deep anguished heart-driven heart to lead their aid in a survey of her lost darlings.

The two vessel at Rockaway Coast Guard's island and to venture out to sea in such a stormy wish such small crafts as were kept there—or, we mean, there, as always, will so immediate dispatches were sent to New York for aid to the owners of the ship commanded by Capt. Walton, his Pilot, and in an hour after the news had reached all the city, two of the stanchest pilot boats, manned by extra picked crews of stalwart souls, were under weigh and speeding on their swift wings from port in search of the ocean-lost children.

Mrs. Walton herself hastened to the city, to urge with her presence and influence prompt action, but the two vessels had fled from port ere she arrived, and she repaired to the house of Mr. Alwin, the owner of the ship her husband commanded, to await the return of those who had at daily come forth in the last storm in search of her three darlings.

Leaving her there in a state of fevered excitement, we go to the very heart of the storm, we, too, will go forth into the wild, rolling gale, to look upon a most sublime ocean picture.

It was an hour past midnight—dark as the deepest, gloomiest cells of an inquisitorial dungeon, save when the wild lightnings shed it up the Chamounian blackness with a flash of rolling that of deep brightness and dazzling.

Some distance still in the background of such a black, lowering, cache-like tow of heavy, rolling, tempestuous, yet, at times, deep and sweeping, the northern coast of America. The gale had just set in an hour before and now, and some time yet, ask the ship and boat have to encounter the hottest, fiercest, howling up west south west, with the gale seeming to blend equally out of the north-east.

"Ship ahoy!" hailed the Captain of the ship, Captain? inquired one of those passengers, who had wear the commander of the ship, just behalfed from the storm and the gale—the hour after midnight.

"Ship ahoy!" Kinley. You are a pale face as you could be at your home in New York. She is a lone ship, and I believe it is a pirate, or a slaver. I know, I believe it, I am perfectly satisfied with the behalfed. "It feel I never saw a well rigged fast craft so well to a storm. Ha, ha, ha! I wish I had a good chance to get a fair crack then right for the last time I have been in taking of my wife and children. Ha, ha, ha! I wish I had a good chance to get a fair crack then right for the last time I have been in taking of my wife and children. Ha, ha, ha! I wish I had a good chance to make. But we must—we shall—be satisfied! A continuous dark gloom lit up the surrounding space, and as the darkness shut in again, a faint but clear and distinct—Ship, ahoy, the strange! either by a female or a child came down on the blast from directly to win heard.

A moment after, the hail was repeated and another flash of lightning revealed a boy, driving square down before the gale, and almost under the ship's quarter. Recognition count fire, the child quivering cry came up from the hold, as it rolled the ship, but three fathoms clear of the rudder.

"Stand! Stand! Stand! Men—with these children in that boat!" yelled Mr. Kinley, who, with the captain, was pouring down over the taffrail as the boat flew past.

"Hard up your helm my man," said the captain to a young man who was at the helm, could be; and then calling to the chief and third mates, who were both on deck, he performed them of the fact that a small open boat, with three children in it, had just gone past, and then gave his orders.

"Mr. Cast, please go out on the flying jibboom and call a good lookout for the boat. Mr. Kinley, you go up to the main with it you can lay the ship as to bring the best close which on the larboard side—Mr. Mate, see that the main yard is rigged for a fish-gear of the ship, and then receive off good rising-sail gear, bring both ends in on deck, with a running bowline on one joint, and have the ship through the water single three good fellows at each. In the meantime I will get ship steady before the winds, and Frank—Frank, my man you will keep her so. Don't let her yaw an inch! Steer her as if your very soul depended upon it; and within an hour after the ship reaches New York, you shall have a hundred dollars.

"And now, Mr. Kinley, will you please call up the second mate, and all the gentlemen passengers? I want them to stand by the ships in order to assist the sailors if necessary. We must save those children, and do it without the least touching us in such a sea."

"All ready, the ships, sir," came from the mate, and the moment the young mate's voice rang out from the jib-boom end—

"Not right ahead! Steady as you go!"

"Now my lady, lady, lady! go to those running bowlines with me and stand be to pick up the children! anxiously inquired the captain.

"I sir, sir!" came from a dozen ready sailors in a moment.

"Thank you my lads; for I only want five. I will go with you! Now boys—"

The selections were soon made, and there they stood in the fore main mizzen chains—the consummate sailors, the noble fellows—with the ship's boat, and the only two to risk their lives in save three children.

"Steady! stand by, now! Here they come!" and the young man—the officer from gale boat; and a moment later the dim outlines of a boat loomed up by the lee cat-head—Another moment, it breathless suspense, and the boat was alongside of the children

"Stand by the forward whips! Look out there in the main chains! Yeer a way men! Now, lively, now!" and down went the captain's boat with all a mother's fond jeffs.

A beach later and the sheet running up "Lookout main and mizzen chains! Away on deck!" and up to the mizzen the men, each grasping a child in his arms.

"Main chains there, in G-l-s name, have you got her?" screamed the captain, running aft with the boat in the arms.

"Yes, sir, yes, sir!" the young sailor, brave fellow, clambering in on the deck, with little Jenny grasped tight to her bosom.

"Father! Father!" the little girl, sleeping the captain about the neck. "Father! Father!" echoed back two feeble voices.

"Almighty God, I thank thee! Saved! Saved! Saved!" the captain, as he stood fainting on the deck. He knew the children were his own from the moment they passed the ship's stern and heard multitude of inquiries in a search for a child, and was found beneath the Father of Orphans."

Scarcely a day passed in the Spring of the year of the Mississippi Lines had to work, rescue an unmade gale, or shipwreck, or some other disaster, and lives were lost, or saved, or rescued. Whether in the Atlantic, and the Lakes, we have witnessed the most complete and complete—

If we look around us, we shall find, lower, lower, we shall find, lower, lower, lower

THE EXPRESS.

BARRETT BAKER, Editor.

MAYSVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, - - - MARCH 17, 1858.

Office Corner of the Court of Appeals.

HANKIN R. REVILL, OF OWEN COUNTY.

☞ Read Major Mason's speech, which we publish in another column, on his bill regarding the Clerical forms, &c., of the House of Representatives. It is a sufficient answer to the demagoguing attack made upon him by the Whig.

☞ Mason on Saturday, at B. F. & O. H. P. Tassney's hotel, treated a great sheep-with this bill, which that interpreting fellow, Dr. George G. Lowry, of Fleming County, had bought at a very high price, in Connecticut. They are fine blooded, of good size, large size, and very fine wooled. They will be quite an acquisition to the fine stock of Fleming county.

☞ The *Eagle* thinks there is no difference, in principle, between it and the *Whig* on the Mason question. We dont know how that is, but we know there is a great difference in their conclusions—quite as much as between *the Express* and the *Eagle*. One thinks the admission of Kansas would be a great blessing to the South: the other that it would be the consummation of a damning villainy. This may not be a difference on principle; but it is a great, material, practical, vital difference on an important question—a difference which the people see, feel and understand; and we merely think—though we have very high opinion of our neighbor's ability—he can make the public believe that there is no difference. We do not care by what process of reasoning they reach their conclusions—we have to do only with the result of that reasoning and thereto they differ as widely as the poles. What the *Whig* advocates ably, earnestly and zealously, the *Eagle* says is only supported by those who have *a full knowledge* of the manner in which the recently concern has been made successful so far." The *Whig* says Kansas should be admitted into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution: the *Eagle* denounced Mr. Buchanan's recommendation to these admission, as "infamous." The *Express* concludes its readers, if it can, that it and the *Whig* agree, or it may force the latter from its position by denunciation, persuasion, or caress, if it has the power; but plain, common people will be apt to think they differ too very, very widely.

☞ If we had attached as much importance to the communication of A Democrat in the *Eagle* as Dr. Marshall seems to give it, it is very possible that we might have learned by whom it was written; but as we neither know, nor sought to learn, its author, we were certainly justified in supposing, that no democrat in the county would challenge, at that communication did, that the Democrat, or any other man, would dare or defend its own acts, or seek to make the impression, as its publication in the *Eagle* might have done, that the columns of the *Express* were not open to that Committee or its friends. We have nothing to do with Dr. Marshall's democracy, and no desire to read him out of the party. We have no quarrel, and intend to have no newspaper controversy, with him. We need no vindication from the charge he makes against us, and shall attempt neither defense nor explanation. If he will make enquiry of the gentlemen to whom he alluded in his last communication, he can satisfy himself of some of the errors into which, we are willing to believe, he has unintentionally fallen. If he had signed his name to his first communication to the *Eagle*, it would have surprised no comment, and received none; but we must be excused from placing much confidence in the democracy of the unknown correspondents of the know nothing press and newspapers, and from regarding their attacks as they will be construed as applying to democrats, and objected to, by those who seek controversy as the most direct means of gaining notoriety.

