THE MAYSVILLE EXPRESS
IS PUBLISHED EVERY
FRIDAY MORNING
BY
PICKETT & MAXE,
One Dollar and Fifty Cents per Annum,
INVARIABLE IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE—In "Express Buildings," 2nd and 3rd Story, South side of Second Street, between Court and Market.

Rates and Rates of Advertising.
A square is Twelve lines of this size type—equal to about 160 words of manuscript.

	1 Square	2 Squares	3 Squares	4 Squares	1 Column	2 Columns
1 Insertion	$1.00	$1.75	$2.50	$3.00	$6.00	10.00
2 Insertions	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.00	8.00	12.00
3 Insertions	1.00	3.00	4.50	5.00	10.00	20.00
One Month	3.50	5.00	6.00	8.00	15.00	25.00
Two Months	4.00	6.00	8.00	10.00	20.00	30.00
Three Months	5.00	7.00	10.00	12.00	25.00	35.00
Six Months	7.00	10.00	12.00	16.00	35.00	50.00
One Year	10.00	15.00	20.00	25.00	50.00	80.00

Liberal contracts will be made for annual advertisements, changeable at pleasure; but where no contract is made, the above rates will be strictly adhered to.
Professional or business Cards, not exceeding Ten lines in length, will be inserted one year for the first year, at Ten Dollars a year.
Fifty per cent. will be added to the above rates for all advertisements inserted as Special Notices.

S. M. STATON, G. W. SULSER.
STATON & SULSER,
Attorneys at Law,
MAYSVILLE, KY.
S. M. Staton & G. W. Sulser will transacta practice law in partnership in the various Court of Mason and the adjoining counties, and in the Federal Court of Kentucky.
Special attention will be given to collections.
Mayslick, 1859.

R. Snyder, John M. Duke, Jr., & F. B. Trussell,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Maysville, Kentucky,
WILL hereafter practice law in partnership in the Mason Circuit Court, adjoining Circuits and in the Court of Appeals.
Prompt attention will be paid to the collection of Debts in any of the Counties in Northern Kentucky [may 19, 1855.

J. B. LINDSEY,
Resident Dentist,
OFFICE OPPOSITE THE LEE HOUSE,
SUTTON STREET
march 10, 1856. Maysville, Ky.

JOHN L. SCOTT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILL hereafter practice law in the various Courts of Mason and the adjoining counties, and in the Court of Appeals.
Special attention will be given to collections, and the investigation of Land Claims.
Maysville, January 27th, 1858.

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

F. H. BIERHOWER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MAYSVILLE KY.
WILL give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care, and will practice Law in the Courts of Mason and the adjoining counties.
Office on Court Street, opposite the Eagle buildings. Nov. 8, 1857—y

JOHN N. JEFFERSON
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Court street, Maysville, Ky.
WILL give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care and will practice Law in the Courts of Mason and the adjoining counties.
(Sept. 21, '57 1y

JOSEPH M. ALEXANDER,
Attorney at Law,
DEMOSSVILLE, KY.,
WILL give immediate attention to all business which may be intrusted to his care, with direct or indirect in the Courts of Fleming and adjoining counties.
Oct. 26, 1857.—1y.

GEO. E. ROE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
WILL practice his profession in the counties of Mason, Bracken, Gartar and Lawrence, and in the Court of Appeals
Prompt attention will be given to the collection of claims of all descriptions. Office on Main Street opposite the Court house.
Germantown, Ky., June 13, 1855.

J. C. ADAMS,
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,
GREENSBURG, KY.,
WILL continue to Practice in the Circuit Courts of Kentucky, and will attend promptly to all business that may be intrusted to his care; special and prompt attention will be given to collections.
☞ Election to the office of Presiding Judge of the County Court will take place at the quarterly Court, does not interfere with his practice in the Circuit Courts.
Sept. 1, 1853-tf.

JAMES MCCUTCHEON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MAYSVILLE, KY.
WILL practice Law in the Courts of Mason and adjacent Counties, and in the Court of Appeals. Prompt attention to all business of a kindred nature. ☞ Office on Court street, opposite the Eagle buildings. [june 18, 1855.

J. F. JOHNSON & CO.,
Grocers, and Commission & Produce
MERCHANTS,
No. 6, Front Street,
ap.22,'59—3m RIPLEY, BROWN CO., O.
JOHN T. ZEE. W. B. SAYADE.

ZEE & SAYADE,
Attorneys at Law,
MAYSVILLE, KY.,
Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to their care in Mason and the adjoining counties. Office on Court street.
[april 1, 1859-6m.

W. P. COWELL, EMERY WHITAKER.
LAW PARTNERSHIP.
THE undersigned have formed a Partnership for the practice of the Law, in the Mason Circuit Court, and the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Any commission in Mason will be promptly attended to, and they hope to give satisfaction to all who favor them with their patronage.
EMERY WHITAKER being Presiding Judge of the Mason County Court, will attend all the Quarterly Court, Wm. P. Cowell will not practice his profession, or undertake any business before either of said Courts.
W. P. COWELL,
EMERY WHITAKER.
Maysville, March 11, '59—ly.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
GO TO R. F. ADAIR'S,
If you want nice present for friend.
He has just received a magnificent assortment of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, WATCH CHAINS, JEWELRY, SILVER AND FANCY GOODS.
My stock is the largest and newest TASTY ever brought to the City, and will be sold considerably low. My Goods comprise the most fashionable and desirable articles in the market. Manufacturers, combining me to save the Charges of Jobbers, I can sell Goods cheaper than they can be had West of New York City.
All Goods warranted.
All kinds of Watches and Clocks REPAIRED by the very best Workmen in the United States, and warranted.
JEWELRY Repaired and Cleaned in the very best manner. Finish Rings made to order.
☞ Call and examine my Stock of Goods, by my and please.
ROBT. F. ADAIR'S.
Jewelry Emporium, opposite John Brooks.
December 22, 1858.

COTTON ROPE.
50 Bales for Bed Cords and Plow Lines.
Maysville, Feb 9, 1859. S. B. POYNTZ.

MAYSVILLE EXPRESS.

"The Preservation of the Rights of the Several States, and the Integrity of the Union."

VOL. 7. MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1859. NO. 14.

FOR THE FINEST
Shirts and Collars
CALL AT
Dessar & Brothers.
april 15th, 1859—1mo.
A LARGE AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
BOYS & YOUTHS
Clothing for Spring
CAN BE FOUND AT
Dessar & Brothers'.
april 15, 1859-1mo.

STATE MUTUAL
FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE COMP'NY
OF PENASYLVANIA.
OFFICE, No. 92 Market street, Harrisburg, Pa.
CAPIT L $200,000 DOLLARS.
INSURE ALL THE SAFER CLASSES OF PROPERTY AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
A Loss, against verbal or written Notice.
JOHN P. RUTHERFORD, President.
S. WARD, Secretary.
☞ The undersigned, as Agent at Maysville is prepared at all times to take this responsible Company. CURTIS S. PEMBERTON,
Office firm of Pearce & Pemberton.
Feb. 4, 1859—1y. Market st., West st.

STATE FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Capital $850,000.
Great Western Fire and Marine Insurance and Trust Company
of Philadelphia, Pa.
Capital $400,000.
Quaker City Insurance Company, of
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.
Capital $277,666.
All complied with the law of Kentucky.
Will insure the Safer Class of Property at the lowest rates.
OFFICE Pearce & Pemberton's China Store.
Maysville, September 27, 1858-1y.

COMMONWEALTH INSURANCE COMP'Y
Of Harrisburg, Pa.
FIRE AND MARINE!
CHARTERED CAPITAL $300,000
Assets on hand, Jan. 1, 1857, 160,000
THIS Company having complied with the laws of Kentucky by filing a statement of its condition with the Auditor, and also with the Clerk of the Mason County Court, is now prepared to take risks against loss or damage by Fire. Also, against the perils of Navigation. None but the safer classes of property insured. Rates the same as other first class companies.
STEPHENSON GIVEN, JOHN M. L. SCOTT,
Maysville, Ky., July 15, 1858—1y Agent.

THE MEXICAN
MUSTANG LINIMENT.
The popularity of the MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT, is spreading with the reputation of the globe. Other articles claim to alleviate pain and distress—this cures. Family Physicians, Horse-men, Hospitals, Factories, Steamboats, Farmers, Livery-men, &c., have practically demonstrated its value, through the world. No article ever before received such unbiased praise and support from Medical and Scientific men.
HIGH WATER MARK
of years standing, has been totally cured. Piles, Corns, Tumors, Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Stiff Joints, Felons, Swellings, Burns, Bites, Boils, Chapes, Neuralgia, Salt Rheum, and all aches and pains yeman and beast, are relieved speedily.
HORSES, CATTLE, &c.,
such as Sling Shots, Scratches, Spavins, Poll-Evil, Sweeney, Hoof-ail, etc., are subdued and cured by the
MUSTANG LINIMENT.
A VALUABLE HORSE SAVED!
Mr. S. LITCH, Hyde Park, Vt., writes—"The of the horse was considered worthless, "his case was Sweeny, I put into the trial of Mustang Liniment, I have sold him for $150 cash. Your Liniment, have done long wonders up here.
420 BROAD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Pa.
Extract.) In lifting the kettle from the fire it became unmanageable, filled over, and scalded my hands very severely, almost to a crisp. It was awful night. The Mustang Liniment prevented to extract the pain. It healed rapidly, without soreness, and left no scars or stiffness.
Your truly, "CHARLES FOSTER."
Such language as this is but the constant and natural echo wherever this article is used.
This Liniment is indispensible to planters and owners of horses and mules. Mr. Jesse Daniel, Montgomery, Ala., sold a slave for $800, who has raised from other causes, a lame horse. Every family should have it. Be very particular and require for the Mustang Liniment and take no other.
Sold by all dealers throughout North and South America, Europe, and all the Islands of the Ocean, for 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1.00 per bottle.
BARNES & PARK, New York.
☞ Also Lyon's Celebrated Insect Powder.
March 2, 1859—6m.

LAGONDA AGRICULTURAL WORKS.
The New York Combined Reaper and Mower.
I have just received a Specimen REAPER AND MOWER from the above works, which Farmers are requested to call and examine. It is a very beautiful Machine, being complete in all its parts, for lightness of construction, and strength, it is not equal; only requiring two Horses to draw it.
This Machine took the first Premium, last year at the Kentucky State Fair, held at Louisville; also, at Maysville and Germantown Fairs; and the first Premium at the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Fair, last year; besides a number of Premiums from County Fairs throughout the Union. For sale by
april 29, '59 JNO. H. RICHESON, Agent.