☞ We call attention to the following extract from Acting G.v. Stanton's Message to the Kansas Legislature, dated Lecompton, December 8th, 1857. At that time Stanton had a full knowledge of all the facts connected with the registration of voters, the adoption of the Convention, and the formation of the Constitution. Knowing the facts, he most promptly he told the truth. If he told the truth, the black republicans, even though they have a majority of the Territory, have no right to complain; for he assures all the evils they fear if voting the Lecompton Constitution, and the remedy is in their hands. Two years ago, we say one also, a right to object to the acts of the Constitutional Convention, for we know it was DESPOTICALLY AND ROBBERLY ELECTED WITH THE AUTHORITY OF THE CONGRESS.

"By these arrangements, that is the election of the 24th of June, and the subsequent adoption, the great mass of the people REFRAINED from voting, and left the whole proceeding, with all its important consequences, to the active agents and those who had organized the new bad been enacted, and also executed, so far as that could be done by the executive officers, without the concurrence of a majority of the people.

"Thus the REFUSAL of the majority to go into the election for delegates was unfortunate, if not too strong a term to be used. It (the refusal to vote) has produced all the evils and dangers of the present critical hour. It (the refusal to vote) has enabled a body of men, who not actually represent the opinions of the people, to impose upon them a form of government, and to which the provisions from the test of popular judgment and sanction. It (the refusal to vote) has created the present position of affairs, that Congress may well be appalled at the responsibility, and that the people of Kansas may be forced to submit to the evils which they had to avoid, if they had not voluntarily.

☞ Mr. Chase quits the Senate of the United States on the 4th of March, 1859. Mr. John Sherman, of Ohio, is spoken of as his successor.

Know Nothingism trading in black Republicanism. The Know Nothing convention, which met in this city on the 5th inst., drew a lack of independence, manliness perfectly characteristic of the order. We had a right to expect, in view of the fierce opposition of the *Eagle* to the admission of Kansas, that the Convention would approach that question fearlessly, and express the opinion of its members frankly, honestly and freely. If the admission of Kansas involves a great wrong, as the organ of Know Nothingism hereabouts charges, it was the duty of those who composed this convention, as honest men and true patriots, to denounce it, and to do so in unequivocal terms. At any rate, it was an important question, involving in its decision grave consequences, and the public had a right to expect, and did expect, the convention to pass resolutions defining the position of the party in this matter, whether that position was for admission, or against it. It did nothing of the kind. It studiously avoided an expression of opinion. It ignored the question. It would not say Kansas should be admitted: it *dared* not say she should be rejected. It did pass a resolution declaring that the people of the territories should have a right to form their domestic institutions when they ask for admission into the Union as States; but it neglected to add "in their own way," without which this portion of the resolution amounts to nothing. With that addition, the first part of the resolution is good democratic doctrine, and we would heartily endorse it. Without it, it does not touch the question at all, much less affirm the principle of non-intervention, which is justly regarded as essential to the future peace, security and honor of the South. But this clause of the resolution, which might admit of a construction in favor of non-intervention, was modified by saying, that before Congress accepts a constitution it should be fully satisfied that such constitution meets the approbation of a majority of the legal voters in said territory. In a majority of instances this would work no wrong; but the principle is vicious, and should be condemned. It is a new principle, which has grown out of the exigencies of the Kansas question, that a majority of the legal voters can defeat a constitution in favor of non-intervention, was modified by saying, that before Congr ac ceptsa constitution it should be fully satisfied that such constitution meets the approbation of a majority of the legal voters in said territory. In a majority of instances this would work no wrong; but the principle is vicious, and should be condemned. It is a new principle, which has grown out of the exigencies of the Kansas question, that a majority of the legal voters can defeat a constitution in favor of non-intervention, and *Southern men* are the South. And such a fraud is any platform that studiously omits the word *slavery*, and uses roundabout phrases, circumlocutions, to avoid expressing plain truths.

"The American party South *cannot* stand on the new platform. It must *necessarily* recede to the North. On it it would not carry a single county anywhere."

But the Southern know nothing leaders swallowed the platform against which they had so vehemently protested. After their Northern associates had almost all left them and gone over to avowed black republicanism they pursued their old course; and from that day to this, not even the Southern know nothingism, through State, District or County conventions, of which we have seen the proceedings, have taken an open, manly position on this all important subject. Now there is a grave and serious contest between the democrats and black republicans in regard to the admission of Kansas with a pro-slavery constitution—a contest involving the most momentous consequences—and the know nothing leaders of Kentucky stand by with folded arms, or throw the weight of their influence in favor of the avowed enemies of the South. Southern know nothing members of Congress, or a majority of them, feel it their duty to act with the friends of the South; but their leaders at home in this State bitterly oppose a policy which every intelligent man must see is essential to the future peace of the country; and oppose this policy merely because it is supported by a democratic administration. The members of this party must now determine whether they will follow their leaders in black republicanism—for to this it is rapidly tending—or take the sense in the country—the know nothing leaders have taken their position in opposition to the South—and the rank and file of the party must follow them, or sacrifice their political prejudices on the altar of patriotism, and act with the national democracy. The *Whig* sees the tendency of the times, and speaks out in bold and manly terms. We will soon see its sincerity tested:

We rejoice that the Americans of Congress, with but one exception, stand firm to the support of the Lecompton Constitution, and the maintenance of southern rights and interests, and only regret that their arms are not nerved by the unanimous support of their friends at home, as they deserve to be. It has been the misfortune of the American party heretofore to have succumbed too much to the revolutionary and treasonable plots of abolition emissaries. The party has never yet, and never will gain anything by such concessions. The southern wing, in all honesty and good faith, for the sake of the triumph of its glorious principles, a few years ago, agreed to ignore the slavery issue, and what was the result? Instead of standing by their plighted faith they turned traitors [a majority of them] and sneaked into the abolition camp, leaving a noble but inadequate remnant, to uphold the tattered banner of Americanism which they had solemnly sworn to sustain against every and all opposition; while the yielding to anti-slavery clamor—combined with the fanatical raving from the Kansas embroglio, have driven us into a minority in every southern State except one.

☞ These opposed, that in the election of the 24th of June, 1857, Thousands of perjured renegades are now all ready under the anti-Lecompton republican banner, with that such demagogue and chief conspirator against the peace of the country, Douglas, at their leader. Let who will co-operate with this crew, so for us, we will have nothing to do with them. They have proved their friends to be traitors, and become their interest to do so. Their faith is one of the Punic sort, and cannot be relied on.

WHAT IS TO BECOME OF MEXICO?—The London *Times* says "there is not a statesman who would wish to see Great Britain hampher herself with an inch of Mexican ground. Let the United States, when they are finally prepared for it, enjoy all the advantages and responsibility of ownership, and our merchants at Liverpool and elsewhere will be quite content with the trade that may spring out of it. The anarchy of the Mexicans is perfection for enabling a constitutional rule is not so remarkable that we should volunteer to administer it."

MARCH 12th, 1858.

MR. JOHN GRADY,

SIR: If you will permit your name to be used in the approaching election, you will oblige many friends.

Know Nothing Resolutions.

The Know-Nothing Resolutions.

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MARCH 12th, 1858.

MR. JOHN GRADY,

SIR: If you will permit your name to be used in the approaching election, you will oblige many friends.

In the Senate of Kentucky, March 1st, 1858.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. Mason, from the Committee of Accounts, reported back, without amendment, a bill fixing the salaries of the officers, clerks, messengers, pages, and laborers, of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Russell, Jr. objected.

The Speaker: The committee has leave to report at any time.

Mr. Mason. I have no desire, Mr. Speaker, to detain the House with a statement of the reasons why the bill should pass just as it is. I will remark however that in 1842, some seventeen years ago, the same subject was referred to a committee of this House, which was then a Whig House. That select committee was raised for the purpose of investigating the extravagance of the former Democratic House. They reported at great length, and offered resolutions reducing the force. There had been previously twelve messenger employed by the Doorkeeper, at the rate of two and a half dollars per day. The committee considered that number too large, and reduced it to ten.—There had been twelve pages previously employed. The Whig committee reported in favor of the dismissal of four of them, and directed that eight should be the number employed hereafter. The committee then regulated the list of clerks. In 1804 there were but one chief clerk and two assistants. In 1842 the number of assistants had increased to seven. But the committee reduced the number to eight, and fixed the salary at $1,400 per annum. The number of these officers has largely increased since then.—The Doorkeeper does not know how many messengers are employed under him. No member of the committee could find out. There are so many of them that the Doorkeeper was ashamed to present a regular list of them for the first six weeks after the session. There were twenty-eight in the following month, appointed in the place of 12, drawing pay with nothing to do; and, as a gentleman remarked, one half doing that. The number of appointments authorized by the Clerk were made, and to others certificates were given that they had been appointed.

When the committee commenced to investigate this subject, we found everything in confusion. There was a joint resolution passed by both Houses some years ago, placing the officers of both Houses on the same footing and fixing a regular salary. By another resolution the salaries of officers were increased twenty per cent. Some are paid one way, and some another; until it has become absolutely necessary to reorganize the whole thing. We want to have the matter fixed so definitely that the Clerk may know the number and pay of his assistants, and that the Doorkeeper and Sergeant-at-Arms may know the number and pay of theirs. It may be that the committee have come to a conclusion that the House may not agree to, in regard to the salaries we have paid and the number to be employed. But they certainly, if they know anything about it, or will listen to those who do know anything about it, must be aware of the fact that it is absolutely necessary to have a general act upon the subject, so that the officers who may be hereafter elected may know the number of their appointees and their salaries.

Now, sir, owing to the increased labor incident to removing from the old Hall to the new, the committee appointed specially to consider the subject have more than doubled the number of doorkeepers. Instead of twelve, which the committee of that Whig Congress thought were too many, and reduced to ten, this special committee have seen fit to increase to twenty-five. The Committee of Accounts, after a thorough examination of the duties to be performed, although many will think it too large, have concluded to recommend that number. We had some difficulty in fixing the prices which these messengers and doorkeepers are to have. That is a subject which gentlemen may differ about. Some of the members of the Committee of Accounts hesitated in fixing these prices into operation during the present session of Congress. One member of the committee proposed—and if he is not present I will offer for him—to offer a proviso to the bill, that it shall not take effect until the next session of Congress. As to the time when the bill shall go into operation, we care little particular. That the whole system needs reorganizing, no one doubts.

As to the prices which these employees should be paid, it is with me a matter of principle. It is a matter of principle, I presume, with other members. The question is, whether you will put their salaries at prices sufficient to command the services of good and reliable men, or whether you will put them at prices much higher than that which shall have the effect of patronage. If you put the salaries at too high prices, you will have hundreds of men coming here from a distance of five hundred or a thousand miles, and demanding of their members in the House that these positions shall be secured to them, not for the services they are to render, but for political services which they have always rendered. It is for this reason that I have considered their positions, not for the labors they are to perform, or the duties they are to discharge.

Mr. Blue. In relation to this point upon which the gentleman is speaking, I desire to ask him to state to the House the prices that these clerks and other officers are to receive, and the changes which it is proposed to make by this bill. Some of us here do not understand it.

Mr. Mason. The Clerk which the House elects receives, under this bill, just what he did last session—$2,000 a year. The first and second clerks receive just what they did under the law of 1854—$2,160 each; and it gives to five other clerks just what they have been receiving—$1,800 each. We then give them three miscellaneous clerks, at $1,400 each, per annum; and we give them four copying clerks, at $1,200 each.

Now, the question is, whether these are salaries which will command the services of fair, competent men, who will discharge the duties belonging to the respective offices? If they are, then is it necessary to raise them any higher: and if so, for what purpose?

Mr. Underwood. I desire to know whether the three clerks, and the four at $1,200 clerks, are an increased force; and, if not, whether the salary is increased? Have we these officers now, or does this bill create them?

Mr. Mason. I will explain. Some years ago, in the Clerk's office, there used to be a few clerks, and a good many messengers, at $2,50 per day. Some of those messengers performed clerical duties. In the course of time, this latter class grew into clerks, with salaries at different prices. Now, sir, we have provided for a number of clerks, sufficient to perform the duties to be performed, at salaries quite sufficient to command the services of fair, honest, and competent men—men who would be glad to obtain the positions in order to obtain a living. Now, sir, the clerical force which we have provided is ample to carry on the business of the clerk's office. If any man who has any knowledge of the subject will deny it. It may be well enough to postpone the time when the bill shall take effect until the next session of Congress. It may be necessary for the clerk of the session for the Clerk of the House to obtain some additional clerical service, for the purpose of completing the index, and in the preparation of the manuscript. It may be well enough for a few days later to be notified at the close of the session.

I see that my friend over the way has offered a resolution to increase the salary of the Sergeant-at-Arms and clerks to $2,500 per annum. I do not know that I could be induced to vote for that. Now, sir, the effect of raising these salaries is to turn them out of their offices. Their superior officers will turn them out, and put men in their places who will be able to carry out the purposes for political services, and who will be found not to be qualified to discharge the duties attaching to the office. There will be a rush for them to employ the old clerks to do the work at half the salary.

I say to gentlemen: If you have friends here or at home, who need money or want the place in the name of God, give it to them; but do not interfere with the regular duties of the House. I will tell you, sir, how I put the matter in such a shape that the business of the House will be done.

I recollect, some years ago, there was a little messenger at $2.50 per day in the library. He had an almanac memory, and could remember where every book was—was very useful in his place; and members having some feeling for him, raised his salary to $1,200, and the next time a Clerk of the House was elected, this man was turned out of his old place, and another put in his place, there who could not remember the name of a book, and the place he has been a sinecure from that day to this. I have never yet, in I never saw the Librarian of the House of Representatives, although I have had occasion frequently to refer to acts of Congress, and resolutions, unless I could find the Hoosier; do I know that I could tell the clerk of the Librarian. The Librarian's place is a sinecure; you might as well give him $1,800 a year—for aught I know—as $1,200, as that affordable evidence of what takes place in these positions when the salaries are increased beyond the sum necessary to secure the services of competent men. The members of the Clerk during who-see term the increase was made, finding places commanding a salary of $1,400 or $1,800 a year, appoints their who are generally political friends, above the discharge of the duties of their offices—I will relate an anecdote which was told me: A gentleman from Ohio, a member of Washington, and while in the city visited a citizen of his own State, who was in one of the Departments holding a clerkship. He inquired how he liked the place. "Well, tolerably, I was the reply, 'for by the time I have paid for board and the services of the tailor, washer-woman, &c., and then thirty dollars the month for 'pleasure,' I have left not enough left out of the salary of $100 a month to take a buggy ride." [Laughter.] He could stand every charge except that of thirty dollars a month for "a fellow to do his work."

Put the salaries of the subordinate place up to a higher figure, and they will attract office hunters from all sections of the country; and those who are appointed will get fellows to discharge their duties, and will, in the end, probably get the Government to perform subclerks positions. Take an instance. A resolution was passed authorizing the Postmaster of this House to employ four persons to mail messages, at a salary of $2.50 a day. This price at the time was deemed amply sufficient. These men learned the avenues and streets of Georgetown and Washington, and promptly and accurately discharged their duties. Members got their mails as soon as possible after their arrival in the city. The salaries of these mail messengers were raised to $1,440, a year. Immediately applicants for these places were attracted from various sections of the Union, and men obtained them who knew nothing of the city, its avenues, or its streets. They got above handling documents and the mail of the House, and five mail boys were voted to the House, to perform those little fellows who discharge their duties, they are saved the expense, by having them paid by the House, out of the contingent fund. You might as well pay those men for doing nothing. If you want such officers to discharge nominal duties, why not station them in the old Hall. Let them be compelled to attend here in the morning, and be ready to perform every imaginable subject which, hour after hour and day after day consume the time of the House. [Laughter.] Their places would then no longer be sinecures, for if they were bored with the lectures on slavery, Abolitionism, Mormonism, and like subjects, as they are occasionally, few would envy them the earned their money. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. Speaker, the committee have labored diligently at the investigation which was confided to them. The conclusion is that the employes of this House should be fixed in number, and paid according to the service rendered. We do not object to a fair and liberal compensation to those who perform the duties of the offices; but we do object to that extravagant increase of salaries that attracts applicants here by hundreds and thousands and fills the lobbies, halls, and rooms with those applicants grown at this day that members are unable to remain at their rooms without incessant annoyance by these applicants. The members of the other side had their share of this annoyance at the last session. And, sir, why should not these places be fixed in the service rendered with a fair salary attached to them? Why not get rid of this annoying patronage which is of so much annoyance to us all?

The Doorkeeper of this House gives it as a reason why the best pages are not employed in the House, that he has to take those which are forced upon him by members.—Members of this House will not employ active and capable. Some come here from other cities, who know nothing of Washington. They do not know that it is their business to go to the members' rooms, and committee rooms; and most of them who are here could not, if sent on a message, probably find their way to either. It is not their fault. They are good boys, and they are bright, sprightly, little fellows. Some of them, brought from other cities, probably never will learn, before their successors are appointed, what is expected of them.