LOCUST posts of a superior quality. Call & quick before they are all gone.
M. RYAN,
W. B. COOPER.
april 15, '59. Charles Phister, Agent.

C. G. CADY. WILLIAM FORMAN.
C. G. CADY & CO.,
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THE Undersigned have formed a partnership for the purpose of conducting a general Plaster, and Tobacco business, and have bought the Stock of William Hunt, and will continue the business in all its branches, at his old stand. They solicit a share of public patronage, and will endeavor, by fair dealing and attention to business, to merit a. C. G. CADY.
Mayslick, Ky., June 3rd, 1857. WILLIAM FORMAN.

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO'S Patent
PLATFORM, STOCK AND COUNTER
SCALES
Can be purchased at Manufacturers prices from
H. H. NEWELL, AGENT.
Maysville, august 19, 1857.

STOVES! STOVES!!
I have a good assortment of
COOKING STOVES, PARLOR GRATES,
TIN WARE, &c., &c.
On hand at my MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT, on MARKET STREET, near the river which I offer for sale for Cash or produce. Barter as cheap as the same quality can be purchased in the City. JOHN C. REED.

JOB WORK.
TIN ROOFING put on house, and all other kinds of Job Work done in my line of business in workmanlike manner. J. C. REED.
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Maysville, Jan. 1, 1859.

IN THE W
Wholesale Liquor
AND
Fancy Grocery Store.
ISAAC NELSON,
(Formerly of NEWELL & NELSON,
and late of R. H. NEWELL & Co.)
IMPORTER OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, AND ALL OTHER FOREIGN LIQUORS;
AND DEALER IN
Foreign Fruits, Oysters, Sardines, Nuts, Preserves, and all such Fancy Groceries;
ALSO, TOBACCO, SEGARS, &c.,
Old Bourbon & Monongahela Whiskies,
AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS IN GENERAL,
No. 16, Market street, Wesside,
The former stand of Pickett, Matthews & Co.
January 8th, 1859.

ALE! ALE!! ALE!!!
ISAAC NELSON, Sole Agent
for MAYSVILLE, has just received a large supply of SMITH'S Celebrated Pittsburgh and Wesside Ale, in Barrels and Half Barrels, viz: Pale, Kennett and Champagne, brewed for Summer use.
Also, BOTTLED ALE, in case of 1 dozen each, for Family use. Call at
No. 16, MARKET STREET,
may13. the old stand of Pickett, Matthews & Co.

CHEESE! CHEESE!!
CONSIGNMENTS of No. 1 Western Reserve and Kentucky Blue Grass Cheese, constantly on hand through the season and sold at Cincinnati prices for Cash by
ISAAC NELSON,
May 13th, 1859. No. 16, Market Street.

300 Bbls of Bourbon Whisky, 1 to 7 years old, in store and for sale by ISAAC NELSON.
jan. 5, 1859.

A Complete assortment of Old Wines, Madeira, Port, Sherry, Dry Malaga, Sweet Malaga, Lisbon, Claret, Brandies & Champagne, in store and for sale by ISAAC NELSON.

Manufacture and keep constantly on hand, Pure Spirits, Rectified Whisky, Brandy, Sweet Wine, Mission Wine, Ginger Wine and Blackberry Wine; Lemon Syrup; assorted Cordials and Bitters; Gin; Rum, and a variety of of American Liquors which I warrant inferior to no Liquors of Domestic Manufacture in the States. Also, Vinegar and Liquor Colouring of a superior quality to which I invite the attention of Merchants and of Jobbers.
Maysville, jan. 5, 1859. ISAAC NELSON.

6 4 Pipes of fine Holland Gin;
10 1-2 casks, assorted brands, Gin;
in store and for sale by ISAAC NELSON.

JAMAICA 4th Proof and St. Croix 3rd Proof Rum. In store and for sale by
jan. 5, 1859. ISAAC NELSON.

2 Puncheons of (Cork) Old Irish Whisky, Murphy's Brand; and 1 Cask of Scotch Malt Whisky. In store and for sale by
jan. 5, 1859. ISAAC NELSON.

140 Barls J. L. Barr's Pa. Monongahela Whisky;
200 " " " Pure Rye Whisky; in store and for sale by [jan. 5, 1859. ISAAC NELSON.

28 Barrels Pure Apple Brandy;
10 Barrels Peach do;
14 Cherry do;
in store and for sale by ISAAC NELSON.

RIFLE & BLASTING POWDER!
HAVING secured an Agency for the sale of Five Hundred Kegs of Rifle and Blasting Powder, manufactured for myself, some of which is now stored in my Magazine outside of the City, I am prepared to supply Gunners and Dealers on very favorable terms, with
25 lb. Kegs Rifle Powder;
12½ lbs. Kegs Rifle Powder;
" " do;
5 " " Blasting Powder;
1 " Canisters best Sporting, in cases;
½ " do do do
And No. 1 Safety Fuse.
jan. 5, 1859. ISAAC NELSON.

SUNDRIES.
THE following Sundries comprise a portion of my Stock in the variety and general FANCY GROCERY LINE, which I am prepared to sell such as Cincinnati or Louisville jobbers, as I obtain my supplies directly from eastern importers and manufacturers:
Assorted brands of Ca. Tobacco, part very fine;
Havana and German Segars; Also, Slade's Havana Segars;
Green and Black Teas, assorted qualities;
Raisins, in Boxes, Halves and Quarters;
Tarragona, Marseilles and Sicily Almonds;
Lemons and Oranges;
Walnuts and Filberts;
Pizens, Filberts and Peanuts;
Fire Crackers and Torpedoes;
Dates, Citrons, Currents and Figs;
Peaches and Prunes in Jars and Boxes;
Sardines, in Half and Quarter Boxes;
Spice and Cove Oysters;
Cheese, in Boxes and Barrels, viz:
Boston, Butter, Water, Soda and Spices;
Blue Grass Dairy Cheese;
Western Reserve do;
English Dairy do;
Pine Apple do;
Assorted Fancy Candy;
Scotch Ale and London Porter, in cases;
And in fact every thing usually to supply Bars, Hotels, Steamboats, and the Trade in General.
ISAAC NELSON.
No. 16, Market Street.
Maysville, Ky., January 5th, 1859.

TO MERCHANTS.
WE call your attention to our Stock of Hardware, which is now complete, purchased direct of the Manufacturers, so as to enable us to compete with any western house. We will sell as low as can be bought east, adding only carriage.
Bee Saw. CURRENS & OWENS.
march 25th, 1859.

TO SADDLERS.
WE are now ready to fill any order in this line, and would call your attention to our Stock of Saddlery, which is now complete, purchased direct of the Manufacturers, so as to enable us to compete with any western house. We will sell as low as can be bought east, adding only carriage.
Bee Saw. CURRENS & OWENS.
march 25th, 1859.

TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.
OUR Stock of Tools is complete, with a general assortment of Building Hardware, which we will sell low.
Bee Saw. CURRENS & OWENS.
march 25th, 1859.

AXES! AXES!
LIPPINCOTTS,
Currens & Owens' I. X. L;
Hunts;
Simmons'. Just received
Bee Saw. mar 25 CURRENS & OWENS.

GUNS! GUNS!
Large and elegant assortment of Double Shot Guns, Damascus, Wire Twist, and Laminated Steel Barrels;
Also, Rifles of best manufacture, various sizes; Warranted;
Also, a complete stock of Powder Flasks, Shot Belts, Gun Wads, &c. Just received
Bee Saw. mar 25 CURRENS & OWENS.

PLATED GOODS.
WE also have on hand the BEST article of Plated Goods, viz:
Desert and Table Forks;
Tea and Table Spoons.
H. H. NEWELL, Agent.
Bee Saw. may 25 CURRENS & OWENS.

PUMP CHAIN & FIXTURES.
PUMP CHAIN;
PUMP TUBING;
REELS AND FIXTURES.
Bee Saw. may 25. CURRENS & OWENS.

TO COOPERS.
ROCHESTER TOOLS.
COOPERS can be supplied with the
PAT. RIVE ROCHESTER TOOLS. Just received
Hoop Shaves; Crozes and Front;
Slave do; Crozes and Back;
Backing do; Drivers Stubbed;
Reducing do; Bros Bits;
Hoop do; Dowling Bits, extra;
Chamfering do; Jointers and Gauges;
Jo-Shave do; Level Plane;
Chamfering Knives; Chamfer-Shave & Head;
Jointers and Gauges. CURRENS & OWENS.
Also Middle Tree Hoops. C. & O.

The New Catechism, now Generally in use in Northern Churches.

BORN IN SIN AND SHAPED IN THE "PEASANT BARN."

Stand up and let me catechise;—
(Not on the "Shorter" plan;
That's too "cold fogy" for the size,)—
Q.—What's the chief end of man?

A.—It is to think, or s'em pretend
The people are to sell!
And blame the MASSE of all ills
For putting on the hotel.

Q.—Was man created good at first?
A.—Not quite, but he fell from ground
Except the long-headed race.

Q.—Well, What is chief my gentle friend;
You've puzzled me so still
A.—Sin is th "agreement made with Death
And covenant with Hell."

And all who love the Union dear;
The Constitution too
Are sinners of the fearliest sort
Wan salt on never sold.

Q.—What do the Holy Scriptures teach
And what's effectual calling?
A.—They teach no nigger-hood to preach—
He's signed in error.

Q.—Sanctification,—what is that?
What, when and how begins?
A.—It's niggerism, Sir, throughout,
And lies at best of sin.

Q.—What is the sum of the sentiments,
By which we must abide?
A.—To hate thy brother at the South,
And "let the Union slide."

Q.—And what is faith? my smiling friend.
A.—Well, you don't pose me yet:
Faith is the evidence I have
Niggers to be.

It is a firm and fixed belief
That negroes will prevail
And something good turn up for me,
And let it bad or fail.

Q.—What instrument do angels play?
What song sing they above?
(Old fogies need a golden harp;
Their song Redeeming Love.)

A.—Me glad you ax dat question, sar,—
A banjo of one string,
And nigger! nigger! is the tune
Eternally they sing.

GILT, Mass., April 14.

From the Boston Post.

Wisdom and Folly.

Wisdom and Folly chanced to meet,
Thinks not so very strange:
They'r e always jostling in the street,
And often meet "on change."