Those members of the committee who were charged with the investigation of this matter, concluded that they would dispense with a great deal of unnecessary patronage—the number that I supposed would be necessary; for, according to my experience, when you get one boy you have to get another, and when you have a half a boy; and when you get three boys, you have no boy at all, for they get to playing. [Laughter.] I have no objections, sir, to the committee increasing the pages at two dollars a day. But the messengers are to have, by this bill, three dollars a day. There are now fourteen of them, performing duties which they do not perform per month, all the year round; and you can get plenty of men, during the session of Congress, to perform these duties temporarily at three dollars a day.

But, Mr. Speaker, the Committee of Accounts, in reporting this bill, sought to accommodate the House, to some extent, in the matter of the fixed salaries of officers of company. The House passed a resolution in favor of economy, some time since, almost unanimously, showing that it was desirous of reducing the expense of being cut down on the pay and days as in favor of economy. We want now to give them a fair chance of carrying their theoretical notions into practical effect. I think that the kindness of many gentlemen here—I mean what they call kindness—towards these employes, will induce some of them, for the present, at least, not to carry their theoretical notions into effect. I have some friends here myself, and I wish them all possible success, and a large share of the patronage of this House; but I think it better to put this matter on a proper footing, and we have tried to do it, regardless whether it affects any employe or another. You will perceive that the bill provides that the performance of the duties of messenger shall be performed by the messenger himself, and not by the grave, thirty cents a day to keep him out of the poor-house. You pay such a pitiful compensation here that those who get place would provide for no one though good enough to keep them outside of the poor-house! Now, sir, there are other measures of reformation needed, not only about this House, but in other departments of the Government. The Committee of Accounts have taken upon themselves to discharge what they conceive to be their duty in their department. I hope the Military Committee, and the Ordnance, Militia, and Other Committees on Expenditures, and all the other committees, will set their departments to rights. If they will do that, sir, and, if they will do the duties of the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, there will be plenty of money to spare to pay all the poor old soldiers of the country. Let us do these officers justice, and give them fair play and compensation for all the duties they have to perform; that is all we propose: if there is no probability that there will be a stampede of the members of this House, this bill should go into operation to-morrow. But, as I remarked before, if gentlemen think from the days of the Whig Congress, that this bill should go into operation until the commencement of next session, I have no objections. The gentleman from New York, [Mr. Spinner,] who has a friend in the Doorkeeper, proposes to offer an amendment to that effect, and I have no objection to it, although I do not conceive than any of these officers have any claim upon the Doorkeeper. They are subject to be turned out at any hour by their superiors. In the judgement of the majority of the committee, these changes ought to go into operation at once. I leave the House to say whether they shall do so or not. I hope the bill will be put upon its passage.

THE LOST DAUGHTER; AND OTHER STORIES OF THE HEART.—By Mrs Caroline Lee Hentz. Cincinnati: Derby, Bradley & Bartlett, "Pub. lishers." ect., ect. The lamented author of the charming story that gives its title to this attractive volume has left behind her many lasting and beautiful monuments of her literary triumph. But, among them all, there is not one, perhaps, more worthy of her reputation than this affectingly of "The Lost Daughter." We are not fond, upon, we scarcely, to repeat here all that she critics have so often and truthfully said in praise of the inimitable productions of the late Mrs. Hentz—of the ease, correctness, and gracefulness of style—of the purity or the strength of her moral principles—of the delicacy of her taste—of her and examples to the prudent regulation of the affairs of every-day life. Like her works, those high editions of the critics have been the influence of their popularity, the reputation itself seems to acquire new energy under their operation. We say to the sick, everywhere, read Dr. Roback's advertisements, and give his Blood Pills and Blood Purifier a fair trial.

ARRIVAL OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

McKEE & ROTH

MERCHANT TAILORS,

No. 12, BROADWAY,

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

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

Cincinnati, September 28, 1857.

For Fine Shirts and Collars,

CALL AT

HENDERSON AND BRO'S.

For Fine Clothing,

Call on

BLUM & KAHN.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MITCHELL & RAMMELSBERG,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS,

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

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Factory corner John and Second Streets.

March 17, 1858-6mo*.

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

Manufacturers of PRINTING PRESSES AND PRINTING MATERIALS, are now in full and constantly supplied with a full assortment of

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

Brass Rules, Leads, Slides, Chases, Galleys, Cabinets, Stands, Rules, Dashes,

THE EXPRESS.

MAYSVILLE, MARCH 17, 1858.

☞The numerous friends of Col. Thos. B. Stevenson, will regret to learn, that he has resigned the office of Associate Judge for the Territory of New Mexico, to which he was lately appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The pecuniary of the salary—$2,800—induced him to resign the place, for which his legal knowledge and political experience, admirably qualified him.

TO ALEXANDER E. MARSHALL:

Sir: If you will consent to run for Sheriff of Mason County, at the ensuing election, you will receive the votes of a very large number of voters of both political parties—We want an energetic, intelligent and correct business man who will do his duty with firmness, and who will regard the public interest more than the success of a secret party.

THE PEOPLE.

☞We learn from the Cincinnati papers, that at the annual meeting of the Cincinnati, Maysville and Portsmouth Packet Company, in that City on Thursday last, the BOSTONA was sold to Capt. McClain for $25,600, and the CALEDONIA to Capt. Molen for $10,100—The Kentucky was not sold, but will hereafter run between Cincinnati and Pittsburg, as a regular packet, in charge of her present officers.

The travelling public will be pleased to learn that the Bostona, with her present efficient and popular officers, will continue in the Cincinnati and Portsmouth trade, leaving Cincinnati every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and going down on alternate days. This boat is deservedly popular, for in all her arrangements she is perfect; and her officers are attentive, vigilant, accommodating and reliable. The CALEDONIA will run between Maysville and Cincinnati, leaving this place every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

☞Our special acknowledgements are due Hons. J. C. Mason, J. W. Stevenson, and A. G. Talbott for valuable congressional favors.

☞The Louisville *Democrat* may be a democratic paper, but it differs widely from the democratic party in its construction of the principles of that party, and its application of those principles; and it can neither be denied nor disguised that it is doing more to embarrass and defeat the democratic party than all the opposition papers in the State, or, we might say, out of it.

☞Mr. Kennedy, of Maryland, a know nothing Senator, has been considered as certain to vote against the admission of Kansas. Og Fridge last he made a speech in the Senate in favor of that measure. The following is the telegraphic report of his speech:

Mr. Kennedy, of Maryland, defined his position; he said he stood there in peculiar circumstances, as the representative of a party without a voice. He had from the outset repudiated the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, because it repealed the Missouri Compromise. He was not prepared for the result that followed that repeal, he was under no obligations to the Democratic party; but having watched the course of that party and the President on this measure, they had compelled to accord them this support. He here went into a personal explanation. He referred to his former position in the Whig party and his allegiance to the Know-Nothings, saying he rejoiced to have the opportunity of defending the latter on the floor of the Senate, and of replying to the subject immediately before the Senate. He should vote the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, because he believed, before God, he was acting rightly. He must vote for one party or the other; he could not vote on national questions with the opposition, because that party was sectional.

☞The N. Y. Herald's Washington letter-writer says:

At three o'clock the Senate went into executive session and took up the case of Mr. Cooke the Chicago Postmaster. The documents relative to the charges, and received from the Departments, did not substantiate one of the charges proferred by Douglas. He had staked his reputation to the Senate that he could prove the charges he had made, but he failed in every point.—After consuming about two hours in trying to make out a case, a vote was taken, and Mr. Cooke was confirmed by a vote of 25 to 20. Never was a Senator so worsted.

CONNECTICUT.—The subjoined is the exact form in which the resolutions of the Democratic State Convention of Connecticut was adopted:

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the integrity, patriotism, and statesmanship of Mr. Buchanan, and that we will sustain his administration in its efforts to promote the welfare and the prosperity of the country.

Resolved, That the democracy of Connecticut adhere to and maintain the great doctrine of popular sovereignty as embodied in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, as affirmed by the Cincinnati platform, and as affirmed by the President in his message to Congress.

Fever and Ague!

A CURE OF EIGHT WONDERFUL STANDING CURES BY HOSTETTER HOLLAND BITTERS.—Michael Kelly, No. 117 Seventh, near Grant street, Pittsburg, says:

"I, July, while running on the river, on a cotton-boat plying between Natchez and New Orleans, I was taken with Fever and Ague. For eight long months I suffered with this dreadful disease. The greater part of this time I was unable to work. I spent at least fifty dollars for different medicines, but found no permanent relief.—Three weeks ago, one of my friends insisted upon my trying HOSTETTER'S HOLLAND BITTERS, saying that a *Cure* was guaranteed.—After taking it for one week, I must say I was a sound man. I have been at work now for two weeks, and have had no return of the Chills or Fever whatever."

I certify that the above statement is true.

THOMAS ADAMS,
Diamond House, or R. Chester's Gothic Hall.

☞A artists in an exchange paper, announcing the demise of a person, says:

"His remains were committed to that bourne from whence no traveller returns, attended by his friends."

"Why," said a gentleman, in the course of an argument on one piece of poetry, "it is as good as poetry as any other poetry."

"Then, sir, I deny," retorted his antagonist, "for two and two make twenty-two."

☞Office of the Gallipolis Journal, several inches in the hands, and politely offered his opponent the use.

AND TALISMAN! Few Yankee, has been here spending a week or two. They tell a story about town, that is now creation with a little crow one morning, he said, "Well, gentlemen, there is certainly that has got back off into the Democratic party to stay!" Yes, Mr. Tale the Van Buren faithy and if Senator Dougcoly-knew the long, dreary road he has to travel, the deep roaring streams he has got to cross in his honor ever, the dark stormy nights where the wind will blow down his tents and he will be forced to sleep on the ground with the rain pouring on him interspersed the high steep and rugged mountains he has got to climb by the interminable deserts, where there is no wood or water he hanger to come, in fine in the future, John, when you hear his "father's house," he would in my opinion, take the straightest chute back into the Democratic camp." The man that followed Hooker's description of the dangers and difficulties of the route he himself had traveled since 1848, may be imagined but not described.—*Wash. Cor. Louisville Courier.*

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We have ever maintained the validity of the acts of the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, and how could it have been otherwise, when we had now standing before us a rebellious opposition to the laws we have labored to maintain? But it may be said that this was the position of the entire American party in the South, and that now, a majority of the organs of that party, are siding with the Democrats. If this is in accordance with their ideas of consistency, it is all right.—*Whig.*

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CORRECTED WEEKLY BY R. H. NEWELL & CO.

TUESDAY, March 16, 1858.

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Corn—New 25@30c, in ear, per. bu.
Oats—30@33c. per. bush.
Wheat—90c@75c. for Red & White.
Barley—43 to 50cts. per. bush.
Mustard Seed—65cts. per pound.
Flax Seed—90cts. per bushel.
Hemp Seed—55cts. per bushel.
Sugar—7¼@8c. in hhds, 8½c in brls.
Salt—28cts per bushel.
Molasses—$3 75 for 31 Gal and 20Gl.
Whisky—Rectified, 16½ cts. Bourbon 50@$2.50
Molasses—35c. in bbls. and 40c in hf. bbls.
Coffee—11¼@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—Mould 14@14c; Star 20@23cts.
Soap—5 cents per pound.
Starch—6 cents per pound.
Cross Ties—11 to 12½ cents per pound.
Tobacco—Leaf, $3 50 11; $4 10; 50 lb; $90 90 and 1000, 10c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE MARCH 13, 1858.

Not much doing in any department, with an increased firmness for Groceries, but Provisions and Produce are dull. The weather is clear and warm, and may bread a storm.

Flour and Grain.—Dull, with small sales of Flour at $3 75 for common and $4 25 for choice brands. Wheat 65a70c, and 75 for prime white. Corn 33 to 37c, and Oats 32 to 33c from first hands.

TOBACCO—Sales of Mess Pork range from $15 25 to $15 50, on time, with some 800 bbls reported on orders. Bacon from wagons 6c 6½c for shoulders and 8 to 8½c for hams and sides.

☞Tobacco—Sales at the warehouse Saturday of 51 hhds, viz: 2st $5 15a5 80, 1 at $90 50, 2 at $4 75, 3 at 5a5 55, 1 at 7, 2d, 2 at 4 10a4 90, 13 at 5 25a5, 3 at 4 64a5 80, and 6 at 7a7 80.

"GODDARD HOUSE."

THIS old established Hotel, so large and favorably known to the travelling community under the management of Mrs. A. J. Trowbridge, has been refitted with handsome furniture and all modern improvements. Located on the corner of Market and Front Sts, immediately opposite the Steamboat landing, it is the only hotel over named Goddard House.

MRS. A. E. TROWBRIDGE, Prop.

☞Office of the Gallipolis Journal, several inches in the hands, and politely offered his opponent the use.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 13.

Flour—The market underwent a change to-day, of importance. The demand is very fair, and the market closes steady. The sales were 2,100 bbls. at $3,6@3,70 for superfine, and $3,75@3,80 for extra. The receipts during the last twenty-four hours were 4,152 bbls.

Whisky—The demand is good, and the market steady. Sales of 300 bbls. at 16½c, and 300 do. from wagons at 16 5-8c.

Provisions—The market is rather quieter, with a more subdued feeling. The demand is diminishing and the tendency is for lower prices. The sales were 150, 100 and 100 bels. mess Pork at $15,25; 100 do. country at $15 50 for fair, Lard at 10c, and 1,000 pounds and 30 bbls. Bulk Shoulders at 5½, packed. Nothing done in Bacon, and there is no demand of consequence.

Groceries—Sugar is very firm at 7a8c, but the demand is small; sales of 100 hhds. at 7 1-4a7½c for fair to good fair. Molasses is unchanged; not much doing; 34a35c. are the current rates. Coffee steady at 11a12c.

Wheat—The market is steady, with a good demand for prime qualities. We quote prime White at 90c; fair to good White at 70a80c, and Red at 65a75c. Received during the past week 15,198 bushels.

Corn is in active demand, and 10,000 bushels sold to-day at 35c. Received during the week 29,974 bushels.

Barley—The market is dull, and prices unsettled and drooping. Salesof 600 bush. at fair Spring at 50c; 200 bush. prime Spring at 50c; and 400 do. inferior at 40c. Received 11,339 bushels during the week.

Rye is in good request at 55a56c.

Oats are quiet and steady at 32@33c. Sales of 1,200 bushels at 32½@33c. Received during the week 12,336 bushels.

Seeds—The market for Clover is dull and prices unsettled. Sales of 50 bushels at $4 75, and 30 do at $4 50, closing at $4 50@$4 75 for fair to prime seed. Received during the week 2,630 bushels.

Potatoes—Sales of 600 bush. at 30c.

HAVING received an Agency for the sale of the celebrated Wm. Rees & Son's Hot & Rukeing Burgee, I am prepared to furnish them to farmers in this and adjoining counties at Manufacturers prices, transportation added.—This machine combines probably more good qualities than any machine now in use, in its cheapness, durability, and simplicity of construction; it has no superior. It is warranted to cut, with two horses, one and a half acres of grain per hour, and save it as well as any Reaper—The Machines are warranted in every particular, and if it does not fill the warranties, after a fair trial, the purchaser is at liberty to return it and his money or note will be refunded. These designing an excellent machine will please send in their orders early, as no more will be manufactured than those sold. Any one ordering a machine, if preferred, can have them delivered to them at Maysville. I expect to have a Reaper in select time and invite farmers to examine it.—Address letters of inquiry, addressed to me at Maysville, will be promptly attended to.

march 10, '58-tiwo. JOHN T. SUMRALL.

CHEAP JEWELRY.

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

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

He will sell all kinds of goods lower than they can be bought elsewhere; and will always keep a good stock on hand. Those wishing to purchase Jewelry, will be charmed and repaired, with neatness and without delay, and at moderate rates.

Sign of the Big Watch, Corner of the City Hall, Maysville.

march 10, 1858-1mo.

FOR CASH ONLY.

WE sell White Lead, Linseed Oil, and Lard Oil exclusively for cash.

SEATON, SHARPE & CO.

March 2, '58.

BOOK-BINDING.

I HAVE procured an arrangement with an eastern house by which I am enabled to have *Magazines, Music, Books Pamphlets, Newspapers &c.*, bound in the best style and neatness, at reasonable prices. Prices as follows, viz:

Feb. 23, '58. G. W. BLATTERMAN.

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.

WASHINGTON REMPER,
(Successor to STEEN & McMORRAN.)

Plumber,

LEAD PIPE MANUFACTURER,
Chain, Lift, Force and Ale PUMPS,
No. 194 Main Street,
Opposite Fifth Street Market Space,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Feb. 24, 1858 6mo.

☞A CARD WORTHY OF NOTICE.

MADISON HOUSE,

MAIN, BETWEEN FRONT & SECOND Sts.
CINCINNATI, O.

Thankful for past patronage and encouraged by the future prospects, making additions and ameliorations have been made to meet the wants of this progressive age. The location, accommodations, unsurpassed cuisine of our table and liquors *Gentlemanly* attendants, and the present arrangement for the accommodation of the Ladies, MADISON HOTEL for the Merchant, the Trader, 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.

JAMES JEFFERSON'S. A. H. FOUNSHORE.
SAMUEL JEFFERSON. J. H. 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, including standard and new works on THEOLOGY, MEDICINE, LAW, MECHANICS, AGRICULTURE, HISTORY, TRAVELS, TALES, MEMOIRS, PHILOSOPHY, &c. And a complete assortment of all the most desirable SCHOOL BOOKS published. Orders of SCHOOL BOOKS embraces all books of merit used in the West, from the Spelling Book to the Lexicon. Merchants will find it their interest to keep every variety of Blank Books from the small Memorandum Book to the Merchant's Ledger, including every article used in the counting-room.