'Twas on a doleful, drizzly day,
Folly a trifle mellow,
As Northwester, by the way,
And "F" had the umbrella.

So Folly passed the first salute,
And tottered him a quarter,
Saying, "Share now my parasolette,
Old boy, this is a peiter.

Come, come, just throw aside your cares,
You're not very jolly;
Lean on my arm: forgot your airs,
For once be jolly Hilly."

On Wisdom moved, in stately pride,
Absorbed in serious thinking,
Till the companion at his side
Sold—sing-song and winking—

"Hilen to me a little while,
Don't mind the weather's ile-wise,
Dun, if you please, that cynic smile,
But look more merrilise."

Then Wisdom looked in Folly's face,
And faintly laughed outright,
Saying, "I'll listen to your Grace!
You're always wise when you're tight.

But don't drink, Folly, for my sake;
Have method in your plan;
I know all the philosophies,"
Then Folly began.

"That mind is not the happiest
Which labors most with thought;
The jobs is not every day
With those that think most.

The moth attacks the costliest garb
As often as the plain,
And 'carking care' most oft corrodes
The most elevated brain.

You've heard that 'ignorance is bliss'
And wisdom but a boast,
Now my philosophy is this:
Wise fools, 'tis my creed most.

You wise, and ever sceptical,
Your element is doubt
And strength intellectual
Science were dead without;

But when you've closed your pilgrimage,
And gathered all your lore,
The very last unsoothing age"—
"Enough," said Wisdom in a rage,
"Cease, fool! I'll hear no more."

To the Upper Dog in the Fight.

BY JOHN SMITH.

The world likes DOGDOM, and the mighty, great world
The present kicks, and caresses the King;
I don't care a dime what other men say,
This is the song to sing.

The world gives applause to the man who succeeds,
And awards him honor and place;
So let us fill to the brim and shout with strong heads,
To the rider that wins in the race.

The world hates the fool, the unyielding fool;
Who sees not but falls in his flight!
And talk as we please, it will still be true
To the Upper-most dog in the fight.

What fight hat a dog, the great world says,
To allow himself finder at all;
Let him be quiet and drowsy, and let the world
To permit himself meanly to fall.

It might appeals the great world, the mighty world
Let the dog be quiet and drowsy;
And keep everything well balanced and right,
Were there no upper dog and no under dog,
Could both equal in the fight.

But for me, I will shout with the strength of my lungs
For exciting fools will I step,
For the dog of success, that glorious dog,
Who looks sharp, to keep upon top.

The Under Dog in the Fight.

BY DAVID BAKER.

I know that the world, that the great, big world,
From the peasant up to the King,
Has a different tale from the tale I tell,
And a different song to sing.

But for me—ah! I care not a single tig
If I drop a friend or a relative or rigger,
I shall always go for the weaker dog,
The under dog in the fight.

I know that the world, that the great, big world,
Will wager a moderate stop
To see which dog may be in the fight,
But will always back the dog on top.

But for me, I shall never pause to ask
Which dog may be in the fight,
For my heart will leap, which it beats at all,
For the under dog in the fight.

Perhaps what I say will be misunderstood,
Or I were better I had said it long;
But, with heart not full of glass filled stock to the brim,
Here's back to the bottom dog.

When Gaffer Jim, the moral man,
Thinks of his early days to him;
I really think that I see a dog in fit
The lazy, lurky underhand,
Yet a very cunning Christian dog,
She "rather sight wrong than do a fit."

Proceedings of the District Convention at Owingsville.

Pursuant to notice the democracy of the different counties composing the ninth congressional district, by their delegates, assembled in the Court House at Owingsville, on Saturday, the 28th day of May, 1859, when, on motion of Hon. Charles Glover, Hon. Emery Whitaker, of Mason, was called to the chair, and Samuel Pike, of Montgomery, Robert McKee, of Mason, and N. P. Reid, of Bath, were appointed secretaries.

The object of the meeting having been stated from the chair, the following delegates were reported from the different counties, to wit:

FROM THE COUNTY OF BATH.—Hon. John C. Mason, G. J. Boyd, Willis Collins, John Gudgell, J. M. Nesbitt, R. H. Conner, R. M. Conner, John Clark, J. McDonald, Daniel Doggett, W. C. Allen, J. F. Ficklin, John W. Richards, W. P. Conner, W. Daugherty, Sen., Gudgell, M. McCormick, Lewis Fraim, James Thomas, F. Goodpasture, W. Hall, M. Henaker, James Case, John Hensley, Will Daley, Jas. Daugherty, C. F. Gudgell, G. Reid, R. Moon, J. M. Coleman, John Hughes, T. B. Hamilton, N. P. Reed, W. S. Adams, Joseph Gudgell, Samuel Young, John Craig, D. C. Gudgell, J. Dawson, Allen Brumagin, Jas. Burbridge, H. Rutherford, R. Wiley, Allen Gudgell, Dr. Baxter, George Parks, Henry Hix, R. Moore, W. Collins, J. S. Hart, W. Mallory, Lewis Framan, H. H. Flood, R. A. Caldwell, B. D. Nixon, Jas Phelps, Thomas Hendricks, W. Ewing, Johns Ewing, F. Clark, Thomas Greenwalt, J. Ewing, Jas. Ewing, Jas. Young, James Daniel, James A. Conner, Elijah Boyd, Alexander Donaldson, A. Wilcox, Andrew Bailey, John Ficklin, T. T. Jones, Will Bowen, Thos Spencer, Charles Clayton, W. Rogers, John Cartmell, George Oakley, John Teel, Charles Glover, Lewis Sodiger, Jesse Ashton, James McCarty, Charles Howe, Ben Botts, T. Hendricks, Jas Hendricks, John Bailey, W. Bailey, James Ward, John Shore, N. Noland, Allen Hamilton, Sanford Young, A. Kindall, George Jackson, and Joel Doggett.

FROM THE COUNTY OF CARTER—R. P. Whitt, C. N. Lewis, S. B. Elliott, Jerry Richards.

FROM THE COUNTY OF CLARK—D. J. Pendleton, C. S. French.

FROM THE COUNTY OF FLEMING—Lewis Pinsch, H. B. Hopkins, Sam'l Hyner, John Foudry, Benj Plummer, J. W. Mullay, Thomas J. Ashison, Dr. A. J. Johnson, Richard Hedderson, Joshua B. Pepper, George W. Pepper, Isaac Pepper, Lander Plummer, M. Cassity, William M. Hart, Jos. Jeff Preston, W. H. Davis, and Holman Hedrick.

FROM THE COUNTY OF GREENUP—Hon. H. M. Rust.

FROM THE COUNTY OF LEWIS—B. H. Hart, M. M. Teager, Harlan Teager.

FROM THE COUNTY OF LAWRENCE—Hon. James M. Rice, and M. B. Goble.

FROM THE COUNTY OF MASON—Hon. John D. Taylor, John T. Wilson, John Wilson, A. K. Marshall, E. Marshall, John Dobyns, Col. W. S. Bland, James Davis, Robert McKee, and William T. Casto.

FROM THE COUNTY OF MORGAN—W. H. Burns, J. W. Kendall, G. M. Hampton, M. B. Cox, J. M. Davidson, J. N. Perry, W. S. Pearce, J. E. Cooper, T. D. Perry, William Wynkoop, W. C. Cox, W. H. Mallory, Marcus Law, J. P. Nickell, David Roe, J. T. Williams, Jeremiah Power, and J. S. Pitman.

FROM THE COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY—Willis Roberts, W. D. M. Bridges, Jas. Borrows, Levi Yocum, Preston Walker, John Highland, William Patton, H. Wills, William Messick, Jr., to permit any such power to be exercised by any subordinate authority.

7th. That we have no respect for the fanatics of the north who insist upon the Wilmot proviso, and trample upon the rights of slave law, nor for their squatter sovereignty co-fanatics, who assert the power of a territorial legislature to accomplish the same end by indirect means; believing as we do, that the territorial governments, whose offspring and subordinate agents are the territorial legislatures act by the authority of the federal government, and not by grant from the federal treasury, have no power over life, liberty or property, except the power coupled with the duty of guarding and protecting the same.

8th. That we instruct the nominee of this convention to urge the passage of a bill by congress granting pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812 and the Indian wars of that period, similar to that given to the soldiers of the war of the revolution.

9th. That we pledge the unfaltering and cordial support of the democracy of this district to the nominee of this convention.

10th. That the secretaries be instructed to have the proceedings of this convention published in the democratic newspapers of the district.

The above preamble and resolutions having been unanimously adopted, nominations were then declared in order, whereupon J. M. Nesbitt, of Bath, nominated Hon. J. W. Moore; Hon. H. M. Rust, of Greenup, nominated Col. W. S. Bland, who immediately arose in convention and in a few most eloquent remarks, declined in favor of Judge Moore, after which Hon. J. D. Taylor, of Mason, nominated William T. Casto, Esq.

Nominations having been closed, the committee proceeded to vote in alphabetical order, with the following result:

			Votes.
For Hon. S. W. Moore,	Bath county		11
" "	"	Carter	4
" "	"	Clark	3
" "	"	Fleming	6
" "	"	Greenup	7
" "	"	Lewis	7
" "	"	Lawrence	7
" "	"	Mason	12
" "	"	Montgomery	12
" "	"	Morgan	8
" "	"	Rowan	3
		Total	80

The committee on resolutions not being ready to report, Hon. John M. Elliott being present, yielded to a spontaneous call, came forward and addressed the convention in a most able and eloquent manner for some time, after which the committee on resolutions reported the following, through Hon. James M. Rice, their chairman:

RESOLUTIONS:

We, the democracy of the ninth congressional district of Kentucky, in convention assembled, placing our trust in the truth of our principles and the justice of our cause, and confiding in the intelligence, virtue, patriotism, and discriminating judgement of the people, do resolve and declare—

1st. That we firmly adhere to the principles enunciated by the National Convention of the democratic party at Cincinnati in June 1856; and we re-affirm and adopt the platform there proclaimed.

2d. That

THE EXPRESS.

ROBERT McKEE, Editor.

MAYSVILLE, JUNE 10, 1859.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
SERIAH MADDOX, of Mercer Co.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
LINN BOYD, of McCracken Co.

ATTORNEY GENERAL,
A. J. JAMES, of Franklin Co.

AUDITOR,
GRANT GREEN, of Henderson Co.

TREASURER,
JAS. H. GARRARD, of Franklin Co.

REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE,
THOS. J. FRAZIER, of Breathitt Co

PREST. BOARD OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
E. RICHARDSON, of Kenton Co.

PREST. BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT,
JAS. F. BATES, of Barren Co.

FOR CONGRESS,
Judge J. W. MOORE, of Montgomery Co.

FOR THE STATE LEGISLATURE,
W. T. CARTO.
J. H. LASHBROOKE.

The Political Text-Book.

This work, containing nearly 800 pages of closely printed reading matter, is invaluable to all who would obtain information on the leading party measures and topics of the time; and from it such may obtain almost all that it is necessary for a well informed politician to know.

We have received a few copies of this book, and will furnish them to such of our friends as wish them, at the publisher's price—$0.00, each.

SANTA ANNA IN MEXICO.—Late reports from Mexico state the probability of Santa Anna's immediate recall from exile, to be reinstated with all his former honors, if not with the same political power. Alas! poor Mexico! Your people find little difference between the tyranny of a dictator and the anarchy of an almost unnumbered host of petty political agitators and revolutionists.

ANNEXATION.—The people of Nebraska, south of Platte river, are holding meetings favorable to the incorporation of that part of the territory with Kansas.

AN ABUNDANT HARVEST.—The indications in relation to an abundant harvest are of the most gratifying kind. From nearly every section of the Union the intelligence is of the most cheering character. The weather, generally speaking, has been auspicious, and our farmers are likely to realize a rich crop.

"The democracy of the free states do not and never did believe that slavery exists in the territories under the constitution of the United States."—*Cincinnati Enq.*

Congress will *never* pass a code of laws protecting slavery in the territories.—*Cin. Enq.*

The Cincinnati Enquirer, which boasts of its large circulation in Kentucky, and attempts to advise Kentuckians as to how they should act and what they should think, misrepresents northern democrats with the same facility it does southern men of all parties. If northern democrats believed, as they do not, that slavery does not exist in the Territories under the constitution of the United States, they would be, as is the case with the editor of the Enquirer, no better patriots nor truer friends to the Union than the black republicans. If members of congress, in defiance of the decision of the supreme court, should refuse to discharge the duty imposed upon them by the constitution to give such protection to property of all kinds in the territories, property in slaves included, as may become necessary to secure the owner in his rights, they would brand themselves with perjury, and by their own act dissolve our glorious Union. There are very few men even from the north, in congress, who are bold enough and bad enough to dare such a crime. The Enquirer misrepresents northern democrats, and attempts to frighten timid southerners into a surrender of their constitutional rights, by exaggerating the fanaticism of even the timid men in its own section.

☞ Upon examination, we find, what we had not before noticed, that the Yeoman was so well pleased with the article from the Eagle, to which we referred in our last issue, and which was inadvertently "inserted" in the former paper without credit, that it re-printed it in its next number with the proper credit. It may be "rather a disreputable mode of attack" to allude to the article we did last week, albeit we had not noticed the correction; but when we are to be charged with such an offense as this, we will insist that he who is not guilty shall cast the first stone.

We did not know or care whether the Eagle's article was copied because of its allusions to the Express, or for some other reason, nor whether it was credited or not. The point we wished to make was, that the Yeoman's complaints against democratic newspapers, because they had been so unfortunate as to have their editorials copied by opposition organs, an act which said democratic papers could not prevent, would lie with equal force at least, against those other democratic papers, of which the Yeoman is one, which had copied articles from opposition papers for any other purpose than to expose their fallacies or refute their misrepresentations.

FIRE IN COVINGTON.—A fire occurred in Covington, on Thursday last, destroying entirely the bagging factory of Messrs. Roberts & Co. Loss $25,000; insurance small. One hundred and twenty men and women are thrown out of employment. The fire extended to the Covington Locomotive works, which were damaged to the amount of five thousand dollars. We understand Messrs. Roberts & Co. have been negotiating for the purchase of the large bagging factory in this city, which has not been in operation for some years. We hope they may succeed.

☞ A movement is on foot to locate the next United States Fair at Chicago. The necessary guarantees have been made, and the thousand dollars subscribed for fitting up the grounds, &c. An agent has gone to Washington to meet the board.

☞ John Young Brown has been nominated by the democracy of the 5th district for Congress. He is an able and eloquent speaker, and a true democrat. We hope he will accept the nomination.

"Horace Greely on Presidential Prospects."

We invite the special attention of our readers to the following report of a speech made by HORACE GREELY, at Osawatomie, Kansas territory, May 18th, which we find in the Cincinnati Gazette, of the 3rd. Like our opponents in Kentucky, he is in favor of a "*union opposition*." He wants no black republicanism and know nothingism united in the great struggle in 1860. He is willing to accept the proposition already made by the southern opposition, and is even *anxious* to do so. But the union is not to be a "jumble,"—it is not to be the forming of a new party encumbered by an abandonment of principles on the part of the black republicans. It is to be, in the language of John Minor Botts of Virginia, a "Holy Alliance," offensive and defensive, against the democracy, and for the spoils. "The right of the position" is to be conceded to the blacks, who will have three-fourths of the votes, and the power to control the organization. What, then, are the terms secured by the southern wing of this united opposition? According to Greely, they are to name the president, either BELL, or BOTTS, or BATES, or some such man, with a "distinct and open understanding" that the power that is given to them is to be wielded, "*not to extend and fortify slavery*, BUT TO LIMIT AND RESTRICT IT TO THE STATES WHEREIT IS STILL CHERISHED."

Greely says there has been a proposition made to his friends to unite with the southern wing of the opposition. He is willing and anxious to accept it. But he says, also, that his party friends will not surrender their "cardinal principle of every republican." His southern allies are to surrender none of their principles not in conflict with this "cardinal principle."

Are the opposition in Kentucky parties to this alliance? Did they make the proposition to which Greely refers? Is their present position in regard to protection to slave property in the territories only a cheat and a blind? Have they stolen the livery of Heaven to serve the devil in? Is it understood by the northern wing of the opposition that the southern branch of the alliance is to take the position they occupy only to enable them to divide and distract the south? Why is it, that Greely has not one word to say in condemnation of the cobras taken by Bell and Prentice in this state? Is there some understanding between them?

Look, gentle reader, at the past course of the leaders of the present opposition movement in Kentucky. Many of them were Wilmot provisoists in 1847 and 1848, or emancipationists or open foes in 1849. Such were Jackson and Adams now opposition candidates for congress. Some of them, like Prentice, have always been opposed to slavery. Very many of them have long believed and said, that slavery is "a heavy present calamity," and "a great social and political evil." These are on the record. With scarcely an exception they, in 1855, denounced the democracy for the repeal of the odious, unjust, oppressive, and unconstitutional Missouri restriction, declaring that the repeal of this measure was "reckless and unwise." Only one year previous to this time, they refused, in their national platform, to say whether congress could exclude slavery from the territories or not, but asserted that it ought not to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the territories at all. Last winter, they all acted with the black republicans on the great question of the time, involving the equality and the honor of the south. They applauded and approved the courses of their representatives whose votes are recorded side by side with those of Giddings and Matteson, and the like.

Who will trust them now? What Kentuckian, in the face of their antecedents and with Greely's speech in his hand, will doubt that the present ultraism of the opposition in this state is assumed but to deceive and betray?

Here is what Greely says:

Is not what of the union of the opposition? I am asked; shall we refuse to unite on equal terms with other opponents of the national democracy to drive that foul party from power? *Most certainly, we will unite as proposed; I am most willing and even anxious to do so.* But if there, is to be such a union, it must be an alliance, not a jumble—not a combining of existing parties to form an entirely new and distinct party. If there is to be union, the republicans will go into it as republicans—not asking parties to do what we have been, and promising for the future to be something else. We join battle with the common adversary under our own proud banner, under which we have already struck to victory in nearly every free state of this confederacy. No new watchwords, no strange devices will serve our turn.

Our cardinal principle of slavery restriction we cannot, must not surrender; we ask our allies to surrender none of theirs not in conflict with this. If we concede candidates, we do not thereby abandon our principles, but do our best to advance them.—For instance, I, as one republican, speaking for myself and disclaiming any authority to speak for others, should be willing, if I could to see the opposition candidate for president chosen from the ranks of the other wing, provided it should be distinctly understood that the power, thus conferred, should be wielded not to extend, but to limit and restrict the area of slavery, but should be distinctly understood that

THE EXPRESS.

ROBERT BOXER, Editor.

MAYSVILLE, JUNE 10, 1859.

☞ The Teacher's Association for this county meets in Washington on Saturday. An interesting time is expected.

☞ A trial of Mowers will be had at the farm of Mr. John S. Mitchell, near Maysville, to-morrow (Saturday.) Several machines will be on hand, and the exhibition will continue to be a very interesting one. Mowers and Reapers are coming into general use, and farmers who think of buying this season would do well to witness this practical comparison of the relative merits of the various machines now offered to the people of this county.

Mr. J. J. Mullins, of the firm of Mullins & Hunt, dealers in Dry Goods, Second st., will accept our thanks for a file of eastern papers. Messrs. Mullins & Hunt have a very full and complete stock, and are, as usual are selling bargains.

THE FROST.—On Saturday night last we were visited with the heaviest and most damaging frost experienced for years; and we greatly fear the growing crops are seriously injured. Corn is greatly damaged throughout this county, and it is thought by many, that a great portion of that planted and which was most promising, is almost entirely destroyed. The frost was general throughout Ohio and Indiana and other northern states, and the injury there is very serious than in Kentucky.

MAYSLICK MONTHLY STOCK SALES.—The third sale of the Monthly Sale Organization at Mayslick was a triumph. Five auctioneers were at work during the day, whose sales aggregated in the aggregate:

100 head yearling mules, from $55 to $72 each;

80 head cattle, including 1 and 2 year olds, broke steers and milch cows.

10 No. 1 suckling mules, $75 and $80 per head.

50 sheep at $2.50 per head.

Several slaves sold and hired.

12 reapers and mowers, amounting to $1600.

30 horses and mares at prices varying from $100 to $175 each.

Total amount of sales, $12,000.

Preliminary Arrangements for Celebrating the 4th of July at Maysville, Ky.

At a meeting of the citizens of Mayslick, on Saturday evening, June 4th, 1859, to take preparatory measures for celebrating the approaching anniversary of American Independence, T. B. Thompson was called to the chair, and W. A. Hutchison appointed secretary. The object of the meeting being briefly stated by Col. J. B. Herndon, the chair appointed the following committees for the purpose aforesaid:

1st. Committee of Arrangement.—Henry M. Dobyns, H. Porter McIlvaine, Henry S. Johnson, David Caldwell, John Cooke, A. T. Samuell, Gen'l T. M. Forman, Jno. S. Mitchell, Jno. T. Wilson, Gen. W. Wells, M. R. Burgess, E. M. Groves & Hiram Dyke.