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

Our own PUBLICATIONS are the well known: as the highest works of merit, to require more than an enumeration of the leading publications, viz: Clarke's Commentary, Dr. Dick's on Improvement of the Mind, Pictorial Ancient History, Plutarch's Lives, Spectator, Lady's Church History, Josephus, &c. &c.

We invite all who visit the city, or purchase books, to give us a call, as we are confident we can offer them such inducements as shall be mutually beneficial. Feb. 24, 1858.

HENRIE HOUSE,

The Cheapest House in the World!

ONLY $1 PER DAY!

KEPT BY J. WATSON,

Third Street, between Main and Sycamore,
CINCINNATI, O.

THE HENRIE HOUSE is well known to be the most central Hotel in the City, being in the vicinity of the Post Office, Custom House, Steamboat Landing, Telegraph Office, etc., making it the most desirable one for the traveler to stop at. The Larder is ever filled with the best the market affords. ☞Give us a call.

Jan. 20, '58.

MAYSVILLE & PARIS MAIL STAGE OFFICE will be kept at the LEE HOUSE, from and after this date to June 30th. No one is authorized to receive Stage Fare only at the *Lee House*.

Feb. 17, '58. Agent for the Proprietors.

I COME TO STAY!

Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, and *FANCY GOODS!*

ROBERT ALLISON tenders his thanks to his numerous Friends and Customers for their past patronage when they have Repairing removed, and hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a continuation of the same. He begs to inform them that he has got to climb the interminable deserts, where there is no wood or water he hanger to come, in fine in the future, John, when you hear his "father's house," he would in my opinion, take the straightest chute back into the Democratic camp." The man that followed Hooker's description of the dangers and difficulties of the route he himself had traveled since 1848, may be imagined but not described.—*Wash. Cor. Louisville Courier.*

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SWAN & CO.'S LOTTERIES,

Westbrook Collect. Guns and Rifles. Building Materials, Lumber Grain and Fixtures. Carpenters' Tools and Implements.

SIGN OF THE BIG AXE!

20 AND 22 MAIN STREET, MAYSVILLE, KY.

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. [Mays. Office.

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 has 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 largest establishments in France and England, and will warrant work done on Fine Watches to Order.

TO THE TRADE—He will begs leave to say, that he will turn Cylenders, 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.

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

Sell for CASH ONLY

From January 1st, 1858,

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

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. 17th, 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, Cravats,

And every thing pertaining to a Gentleman 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 have enabled us to give our customers the best indurcements of any House in the West, Wholesale or Retail. Call and see for yourselves. [Maysville, Sept. 22, 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 lower prices than they can be bought elsewhere. That 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.

☞Our Friends and Customers, and Dealers generally, are respectfully invited to call and test the truth of the above representations.

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

1857. FALL AND WINTER! 1857.

WE have now received our First Importation for Fall and Winter Sales, to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants generally. Our Stock consists of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

NOTIONS,

Ready-Made Clothing, Hats, Bonnets

Boots and Shoes,

And will be found fully equal to any in the Western Country.

☞Our purchaser will remain in the Eastern Cities during the whole of the coming Autumn, and will be sending us daily, all the novelties of the season, thus keeping our Stock perfect, fresh and new.

☞Exclusively Wholesale, and prices guaranteed against any other market in this Country. PEARCE, TOLLE & CO.

MAYSVILLE, KY., September 9th, 1857.

H. BERTHAM & SCHNELLA,

Market Street, 1 door north of Second,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

NEW GOODS!

THE Undersigned have just received a large fresh stock of Goods, which, combined with their former assortment of goods, makes their Stock one of the most complete in Maysville. Their purchases and the public, the largest and most extensive of any House in Maysville, they are enabled to offer as low as any House in Cincinnati, or Louisville, and which they will sell on as good terms as any House in the West.

Their stock consists in part of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Queensware, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Ready-Made Clothing, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Window Glass, Nails, Iron, Steel, Saddlery, Coffins, Trimmings, Notions, Fancy Articles, &c., &c.

Also, a good stock of Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, Tobacco, Segars, Snuff, Pipes, &c., &c.

Their Stock of Boots and Shoes is large and well selected, and they can sell them at Boots and Shoes, and which they will sell at Wholesale or Retail, at lower prices than any other house in the City.

Their Hardware and Cutlery is large and well selected, and they can sell at Wholesale or Retail, at lower prices than any other house in the City.

Their Hats and Caps, Ready-Made Clothing, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Window Glass, Nails, Iron, Steel, Saddlery, Coffins, Trimmings, Notions, Fancy Articles, &c., &c., are all of the latest style, and kind of work that may be required in the Western Country, and they can sell them at Wholesale or Retail, at lower prices than any other house in the City.

Their Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, Tobacco, Segars, Snuff, Pipes, &c., &c., are all of the best quality, which we will sell at low prices, for cash only, both at wholesale and retail.

Feb. 5, '58. SEATON, SHARPE & CO.

NEW BOOKS.

Northern Travel, by Bayard Taylor;
The Rescue Wife;
The Blue Juniata, by Chas. Reader;
Guy Livingston;
Life of Aaron Burr, by Parton;
Life of Jackson, by Parton;
The New Pandora, or Early Years in the Far West, by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, just received by G. W. BLATTERMAN.

Feb. 5, '58.

THE EXPRESS.

[illegible]

Indian Battle.—The Mississippi Republican of the 5th has a letter dated Westport, Jackson county, Missouri, the 1st of July, from New Mexico from which the following information was elicited:

Coming on the Arkansas river, and when within 60 miles of Pawnee Fork, he met a party numbering 230 Arapahoes, on a war path, armed with lance, gun and pistol. Never seen Indians better equipped. He was ordered to halt, which he did; and a chief, Storm, the chief, with a few chosen gathered around on the ground. He the column. Kitchen is their leader, and then talked a long time. Storm related the story of the fight with the Pawnees, on Pawnee Fork, the day before.—The contest was a bloody one. Ten Pawnees were killed, some taken prisoners, and a few escaped who escaped was wounded.—Ten bleeding scalps were displayed by Storm to prove his assertions. Storm also displayed a letter written by Wm. Bent, a trader, in which he was endorsed as a popular and brave Indian in the Arapahoe tribe, worthy of the honors of chieftain. Mr. Kitchen was then politely requested to release himself of a good part of his provisions. He was then magnanimous. That night he camped at Pawnee Fork. Some of the boys, in hoaxing, good to build the camp fire, found many dead horses lying about, dreadfully gashed, and bleeding up two Pawnee Indians hunting that had been killed in the fight. Hence the battle ground described by Storm.

Mr. Kitchen found in the Little Arkansas river, forty miles from Fort Pawnee, Indians. Some of them were enlarged in the water and half-like, others on the verge were in a state of putrefaction. It is supposed they were killed by the Kiowas.

A Correspondence Establishment.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Independent thus describes the domain of the Duke of Devonshire.

The domain of the Duke of Devonshire would cover one of our largest counties. The park immediately surrounding the palatial seat covers miles in circumference, and cost 3,000 acres. The principle garden for vegetables, fruits, grape-houses &c., is twenty-five acres. There are thirty greenhouses, from fifty to twenty-five feet long. We went into three or four containing nothing but pine apples, viz: others containing nothing but melons and cucumbers. One peach house on the place will measure fifty-one feet in width and fifteen feet high, and bears one thousand peaches. It is the largest in the world. The grape house covers an acre of ground, in one long and wide gravel. We saw pine-apples weighing ten or fifteen pounds each. The green-house had no flowers, another only much larger. But which shall we call the great conservatory, filled with every variety of tropical plants? It is one of the wonders of the world. It covers an acre of ground, is 67 feet high, of oval shape, and cost $500,000.

It is heated by steam and hot water pipes which, in one of its miles in length. The operation consumes six hundred tons of coal in a year. We saw banana trees twenty feet high with clusters of fruit, sugar-cane, coffee trees, bamboo, and hundreds of other plants that can be named. Several of the palm trees are from fifty to sixty feet high. The smoke of the immense fire underneath is carried in three under ground flues to a distant chimney. The coal is brought in a tunnel 600 yards under ground. One fountain throws a jet water to the height of 275 feet.

Pro-Slavery Men Driven out of Kansas.—There was another fight at Doniphan on 5th of last month, between the pro-slavery men and free State man, in which the blame rests wholly upon the latter.