2d. Committee of Correspondence.—Jno. B. Herndon, L. C. Coulter, Jno. Adams, Henry S. Johnson and W. A. Hutchison.

3d. Committee of Invitation.—Hon. R. H. Stanton, W. P. Thimble, Robt. McKee, Jas. A. Curran, Geo. L. Forman, John H. Lashbrooke, Lucian Barbour, Dr. Wm. Bell, Jas. Forman, Sen., Jno. B. Herndon, B. T. Taylor, Alexander Cochran and J. C. Dodson.

L. C. Coulter, chief marshal. Assistants, Sam'l Forman of Minerva, Robt. Humphrey of Lewisburg, W. S. Cox of Germantown, Col. L. B. Gaugh, of Washington, Robt. Yancy of Helena, Alex. Bullock of Orangeburg, Robt. A. Cochran of Maysville, Evan Lloyd of Germantown, Henry S. Jefferson of Stella, Arthur Fox of Dover, Jos. S. Howe of Murphyville and Henry S. Johnson of Maysleick.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Eagle, Express and the Flemingsburg News.

T. B. THOMPSON, Chm'n.

W. A. HUTCHISON, Sec'y.

From the Louisville Courier.

HUMPHREY MARSHALL DECLINES THE HONOR.—It will be remembered that some time ago we did not think the Hon. Humphrey Marshall would accept the opposition nomination for congress in this district. The Louisville Journal became furious at our prophecy, and did the next thing to swearing upon the knee nothing ritual and the great paper of indictment, that it knew all about the matter, that we knew nothing about it, and that Mr. Marshall would accept the nomination and make the race, and not run but *will* right over the track. We still were not convinced, but holding to our belief that Mr. Marshall did not in the manner in which Bell had fixed up things in the convention of Nicholsites, Robertsites, Harlanites, Prenticeites, and commonwealth-is-hard-with-the-people generally, and that he rather occupied the position of the Louisville Democrat than the Journal, on the question of protecting slavery in the territories, we thought he would neither wait nor run over the track. It now turns out that we were right, as the following cold, comfortless, and sometimes even letter published in the Journal of yesterday, will show:

LOUISVILLE, May 25, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: I had the honor to receive, some weeks since, your letter informing me that I had been unanimously nominated by the opposition convention, which met at Lagrange on the 23d of April," for re-election to congress. Various causes have conspired to produce unusual delay in my reply to this flattering expression of the confidence of my former constituents, among which I need only to specify my own desire to mature, by reflection, my own judgment as to my duty under all the circumstances by which I am surrounded.

Having arrived at the conclusion that I ought now rather to seek retirement from public life in a renewal of the contentment with public affairs, the present affords me the opportunity to indulge my cherished purpose to leave the agitation of public questions to others, in whose hands they will be better directed than mine. I regret that I have not been able to communicate this result at an earlier day; but I avail myself of the courtesy of Gen. Wolfe, of Louisville, who you have tendered to me, to thank the convention and yourselves for the kind manner in which they and you have alluded to the high trust conferred on me, gentlemen, yours truly, &c. H. MARSHALL.

☞ The candidates for congress in this congressional district, will address the people at the following times and places:

Saturday	" 11,	Starr Furnace.
Monday	" 13,	Grayson.
Tuesday	" 14,	Olive Hill.
Wednesday	" 15,	Pine Grove, Rowan co.
Thursday	" 16,	Triplett Bridge.
Friday	" 17,	Phillips North Fork.

☞ That was a smart boy who asked his father what kind of wood the Board of Tax Commissioners was made of.

CLARKSBURG, June 7, 1859.

To the Editor of the Maysville Express:

Having been a gratified spectator of the debate between the democratic and opposition candidates for congress in this place yesterday, I beg leave to present your readers some account of it. They spoke each one hour and a quarter in opening, and half an minute each in closing. This was their first meeting, and a large crowd of voters, together with a few ladies, sat out the entertainment.

Mr. Lehan T. Moets, the opposition candidate, led off, commencing with the remarkable declaration that it was time the people should look to the principles of the candidates, without respect to the platforms fixed up by nominating conventions. He then launched out in discussing, and clearing the democracy north and south with holding satanic sentiments on the slavery question, the former chiefly on account of the sentiments of Douglas of Illinois, and the latter that of Brown of Mississippi, and Mason of Virginia. The divisions of the party on this subject were so bitter and irreconcilable, as he alleged, and he therefore desired the nationality of the democracy. They were not disposed to refer to the tariff, bonds, &c., but were only inharmonious in regard to slavery. The opposition party, he insisted, were national in support of the constitution, and that he, he avowed himself in favor of intervention by congress for the protection of slavery in the territories, which was afterwards modified or modified by the declaration that he was for intervention when necessary, and he believed Judge Moore, his opponent, was with him. He declared it to be his opinion, with incidental protection to be secured by the levy of specific rates of duty, which he insisted had been favored by Mr. Hudson, Andrew Jackson and Mr. Buchanan; and he announced the ad valorem rates as unsound, because not affording protection in certain contingencies; declaimed against protection for manufactures, but insisting that agriculture and all interests should be fostered alike by the legislation of government. He was opposed to the manner in which the public lands were squandered in grants to pet states and corporations and was in favor of Kentucky receiving her just proportion, to be applied to educational purposes. He was vehemently opposed to the extravagance which expended $81,000,000 when Fillmore expended but $57,000,000, said President had admonished the country against the extravagant amount expended by Fillmore; and then demanding where Buchanan's expenditures go, denounced Hon. Gerrit Smith's idea that they go, not to an army, to suppress rebellion in Utah, to whip Indians, nor to a navy consisting only of a few old hulks; but much of it was gone to the private pockets of speculators, pets of administration, to maintain political workshops in the navy yard at Philadelphia, fitting up elite little rooms in the capital with costly looking glasses and rich furniture, to Saaman & Wendell, &c.—He read a list of pets, where the expense of repairs exceed the money received, and that was for abolishing the offices at such places, which he charged were only kept up to give patronage to the President to be wielded in influencing elections. He was also, he was opposed to the extravagant pay of Congressmen and was for cutting down their compensation, by returning to the per diem system of a few years ago, as the compensation for all departments of government; charging that the high salary of Congressmen was a bribe to them, and led them to vote extravagant appropriations, and thus promote dissipation and corruption. While the members were sitting in $90 chairs, they refused to passion old soldiers; but he would vote them pensions if elected. Such was the entire scope of his speech, which he closed by a few personal explanations, to the effect that he had never said he would go to congress against Judge Moore—that he had not sought the nomination and was no office seeker—that he was a Democrat, a humble Roy's McKee, a Calhoun, Jno. C. Breckinridge, Jas. Buchanan, Lewis Cass, Stephen A. Douglas, Gen. Jno. A. Quitman, Gen. Jno. Lane, Gen. Jno. Cabell, Gen. Jno. Floyd, Gen. Jno. Pillow, Gen. Jno

THE EXPRESS.

From the Eubank Herald, May 26th.

The Duty of Democrats.

In the present condition of political affairs, both state and national—in view of the important interests involved—in view of the contest in Kentucky against next—and in view of the tremendous influence which its result will have upon the present and future, and upon the present safety and future destiny of the Union—it becomes every democrat to reflect well upon the duty which devolves upon him, and his country, and, to be sure that he suffers no passion or temporary disappointment to stray him into an error which may prove fatal to both.

The two parties have presented their candidates to the states, and each has laid down the platform upon which it asks the confidence and support of the people. The democratic party has planted itself upon the invincible platform adopted by the party at Cincinnati, and endorsed by our state convention, embodying the constitutional doctrine of non-interference with the *establishment or exclusion of slavery in the territories, with full and complete protection to property of every character, wherever the flag of the American Union is blown by the pure breath of Heaven.* Upon this platform we have a strongly organized, and its position has been sustained by the supreme court of the United States in the decision in the Dred Scott case in which it distinctly declares that the *power of protection exists in congress, "coupled with the duty of guarding and protecting the owner in his rights."* This is the position and platform of the democratic party.

Upon what platform does the opposition present itself? Literally and truly upon no platform at all. The opposition party is purely a contest of "opposition" to the democratic party—in which the falsest charges are made against the party, the most unworthy inaccuracies are carried on against its distinguished leader, Mr. Buchanan, and its leaders reveal in a carnival of slander against the party, men in this Union.

In our judgment, then, there should be no doubt in the mind of any democrat as to what is his duty to the present canvass—to rallying number of his party who may possibly fail to see his duty. He may differ upon some points with some of the candidates upon our ticket, but he will see that he differs widely, upon nearly every point, with every member of the opposition ticket. Upon the important, and justly important constitutional question of protection to property in the territories, democrats may regret that some of the newspapers of the state, and some members of the party, have not taken the high position which this *entire party*, both north and south, ought to occupy, but they should remember that these same men, who may now, from over-zeal for the party, fall into some error, have nevertheless fought side by side with us through many long days and years of anxious battle, and contributed largely to the success of our ticket and the triumph of those very principles for which we are now so strenuously contending. With us they rejected in the repeal of the Missouri restriction, and the realization of the true constitutional doctrine contended for by Mr. Calhoun, and since ratified by the supreme court, and non-interference by congress with slavery in the territories, except to protect the owner in his rights. With us they battled against Wilmot proviso—for the sacred principle of self-sovereignty in the admission of California—and for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution. We know that their hearts are in the right place—that they are democrats tried and true—and that all their sympathies, feelings, and wishes, are for the triumph of the glorious old party for which they have so long and so faithfully battled.

While we thus have the guarantee of the past for the fidelity of our own candidates, we cannot but feel with the deep interest the opposition, nor rely upon the integrity of their future conduct, however fair and plausible may be their present professions.

It is true that Mr. Bell may be a good man, know nothing party, but it is equally certain that he has always been one of the strongest opponents that the democratic party ever had in the state. While Mr. Bell would join the know nothings, he voted for them and voted with them—rejoiced in their triumphs and grieved over their reverses. So bitter indeed was his hostility to democracy, that while he voted for all the whig members of the know nothing ticket in 1855, he refused to vote for Mr. Hardy for lieut. Governor because he was not a whig. His complaisance towards democrats now is therefore to be mistrusted. It is also true that while he now professes strong southern views on the slavery question, he but a few years since voted for Aylette Buckner for congress, after Buckner had voted in congress the silent vote before for the Wilmot proviso. He has denounced the repeal of the odious Missouri restriction, and in one memorable occasion the venerable patriot and statesman, president Buchanan, when he well knows that no man has ever been truer to the constitutional rights of the South. These are good reasons why the democratic party should support the democratic ticket. But if these reasons are not deemed sufficient, we will give another.—We should all support the ticket *because it was placed in nomination by the democratic party.* It is the ticket of *the party*, and the party is responsible for it. And we who of all the members of our party will stand forward and say that he cannot endorse its national, its patriotism, its conservatism, its truth, its honesty, and the high and holy purposes which have ever governed it and directed its course?

As an unwavering state-rights democrat, the writer will again take his place in the rally to the standard-bearers, and to uphold the spotless flag which now waves its resplendent folds in triumphant defiance to the enemies of constitutional rights. It is the same flag that was upheld by Jefferson, by Madison, by Jackson, and by Calhoun, and which is now upheld by the pure old patriots, to whom you assigned it by your votes in 1857.

Let us rally around Magoffin and Boyd, and give them such a majority as will forever destroy all hope on the part of the opposition to win power in Kentucky. Let our rallying cry be MAGOFFIN, BOYD, and DEMOCRACY, and our victory will be brilliant and glorious. Democrats, you may be the errors of individual members of the party, the party itself is right, and is worthy of the confidence and devotion of every friend to our country. Since it has stood the defender of the constitution and of the constitutional rights of every section of the Union, and when every prejudice the south has was from the fanatics of the north, has been won by the democratic party and by democratic votes.

Where is the democrat, then, who cannot trust in that party, and rely with a religious confidence upon the ultimate justice and truthfulness of its acts, however much some of individual members may be led into error, and for a time depart from its standard of constitutional truth.

A Fitting Guess.—An Irish bricklayer was one day brought to the Edinburg infirmary, severely injured by a fall from a house-top. The medical man in charge asked the sufferer at what time he accident occurred.

"Two o'clock, yer honor," was the brief reply.

"But you mean, when he came to fix the hour so accurately, he answered—

"Because I saw the people at dinner, and a whistler, as I was running down!"

Looking for a Place.

"Well, Johnny, have you succeeded today, say so?"

"Yes, I guess I did, mother. I have been all over the town, almost, and no one would take me. The book stores and dry-goods stores, grocories have plenty of boys already, but I think if you had been with me, I should have stood a better chance. Do, you look so thin and pale, mother; some days I have felt very sorry that you ever taken me, but nobody knew me and nobody cared for me.

A tear stole down the cheek of the little boy as he spoke, for he was almost discouraged; and when his mother saw the tear, more few no down been also.

She took her little son to sit down by the fire, while she prepared his supper. The fire and the supper were very scanty, but she knew that they were the best she could provide, and he felt that he would rather share such a fire and such a supper, with such a mother than sit at the best filled table in the nobly land, who did not love as he did her.

After a few moments of silence, the boy, looking up into his mother's face with more than usual serious—said:

"Mother, do you think it would be wrong to ask my new Sabbath School teacher, where I should go to Sabbath?"

"No, my son, not if you have no other opportunity; and I think he would be a very suitable person, too, at least, I think that he would be interested in getting you a good place."

"Well, to-morrow is the Sabbath, and when the class breaks up I believe I will ask him."

After reading a portion of God's holy word, the mother and her little boy knelelt down together in their humble home, and prayed the Lord most earnestly to take care of them.—They were very poor, but they knew that God cared for the poor. They knew also that God would do the best for them, for it is a sweet thing to the soul, to be able to say sincerely "Thy will be done?"

"I feel happier now," said John, "I was so tired when I came in, that I felt quite cross. I know I did; did I look so dear mother?"

The mother's heart was full, and she gave her boy one long affectionate kiss, which was sweeter to him than many words.

Next morning was the Sabbath. John's breakfast was rather scant, but he said not a word about that, for he saw that his mother ate very little. But one or two sticks of wood were left outside the door where it was kept, and he knew that both food and fire might be all gone before night. They had had no money to buy wood with for several days.

The Sabbath-school bell rang. The sun was shining bright and clear, but the air was exceedingly cold. The child had to overcome, and was still wearing, of his summer clothing. He was in his seat just as his superintendent and his teacher entered.

"Who is that little ragged boy in your class?" asked the superintendent of Johnny's teacher.

"He is a stranger, he lives in Stone st., and I met with him last very week. He is a well-behaved boy."

"I should like to know more about him and I will see him after school."

The superintendent did not forget him, and when the class broke up, seeing him linger behind the other scholars, went up and took him by the hand kindly.

"You have been here to school, several Sabbaths, have you not, my boy."

"Yes, sir, I came just a month ago to-day."

"Had you ever been to school before that time?"

"Yes, sir, before mother was sick I used to go to——street school; but that was a great way off; and when mother got better, and you opened this new school, she advised me to come here, as it is so much nearer."

"Well, did I not see you yesterday looking for a place in Water street?"

"I was down there, sir, looking for a place."

"Why did you not take that place which the gentleman offered you in the green grocery store?"

"Do you mean the store where the great coarse woman stood on the side walk?"

"Yes."

"Oh, sir, I didn't know they sold rum there when I first went in, and when I saw what I did after it was, I was afraid."

"Have you a father?"

"No, sir, father is dead," said the little boy hanging down his head.

"Who did your father do, my son—what was his business?"

"Sir, he once kept a large store like that, and the child shuddered, when he answered.

"Why did you not keep the piece of gold that you found on the floor as you were coming into the store.

"Because it was not mine, and I thought the gentleman would find the owner sooner than I should."

"He did, my boy, it was my money. Did you get a place yesterday?"

"No, sir all the places were full and today is new year."

"Well, my boy, you may go now and tell your mother that you have got a place.—Come to me early in the morning; your mother will tell you where to find me."

Johnny went home with his heart and his eyes so full that he could hardly see the street, or anything else, as he went along—the blaze it seemed to him, was not nothing very much, and so it did. His superintendent procured a good place for him, and they were made comfortable and happy.

Dr. Franklin and Thomas Paine.—When Paine was writing his infamous attacks on the Christian religion, he called a part of his manuscript to Dr. Franklin, for his inspection and opinion. The following is the answer of that great philopher and patriot:

Dear Sir: I have read your manuscript with some attention. By the argument it contains against a particular Providence, though you may think it a general Providence, you strike at the foundation of all religion. For without the belief of a Providence that sees, governs, and delights in, virtue and hates particular persons, there is no motive to worship a Deity, to fear its displeasure, or to pray for its protection. I will not enter into any discussion of your piece, for reasons you seem to desire it. At present, I shall only give you my opinion, that though your reasonings are subtle, and may prevail with some readers, you will not succeed so as to change the general sentiment of mankind on that subject, and the consequence of printing the piece will be, a great deal of odium drawn upon yourself, mischief to you, and no benefit to others. He that spits against the wind spits in his own face. I wish you well, and that you may see reason and good will be done by it. You yourself may find it easy to live a virtuous life without the assistance of religion; you may think you have a clear perception of the advantages of virtue, and the dismal vantages of vice, and you give a strength of resolution sufficient to secure you from the temptations of both.

But think how great a portion of mankind consists of weak and ignorant men and women, and of inexperienced, inconsiderate youth, of both sexes, who have need of the motives of religion to restrain them from vice, to support their virtue, and retain them in practice of it when it becomes difficult, which is the great point for its security.—And perhaps you are indebted to her religiously, that it is, to your religious education, that the habits of virtue upon which you justly value yourself. You might easily display your excellent talents of reasoning on such a subject with much advantage, and perhaps obtain rank with our most distinguished authors. For among us, it is not necessary, as among the Hottentots, that a youth, to be raised into the company of men, should prove his manhood by beating his mother. I would advise you, therefore, not to attempt unchaining the tiger, but to burn this piece before it leads to the mischiefs I foretell, to you will save yourself a great deal of mortification from the enemies it may raise against you, and perhaps a good deal of regret and repentance. If men are so wicked *with religion*, what would they be *without it?* I intend this letter itself as a proof of my friendship, and therefore, add no profession to it; but simply subscribe, yours,

B. FRANKLIN.

The Ethics of Polished Hostility.—An important rule of honorable politics controversy was strikingly illustrated by an incident which occurred in the British parliament. An opponent of Lord Brougham took occasion, while assailing his general course, and especially his inconsistency on a certain measure, to refer to a letter of the learned lord, and was about to read it to the house by way of proof. Brougham interrupted him, saying that he had been for the publication far and wide of what he had said or written on the subject; but he wished to suggest to the honorable gentleman that the letter in question had got into circulation through the faithlessness of a person who had quitted his service and then violated his confidence. Disappointed, he hastily dropped the matter, apologized to the house, and Lord Brougham for the seeming impropriety, and declared that, had he been aware of the circumstances, he never, he would have made no allusion whatever to the existence of such a letter.

It would be well if the similar candor and delicacy were uniformly observed by journalists when they are tempted to give currency to pretended revelations respecting the designs and doings of public men, and aims, of eminent statesmen and persons occupying positions of trust and honor. The public may be amused by such revelations, in general, they are calculated to injure as little the credits as are the malicious fabrications of discharged servant. Honorable men ought never to circulate such stories, if they emanates from quarters which they themselves cannot fail to hold in suspicion at least, if not in contempt.—*Washington Constitution.*

How it Happened.—Old Jemmy Chalk the misfortune to be very hardly deformed; his head was turned over his left shoulder, his right foot turned entirely around, heel in front; and his left foot turned out in. One day, he was in company with some eight or ten others, standing in front of the Lacon House, in B——, M., a stranger, after eyeing him for some time, walked up to him and asked him "what was the cause of this strange deformity?"

"Well, sir" says old Jemmy, "is come just in this way: Years ago, I was an old line whig; and when that party disbanded, I tried to follow it through all its various ramifications, the present day, I have an attitude which made his deformities look even worse than they really were, he added;) and now, sir, you see the consequences of my folly. You can imagine the roar that followed.

Very Hard.—A jolly fellow had an office next a doctor's. One day an elderly gentleman of the old fogy school blundered into the wrong shop.

"Dr. ——in?"

"Don't live here," says P—, who was in full scribble over some important papers, without looking up.

"Oh! thought this was his office."

"Next door."

"Pray, sir, can you tell me has the doctor many patients?"