The notorious Lenhart, who shot at Boyd and burnt his office, went into a grocery where was a man named Foster, and, disturbing a knife, he said he wanted to skin some [illegible]—Foster replied, he had made some remark, when Lenhart advanced upon him. Foster drew a revolver and fired, shooting Lenhart through the left whiskers, and, before he could repeat the shot, Foster was caught, and both parties were stopped from further conflict. It seems to be determined by Lane that no pro-slavery man shall remain in Doniphan county, if the executioner. He is said to be a desperate man and brave, and does his behest of Lane to the extremity of horror.

Every pro-slavery man from Westport, except John Forman, has left there, and I understand he is preparing to go. Messrs. A. B. Lyon, Boyd, Charles M. Thompson, and others, have taken up their abode in Saint Joseph. The only charge against most of them was that they were pro-slavery men, and John Forman, the Mr. Thompson harbored Boyd the night he was compelled to flee from his office. The charge against Boyd is that he counselled the killing of Lathrop, at Lawrence, in Jan. last, some several weeks ago. This charge, of course, is wholly groundless; but it answers as a pretext.—*Kansas Cor. Mo. Rep.*

Great Explosion in Cincinnati.—About twelve o'clock yesterday, a terrific explosion shook the square bounded by Sycamore, Pearl, Broadway, and Hamilton Road, and was heard a distance of several blocks. Its locality was soon ascertained to be the Buckeye Lard Oil Works," of J. W. Hyver, on No. 13 Buckeye street, a short distance from Main.

It seems that an iron tank, some ten feet in height, and perhaps eight feet in circumference, was located over the boiler, and beneath a shed just outside of the main building, and was filled with about 2,000 pounds of stearine oil, which was in process of cooling for the manufacture of lard oil. The heat had become so great that a portion of oneof the heads of the tank, exploded with a terrific noise. The tank, a strong, big arm ten or twelve hundred pounds, was lifted bodily from the grate, and driven through the board partition opening into an alley, completely demolishing everything in its wind-work; thence across the alley against the side of a stable, which was partially knocked in, and then rebounded across the alley with such force as to carry away the double door and a portion of the walls of the brick building. The distance at which the tank landed was some 30 feet from the fire place.

Adjoining the shed covering the tank was a cooper-shop belonging to F. W. Meyer, the lower timbers and side of which were completely shivered to pieces by the flying tank, with a portion of the brick chimney, fall into a mass of rubbish. The shop was occupied by several persons, all of whom were more or less injured by the falling timbers and brick. One of them, a workman, named William Hormann, residing in an adjoining building, received a severe wound in the head, which penetrated to the bone, and extended into the hair, and was also severely bruised about the head and body.—*Cin. Gaz.*

Heavy Indictment.—A note was sent to the citizens of Taylor County, Virginia, was held at Boothsville, on the 5th inst., at which the following, among other resolutions, was passed unanimously:

That the fire *Christian Advocate*, published in the cities of New York, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago, having been at all other streets of the rankest character, we ask our Commonwealth's Attorney and Prosecutor to indict the editors, and found guilty of an unlawful character, in deal with them and their agents the laws of our State direct.

That we ask as a specialty for our Methodist Episcopal Church South, that the Northern Methodists may consider this country part of their moral vineyard for the future, to send among us only such ministers as have sworn to the Constitution of Virginia, and respect the Good without meddling with the civil institutions of our country.

Regular Passenger Packet!

MAYSVILLE AND CINCINNATI

The spl ndid, light draught, fast running Passenger Steamer

FREE STONE,

WHITE, Master, will leave this place for Cincinnati on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at o'clock, A. M., and return on alternate days. For Freight or Passage, apply on Board or to Sept. 30, '56-y. STACKELPORT, Agent.

60 Hhds. SUGAR, very fine;
25 Hhds. MOLASSES, do.
Just received and for sale by
Dec. 2, 1856. A. G. ROBERTS.

Mayesville, Jan. 29, 1856.

GREAT REDUCTION.

WE will hereafter sell Ale at $1 per barrel instead of $1 50.
Dec. 16, '56. R. H. NEWELL & CO.

SALT! SALT!!

THE Subscriber has just received from the OHIO RIVER SALT PORTSMOUTH several hundred barrels of Red Vein Salt, which he offers for sale at the market price.
JAMES SOPER,
For the River Salt Company.
Maysville, Ky., Sept. 8th, 1857.

ALMANACS, 1858.

ALMANACS for 1858, just received and for sale by
Dec. 16, 1857. G. W. BLATTERMAN.

FURNITURE!!

WM. ORT & BROTHER,
Market Street, MAYSVILLE, KY

The undersigned have received a large addition to their already very extensive assortment of furniture, and invite the attention of those wanting anything in their line to the largest and best stock ever kept in this market, embracing
CHAIRS,
STANDS,
BUREAUS,
WARDROBES,
BEDSTEADS,
CENTRE TABLES

And every kind of furniture, of the latest styles and at moderate prices.
Their arrangements are complete for manufacturing

MATTRESSES

Of all kinds, either Spring, Hair, Moss, Husk, Cotton or Composition—and they will make to order, on short notice, any kind or size not on hand.
They have good Workmen, and will make up any article of Furniture, in any style desired.
The cash is required at all times, as we sell exclusively.
Their prices are always low and promptly done.
WM. ORT & BROTHER.
Jan. 6, 1858.—y

REFRIGERATORS,
ICE CHESTS, WATER COOLERS,
SEED GATHERERS, &c.

WE are in receipt of, and keep constantly on hand, a supply of Scott's Patent Refrigerators, the best articles ever offered to the public, and thirty varieties of other kinds.
ICE CHESTS.—We also keep Schooley's Improved Ice Chests, a first rate article for preserving Fresh Meats, Milk, Butter, &c.
WATER COOLERS.—A large assortment of both plain and Stoneware Coolers always on hand, among which are the Celebrated Stone Jar Water Cooler, pronounced by all who have used it, the Cool to beauty fitted, which for quality, durability and cleanness surpasses any article heretofore kept in this market, and invariably gives satisfaction.
SEED GATHERERS.—We are manufacturing the Blue Grass Seed Gatherer, of an improved kind. Farmers in need of such an article would do well to call and examine them.
Cook Stoves, Tin and Stoner Ware.
Our Stock of Stoves, Tin, and Stone Ware, is full and complete. Anything not to be found in any article in our line will do well to give us a call, as we are determined to sell goods as low as they can be had in the City.
N. COOPER & POWER.
Sign of the Golden Eagle, Second Street, near the Court House.
Maysville, Ky., July 8, 1857.

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO'S Patent PLATFORM, STOCK AND COUNTER SCALES

Can be purchased at Manufacturers prices from
R. H. NEWELL & CO., Agents.
Maysville, August 19, 1857.

STOVES! STOVES!!

I have a good assortment of
COOKING STOVES, PARLOR GRATES,
TIN WARE, &c.,
On hand at my MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT, Second Street, near the river, which I offer for sale for Cash or approved Paper or cheap for Cash, or Country Produce purchased in this City.
JOHN C. REED.

JOB WORK.

TIN ROOFING put up on houses and all other kinds of Job Work done in my line of business, in workmanlike manner.
J. C. R.
Maysville, Mar. 3, 1857.

RECORDS OF THE REVOLUTION,

CONTAINING the most interesting military, political, and financial information, including the substance of Washington's Wills, Showing the names, rank, date of commission, time of enlistment, and service of the officers and privates of each Regiment, and a list of all the officers that served to the end of the War, and accompanied the Rights of Soldiers, commutation and land, Revolutionary Pension Laws of the United States as they now exist.
One hundred and fifty volumes, of 600 pages.
A supply of this important and interesting work just received per the Publisher, by
G. W. BLATTERMAN.
Feb. 5, '58. Second Street.

DUPUY'S EXCHANGE,

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

DUPUY & BOUGHNER, Proprietors.

WE would respectfully announce to our friends and the public in general, that we have fitted up the above, at the above named place, where we intend to keep on hand the very choicest Liquors, &c., that can be found in the Western Market. We will pay particular attention to the quality of *Bourbon Whiskey* that we set before our customers, and we can say to our friends and others who prefer that excellent beverage that they will find such *Old Bourbon* at our establishment as can be found no other in the City.
Jan. 27th '55—tf. WM. L. DUPUY,
Formerly of Guilford House, Ky.
PETER BOUGHNER.

NEW BOOKS.

The Knowledge of God objectively considered, by Dr. Breckenridge;
Lectures on Church Churches in Africa;
Life of Aaron Burr, by Parton;
Life of Alexander Hamilton;
The Elements of Faith;
Agnes and the little Sister;
Charlotte Chesterton, or for the people;
Romance of Western History, by Judge Hall;
The War Trail, by Capt. Reid;
Ned Musgrave, by Edward Taylor;
Scott, Moore, Cooper, &c., &c., in various styles of binding.
Records of the Revolution,
The above with many interesting Works, just received and for sale by
Feb. 17, 1858. G. W. BLATTERMAN.