"Not living."

The old gentleman was never heard of in the vicinity again, and the story was, Dr. P—— threatened to sue Twelve Jurors, however, he came to think better of it.

☞"Hale," said a brother Senator to the New Hampshire man, "do you know what Cass says of you?"

"No."

"He says you are a Granite goose."

"Well, I guess he ought to know, he is a Michi-*gander.*"

A Dinner.—A gentleman having built a large house, was at a loss what to do with the pieces of stone left over, and he thought a pit dug large enough to contain it. "And what" said the gentleman smiling, "shall I do with the earth which I dig up from it?" Dig another hole, said the stonemason, very gravely replied. Have the pit made large enough to hold all!"

When a new comer blows a loud trumpet and makes a great dash, he is sure to be shallow and run a short race. Receive him with caution.

A Georgia editor assumes one of his contemporaries "of dying his hair and trying to renovate his carcass so as to get some female into the embraces of his rattling bones."

A lady being about to marry a small man, was told that he was a very bad fellow. "Well, if he be bad, I will make him be so bad there is one comfort—there is very little of him."

☞"Have you been sighted, Miss?" asked an impertinent fellow of a young lady that he had just spoken to for the first time. "At this distance, I can hardly tell whether you are a pig or a porpoise."

Ceremony is the smoke of politeness.

GOOD NEWS FOR LADIES.

ANY LADY WHO WILL SEND a BED ADDRESS to Mrs. E. Creager, Baltimore, Maryland, With three 3 cent postage stamps, that their address will receive by return mail something of importance to the sick.

"*Women Know Thyself*" And Be Happy.

THE GREAT FEMALE PILL.

DR. E. P. CREAGER is the great scientist and retail for Dr. Wheatley's celebrated Female Pills. *These Pills are truly valuable for Female Ills, and are a positive remedy in all cases where they may safely be taken.* They never have failed in a single case, when the directions contained the box, containing the Pills, have been strictly followed; indeed, there has no case of failure come to my knowledge. Being purely vegetable, they are perfectly safe. Single boxes mailed to order, on receipt of price, viz: Dollar, or $12 —Three cent postage stamps good as money.

Address Dr. J. P. Creager, Baltimore, Maryland.

HONEY THE BEST OF HONEY!—I have a valuable receipt for making Honey which I will send to any person upon the modest of 50 cents.

It is easy and well in our family at half the cost, and consider it as good as the best article of genuine bee made honey, from which it cannot be told. Any person who will make and sell it can clear from two to three dollars per day; it only requires the cheap articles to make it, and can be had at any store for 50c cents. Every family may make this delightful luxury, for any lady can make it in fifteen minutes at any time.

If you really want something nice do not miss this. Honey is so Wholesome, and yet they are universally liked by them and they should be in every family. Three cent postage stamps good as money. Address, J. P. CREAGER, Baltimore City, Md.

DR. CREAGER, Baltimore, Md., is the sole agent for Dr. Wistar's celebrated Medicinal "Series," three books; No. 1. "A Book For Young Men, designed to prepare them for female society." No. 2 "Erroris Omnibus" No. 3. "Reproductive Control." Either of which will be mailed to order, postpaid, upon receipt of 25 cents.

WHY LABOR SO HARD WHEN WASHING!

I have a chemical process for cleaning clothing, by the use of which the clothes can be made very clean without boiling and with very little rubbing.

By this method much hard labor may be avoided *the washing is done in half the time*, and the clothes wear much longer, and are much longer for they are not worn out by rubbing, as in the old way of washing by machines, &c. The articles cost but little, and are so easy to obtain. I mail the receipt for 50 cents.

Three postage stamps good as money.

Address DR. J. CREAGER,

may 6th, 1859. Baltimore, Md.

Jno. A. Dorsey. Wm. I. Dorsey.

THOMAS & DORSEY,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Market street, Maysville, Ky.

Dealers in Grain, Flour, Hemp, Bacon, Lard, Green Seed, & Produce generally.

January 1st, 1859.

25 Half Barrels White Fish in store and for sale very low by THOMAS & DORSEY.

april 5, 1859.

TOBACCO.

10 Butts J. K. Jones choice brand;
10 butts Maria L. Holland;
15 " " Bipton B;
15 " " L. J. Holts;
30 " " Mt. Vernon;
15 " " D. Alexander.

Just received and for sale very low by

THOMAS & DORSEY.

5 Tierces Fresh Rice, Just received and for sale by THOMAS & DORSEY.

24 Bbls Pure Cider Vinegar, In store and for sale by THOMAS & DORSEY.

RIFLE AND BLASTING POWDER,

50 Kegs Rifle & 50 kegs Blasting Powder; Just received, and for sale by

THOMAS & DORSEY.

76 Bbls. Choice Sugar, just received and for sale by *THOMAS & DORSEY.*

152 Barrels best brands Family Flour in store and for sale by

THOMAS & DORSEY.

April 5th, 1859.

ANDERSON & ANDREWS,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS AND SADDLERY,

Iron, Steel, Nails and Blacksmith Tools,

AMERICAN HORSE AND MULE SHOE NAILS,

SPRINGS, AXLES, &c. &c.

20 & 22 Market Street,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

C. R. Anderson. C. Crooks.
R. D. Andrews.

WE respectfully advise the Trade that our Stock of Hardware is now full and complete in every department—in Tables and Pocket Cutlery it is unusually large, the former embracing Wostenholm's, Rogers', and Russell Forks. Our arrangements for the purchase of goods, by direct importation, and from the manufacturers in this country, are such as to secure favorable, and we call your attention to the advantages we can offer. With continued disposition to meet your views and confidence in our ability to do so, in future, our sales department will receive the constant personal attention of one of the firm.

ANDERSON & ANDREWS,

No. 20 & 22, Market street,

Mar. 18, 1859. Maysville, Ky.

SADDLERS.

WILL find our Stock complete in the various articles commonly called for in our line, and we no pains not only to keep it so, but to keep pace with the various improvements continually making in Saddlery. Call and see.

ANDERSON & ANDREWS,

20 & 22, Market street.

mar 19, 1859. Maysville, Ky.

GUNS.

WE are in receipt of a fresh and full Stock of Fine and Common Rifles, Double and Doub's Shot, and Rifle Guns; and, in length, caliber, and style, can suit every taste. Shot Flasks and Belts, Powder Flasks and Horns, Wads, &c.

ANDERSON & ANDREWS,

mar 18, 20 & 22, Market st., Maysville, Ky.

FISHING TACKLE.

IN great variety of Hooks, Lines, Floats, Reels, Joint Poles, Rod Tips, &c.

ANDERSON & ANDREWS,

mar 18. 20 & 22, Market st., Maysville, Ky.

TO DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS, COUNTRY MERCHANTS and others.

SEATON, SHARPE & CO.,

Sutton Street, Maysville, Kentucky,

HAVE just received from the Eastern Importers and Manufacturers, a large Stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dyes, Glassware, &c

And respectfully solicit the attention of those wanting such articles.

All orders will meet with prompt and careful attention, and will be put upon reasonable terms. Call and see for yourselves. Sutton st. near Bridge West. SEATON, SHARPE & CO.

Maysville, March 19, 1859.

Maysville Going Ahead.

PAY HOUSEKEEPER WANTED,

AND in consideration of the fact we have bought and are now yarding a large quantity of hogs, and shall feed them, and have an abundance of seasoned lumber of all kinds fit for immediate use, at our Lumber and Coal Yard on Sut. st., we need your Lumber.

M. RYAN.

N. COOPER.

april 15, 1859. Charles Spiker, Agent.

PLANTATION MOLASSES,

200 Barrels Choice;
200 half barrels do. For sale by

S. B. POYNTZ.

may 6, 1859.

SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES.

100 Barrels and half barrels, new and nice.

Maysville, April 5th, 1859. S. B. POYNTZ.

GOLDEN SYRUP.

50 Kegs Eastern Syrup, extra brand;
10 bbl. do. do. do.

Maysville, feb 19, 1859. S. B. POYNTZ.

FRESH TEA.

25 Half Chests, good and cheap.

Maysville, feb 9, 1859. S. B. POYNTZ.

STAR CANDLES.

100 Boxes Cornwell's Star Candles.

Maysville, feb 9, 1859. S. B. POYNTZ.

BI. CARB. SODA.

50 Cask Superior Bi. Carb. Soda.

Maysville, feb 9, 1859. S. B. POYNTZ.

NEW FIRM.

BLACK & PHISTER,

GROCERY, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

DEALERS IN

Flour, Grain, Hemp, Bacon, Lard, Whisky, &c.

Corner Second and Wall Sts.,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

They are fortunated have this day associated themselves together in the GROCERY, PRODUCE and COMMISSION BUSINESS, in all its branches; and they have taken the room, in which, but their predecessors, as to enable them to offer great inducements for their patronage. Their Stock is fresh and safe; cure for Fever and Ague. Such as are now suffering from the ills of life, are advised to call upon their predecessor, for which in future we intend to keep constantly on hand.

JOSEPH R. BLACK,

Feb. 17, 1859. BEN. PHISTER.

25 Hhds. Choice Sugar, just received and for sale by BLACK & PHISTER.

50 Bags Prime Eastern Old Rio Coffee, just received and for sale by

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75 Barrels and Half Barrels Prime N. O. Molasses, in best condition, for sale by

march 2, 1859. BLACK & PHISTER.

CLOVER and Timothy Seed of prime quality, in store and for sale by

march 2, 1859. BLACK & PHISTER.

CRUSHED & GRANULATED SUGAR.

30 Bbls. best brands, for sale by

mar. 2, '59. BLACK & PHISTER.

PURE OLD BOURBON.

5 Bbls. Pure Old Bourbon, VERY SUPERIOR, in store and for sale by

march 2, 1859. BLACK & PHISTER.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR.

300 Bbls. various brands, in store and for sale by

march 2, 1859. BLACK & PHISTER.

OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE.

10 Bags Extra Old Java Coffee, for sale by

march 2, 1859. BLACK & PHISTER.

PRIME NEW RICE.

5 Tierces Prime New Rice, just received and for sale by BLACK & PHISTER.

TOBACCO.

25 Boxes Tobacco, for sale by the box by

mar 2, '59. BLACK & PHISTER.

CASH FOR GRAIN.

WE are at all times in the market and paying the highest cash prices for Wheat, Barley, Rye, Corn, &c.

mar 2, 1859. BLACK & PHISTER.

GREAT CAUSE OF JOY TO THE AFFLICTED!

CROOKE'S ELECTRIC OIL

THE cures performed by this Medicine are so numerous and so astonishing, as to satisfactorily and mitigating of human ill, as to call upon public functionaries, and those having charge of public institutions, to make it their duty to bring well into the well attested merits. the simple efficacy of this Electric Oil. Its effects are so astonishing as to resemble those miraculous cures in ancient times, spoken of in the Scriptures, as performed by supernatural Will. This Electric Oil, is extremely mild, and soothing, yet prompt in its action.

Crooke's Electric Oil cures Rheumatism,
Crooke's Electric Oil cures Neuralgia,
Crooke's Electric Oil cures Tetter,
Crooke's Electric Oil cures Deafness,
Crooke's Electric Oil cures Piles,
Crooke's Electric Oil cures Old Sores,
Crooke's Electric Oil cures Fresh Cuts,
Crooke's Electric Oil cures Scald Head,
Crooke's Electric Oil cures Ring Worm,
Crooke's Electric Oil cures Tumors,
Crooke's Electric Oil cures Chaps,
Crooke's Electric Oil cures Burns,
Crooke's Electric Oil cures Piles,
Crooke's Electric Oil cures Saddle Sores,
Crooke's Electric Oil cures Scratches,
Crooke's Electric Oil cures Fresh Wounds and Cutaneous Eruptions,

Crooke's Electric Oil cures more suffering humanity than any other preparation now extant.

Crooke's Electric Oil acts upon system, on the principle of electricity performing cures in shorter time than any thing else known to the world. Its mastery effects upon the system, when properly used, gives it a celebrity unsurpassed by anything.

CROOKE'S ELECTRIC OIL

is warranted purely Vegetable, and no fear could can arise from its use. Every ounce of it is compounded with the most conscientious care of the inventor, and he assures all that no deleterious drug enters into its composition.

The inventor claims for the world with this Electric Oil.

That he discovered the country by all regular Druggists, at ONE DOLLAR per bottle.

Call at any Drug Store and get a bottle and be certain to try it.

All orders addressed to the Proprietor will be attended to. Prepared only by

C. CROOKE,

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Sold by MACKEY & WOOD,

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Sharpsburg, Ky.

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The different departments of this institution, are all under the charge of able, experienced, and accomplished teachers. The course used is Duff's Book Keeping, the clearest and most thorough exposition of the subject yet published. In addition to this, the students have *lectures, practical dissertations* to all the numerous and varied branches of business, and examinations are held every day, and thus the student is thoroughly drilled at every step of his progress.

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feb 3, '59. F. U. WORLEY, Principal.

FLOOR OIL CLOTH.

IN all widths from 1 to 4 yards, of superior quality and beautiful style. We can furnish on short notice, Sheet Oil Cloths to fit Rooms and Halls of any shape.

ANDERSON & ANDREWS,

nov 24, '58. 20 & 22 Market st., Maysville.

GODDARD HOUSE,

Corner Front and Market Streets, opposite the Steamboat Landing.

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

THE undersigned having taken this well known and popular House, would announce to the public and to the travelling community that he intends it *to be all the departments*, in a style unequalled by any House in the City, and will open the House for the reception of visitors on the 15th of September.

Her tables will at all times be supplied with the very best the market affords, and her *Bar* with the purest *liquors*; and as she intends devoting her entire attention to the comfort and accommodation of her guests, she hopes to receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

MRS. LUCRETIA ROBINSON.

Maysville, Sept. 9, '58—ly

Look Out for Warm Weather.

WE have commenced making a first-rate article of Ice Cream, and intend keeping on hand a good supply on hand all the time ready to meet the demand of those who may call upon us. We are making the celebrated VIENNA BREAD, so favorably known as being both an economical and healthy article of food. Parties please take notice and give us a call when in need of any thing in our line.

We shall at all times commence making ICE CREAM, SODA-WATER & LEMONADE. Ice cream parties may depend on being served in this city. BRISBET & BARTRUFF.

Maysville, April 26, 1859-1m.

BACON HAMS.

Choice Lot of Bacon Hams, cured by a distinguished Eastern firm, for sale by

april 26, 1859. HAMILTON GRAY.

BLACKSMITH COAL AND GRATE COAL.

ALWAYS on hand, at our Lumber and Coal Yard, on Sut. street, near Bridge.

M. RYAN,

N. COOPER.

april 15, '59. Charles Spiker, Agent.

AYER'S

Ague Cure,

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF

Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers, induced by the Malaria of Marshes, Miasmatic Emanations, or Malaria of miasmatic countries.

No one remedy is tender called for by the necessity of the public, more than a safe, sure and safe cure for Fever and Ague. Such we now offer the afflicted, with a perfect reliance that it will eradicate the disease root and with assurance, founded on proof, that no relapse can arise from its use in any quarter of the country.

That which protects from or prevents the disease, must be of immense value to the communities where it prevails. Prevention is better than cure, for the patient escapes the sufferer, and the cure is not always the result of the baneful destroyer. This "Cure" expels the miasmatic poison of Fever and Ague from the system, and renders the enjoyment of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is a cure, and a sure one, for the disease, and for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar, and it will not injure the health of any body; and in bilious districts, where Fever and Ague prevails, every body should have it, and use it at the first approach of indisposition. It is hoped this price will place it within the reach of all—the poor as well as the rich. A trifling expense, and a great saving of time, other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no Quinine, Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing injurious to man or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. These cured by it are as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of those malarious exhalations, the great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Nocturnal Prostration, Tetter, Itching, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and Distortion of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. We have proof that this poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrant, and to those who are temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, it will prevent the attack, or prevent, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from Intermittents, if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

are so compound that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting disorders of the stomach, and of its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and lasting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratuitously our pamphlets containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of Bowels, Dysentery, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice*, and other kindred complaints, arising from their derangement, or obstruction of its functions. They are an excellent alterative for the restoration of the blood and the restoration of tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every neighborhood in the country has its publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases, through its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where it is known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior articles have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, confirmed benefits in the affected, and has proved itself the most endured cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

For sale by SEATON, SHARPE & CO.,

Sept 22, 1858. Maysville, Ky.

THE GREAT CONSTITUTION REMEDY!

K. R. R.

A NEW LIFE CREATIVE PRINCIPLE

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT

Heals Old Sores, Purifies the Blood, Instills within the System renewed Health, and Resolves and Exterminates all Chronic and Constitutional Diseases.

This great and glorious remedy should be hailed by the human race as a special gift from the Almighty, to *regenerate and renovate humanity.*

Dr. Radway & Co.,—are the only Physicians and Chemists in the world that have succeeded in discovering a remedy that will effectually eradicate from the human system constitutional diseases and ailments, transmitted from parents to their children.

Radway's Renovating Resolvent

Will radically exterminate from the system Scrofula, Cankers, Pits,
Syphilis, Rheumatism,
Fever Sores, Ringworm from the Ear
Sore Eyes, White Swellings,
Sore Legs, Tumors,
Sore Mouth, Cancerous Affections,
Sore Throat, Nodes,
Rickets, Glandular Swellings,
Insanity, Night Sweats,
BRONCHITIS, Mercurial Diseases,
All Diseases of the CONSUMPTION,
Prolapsus Uteri, Rash Tetter,
Skin Diseases, Humors of all kinds,
Salt Rheum, Chronic Rheumatism,
Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague,

and all diseases that have been established in the system for years.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

RADWAY & CO.,

25 John street, New York.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. (dec. 30, '58

SAWS! SAWS!!

A large but fresh assortment of celebrated Cazenove's 1XL Saws;
Mill Saws;
Gallows Cut Saws;
Hand Saws;
Wood Saws. Just received.

mar. 26th; 1858. CURRENS & OWENS.

FISHING TACKLE.

WE have now in store a very large stock, comprising
Joint Rod Poles;
Sea Proof and Linen Lines;
Cotton Floats;
Varnished Lines;
Hooks, assorted Sizes;
Gimbles, Sinkers, *Limerick*;
Hilton Polished Limerick;
New York Trout, Salmon;
Lady Trout, &c.

Also, the New York Salmon Hard Reel, Cold and seamless. CURRENS & OWENS.

Bo Saw. may 29

IVORY GOODS.

PERSONS wishing anything in this line will find a large stock at our store, such as Knives and Forks, Butter Knives, Carvers and Forks, dec. of the manufacturer, Rodgers Cutlery Co. CURRENS & OWENS.

Bo Saw. may 30.

W. H. WALLACE,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

No. 6 Public Landing,

may 6, 1859. CINCINNATI, O.

HENRIE HOUSE.

The Cheapest House in the World!

ONLY $1 PER DAY!

REDUCED TO $1 PER DAY!

Third Street, between Main and Sycamore,

CINCINNATI, O.

THE Henrie House is now the cheapest and most central Hotel in the City, being in the vicinity of the Post Office, Railroad Depots, Steamboat Landings, &c. The Proprietor begs leave to inform the travelling community that he has reduced the price of his table to $1 per day, and that he will still continue to keep it in a style to please the most fastidious. Go to the Henrie House.

Jan. 1st, '59.

D. T. Henrie, Ben. Phister, F. M. Henrie,
Cincinnati. Maysville. Cincinnati.

WANTED

CITY TOBACCO WAREHOUSE,

For the inspection and sale of

LEAF TOBACCO

Privately and at Auction,

PEARL ST., BET. PLUM & WESTERN ROW,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Joseph Hoe, City Inspector,
Jacob O. Pilcher, late of Pilcher, Gaff & Co.,
Jacob Pilcher, late of Pilcher, Gaff & Co.,
will be ready for the reception of Tobacco, on or about the first of November next.

Address your Tobacco and Warehouse Receipts to Pilcher, Gaff & Co., Cincinnati, O., November 8th, 1858.

TRUNKS, HAND CARPET BAGS.

A fine assortment of well seasoned Trunks, Hand Carpet Bags, Leather Trunks and for sale, at the Saddlery and Harness establishment of the undersigned.

SETH SHEW.

SADDLES.

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand at his establishment on Second Street, a good assortment of Saddles, which are made up of the best materials and in the latest styles. Let those wanting a really fine article, at a moderate price, call and see.

T. K. RICKETTS.

Sept. 24.

HOWARD'S ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

THE Howard Association, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual debility and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases, has, at several years ago, directed their Resident Physician, at a CHARITY ACT worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, on all fair terms, and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS to all who apply, in the English or German language, on the causes, consequences, hab