BLANK BOOKS.

I have a superior assortment of
Journals,
LEDGERS,
DAY BOOKS,
CASH BOOKS,
INVOICE BOOKS,
RECEIPT BOOKS, &c., &c.,
Which are offered upon the most REASONABLE TERMS. Merchants desiring to open new setting of Books can purchase from Books here, lower than in Cincinnati.
Jan. 6, 1858. G. W. BLATTERMAN.

THE CITY OF THE GREAT KING,

OR THE City of the Great King, or Jerusalem, by Rev. J. T. Bardsley, M. D., Missionary to Jerusalem.
Just received and for sale at the Publication price by G. W. BLATTERMAN.
March 3, 1858.

10 Hhds. of Prime N. O. Sugar;
25 Bbls of strictly prime Molasses;
Bacon, Hams and Sausages;
Lard, Cheese and Sardines;
Just received and for sale by
Dec. 2, 1857. R. H. NEWELL & CO.

SADDLES.

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand, at his establishment on Second street, a good assortment of Gentlemen's Saddles, which are made up of the best materials and in the finest style. Those desiring a rating usually fine article, at a moderate price, will find it to their interest to call.
T. K. RICKETTS.
Sept. 25.

TRUNKS, HARD TRUNKS AND CARPET BAGS.

A fine assortment of well made Trunks and Trunks, Carpet Bags, for sale and hand for sale, at the Saddlery and Harness establishment of the undersigned on Second street.
T. K. RICKETTS.
Sept. 26th.

WE Manufacture and keep on hand a regular supply of Sweet Mahaw Wine, Rectified Whisky, and all other Domestic Manufactured Liquors, to which we invite the attention of the trade, being prepared to supply Cincinnati bills.
R. H. NEWELL & CO.
Maysville, August 12, 1857.

LEE HOUSE,

Corner of Front and Sutton streets,
MAYSVILLE, KY.
JACOB G. BISHOP, Proprietor.

JACOB G. BISHOP, late of Flemingsburg, Ky., has the pleasure of announcing to the public that he has purchased this well known and popular Hotel, and has re-opened it for the accommodation of guests. The house has been entirely refitted and refurnished in an elegant style throughout. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and in every respect comfortable and pleasant, and the table cannot will be such as to make the guests feel at home, as they will find it to be.
The entire time and attention of the Proprietor will be devoted exclusively to the comfort of his guests, and he hopes that the services of an efficient corps of well trained and attentive servants, together with his long experience, will enable him to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.
April 3, 1857-tf JACOB G. BISHOP.

KEROSENE OILS,

(DISTILLED FROM COAL NOT TAR-PITCH.)
SECURED BY LETTERS PATENT.

THE DIFFERENT GRADES OF THESE CELEBRATED OILS, suitable for Burning in all kinds, Burners and Fan Lamps, are for sale by the undersigned, also of the Wilcoxsile Oil Works and Proprietors of the Patent New York and of the anti-fluid Legal Agent of the Company in this place.
J. AUSTENS,
GENERAL AGENTS, KEROSENE OIL CO.,
No. 50 Beaver Street, N. Y.
Local Agents are grafted on application as the Oil is found to be well suited for the operation of lamps or machinery for which the oil is wanted.
June 17, 1857-1y-a-w.

COMMONWEALTH INSURANCE COMP'Y
Of Harrisburg, Pa.

CHARTERED CAPITAL $300,000
PAID UP CAPITAL $30,000

THIS Company having complied with the laws of Kentucky by filing a statement of its condition, and having deposited the Bonds of Ohio with the Auditor, and Treasurer of State, is now prepared to take risks against fire and damage by Fire. Also, Marine Risks on Boats and Cargoes. Upon safe classes of property insured. Rates the same as other first class companies.
REFERENCE GIVEN. JOHN L. SCOTT,
Maysville, Ky., July 15, 1857-1y Agent.

COAL OIL.

WE have on hand a supply of Paraffine Oil, manufactured from Cannel Coal, by the Union Coal and Oil Company, both for Burning and Machinery purposes. The Burning Oil is used in our Store, and having tested it fully, can safely recommend it as the very best article of light that has yet been offered to the public. For Machinery purposes the Lubricating Oil is said by those who have used it, to be equal to the best Sperm Oil.
We ask a trial of these oils, being satisfied the a fair trial will convince any one that they are equal if not superior to any other. For sale wholesale and retail. SEATON SHARPE & CO.
Maysville, Nov. 4, '57.

PARAFFINE CANNEL COAL OILS!

THE UNION COAL AND OIL COMPANY of Maysville! are now prepared to furnish these oils in large quantities.
The LUBRICATING OIL has been subjected to an severe test, in operating on both heavy and light machinery, and has given entire satisfaction. This Oil is put up in Patent Paraffine Oil, has the same weight and will bear the same temperature as the best Sperm Oil, having the same qualities as Sperm Oil, as to burning in Lamps and Watch-stands, and is believed to be equal to the best Sperm Oil as a Lubricant.
The BURNING or ILLUMINATING OIL, according to the Chemical tests which have been applied to it, gives the *cheapest, safest* and *brightest* light which has been discovered, for the purpose, and does not congeal at the lowest temperature in this climate, but retains its fluidity in Lamps equally designed for it.
A variety of LAMPS, some of beautiful style, are looked at their Office, on Market, Ky., for exhibition and sale, where the Oils may be purchased wholesale.
The Drug Stores of this City keep a constant supply of both kinds of Oil for sale at retail as well as wholesale.
Our prices are placed low the market value of the commodities, low enough, in order to induce a full trial of the qualities of our Oils.
Price of Lubricating Oils $1.00 per gallon by the single barrel.
Price of Burning Oil, 55 Cents per gallon by the single barrel.
We *warrant* all Oils that may be sold or our manufacture to be such as they are labels represent, and will pay particular attention to the quality of *Bourbon Whiskey* that we set before our customers, and we can say to our friends and others who prefer that excellent beverage that they will find such *Old Bourbon* at our establishment as can be found no other in the City.
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Charlotte Chesterton, or for the people;
Romance of Western History, by Judge Hall;
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Just received and for sale at the Publication price by G. W. BLATTERMAN.
March 3, 1858.

SUFFER NOT!

When a CURE is guaranteed

IN ALL STAGES OF

SECRET DISEASES,

SELF-ABUSE, NERVOUS DEBILITY, SLIGHT-THE, GLEETS, GRAVEL, STRICTURES, LOSS OF THE SEXUAL AND BLADDER, BRACE-ING, PAIN IN THE BACK, PROSTRATION, THE BONES AND JOINTS, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, ERUPTIONS ON THE BODY OR ELSEWHERE, ULCERS, SORE EYES, SORE EARS, SORE NOSE, ULCERATED SORE THROAT, ULCERATED ARMS, FROM A DISEASE, MAY OF THE BLOOD, ULCERS, &c.

Such as Nocturnal Trembling, Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, General Weakness, Dimness of Sight, Pain in the Head, Pimples on the Face, Lowness of Spirits, Wakefulness, Dyspepsia, Liver Disease, Eruptions upon the face, Pain in the Bones, Joints and all other Domestic Manifestations, to which we invite the attention of the public, being prepared to undertake the proper discharge from both sexes. It matters not from what cause the disease originated, however long standing or obstinate the case, recovery is certain, and in a shorter time than a permanent cure can be effected by any other treatment. Even after the disease has baffled the skill of eminent physicians, and pronounced incurable, we can do so. This we do from the pleasant without odor, causing no sickness, and free from both cure or balsam or injurious medicine. Our patients have recovered from the jaws of Death, many thousands, who, in the last stage of the disease, pronounced, and had been given up to die by their physicians, which warrants me in promising to the afflicted, that any case undertaken by me may be cured perfect and most speedy cure. Secret diseases are the greatest curses to the human race, the fruit of ignorance or misunderstanding. Scrofula and many other diseases, and should be a terror to the human family, are the consequence of secret diseases neglected, a majority of the cases falling into the hands of pretenders, who, when they find it will be out of the power of the human rule, the constitution, filling the sick or with money, which with the disease, leaves the patient worse than before.

But should the disease and the symptoms appear, the same death speedily follows, the victim, perhaps, unknowing of the danger, the children, whose born with feeble constitutions, of the current of life, and with the seeds of disease, Scrofula, Consumption, Fever, Tetter, Ulcers, Eruptions and other affections, to be perhaps, the victim of premature death, thus upon them a miserable existence of suffering, and consigning them to an early grave.

YOUNG MEN, who have contracted secret diseases, or have, in ignorance, or misunderstanding of human, the consequence of secret diseases, or the sickness, or the consequence of secret diseases, or the sickness, or the consequence of secret diseases, or the sickness, or