THE BULLETIN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

ROSS & ROSSER,

Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, JULY. 14 1864

☞Gold closed in New York Tuesday, at $290.

☞The 'loyal' colored people of Baltimore have presented the President with a Bible.

☞The total number of department clerks at Washington is about 3000.

☞Millions of locusts are making their appearance in Wisconsin. Many persons have been so severely bitten by them that are not expected to live. Their last appearance was in 1849.

☞The New York Herald says the only reason Governor Tod was nominated for Secretary was, that he told a better story than any other man in Ohoio.

☞The Abolition organ in Louisville threatens the Louisville Journal with suppresion.

☞The stockholders of the Central Kentucky Stock, Agricultural and Mechanical Association have unanimously decided to hold no fair this year on the grounds of the Association, near Danville.

☞In 1766 207,600 pounds of powder, which was stored in the church of St. Nazaire, in Brescia, Italy, was fired by a stroke of lighting, and the explosion reduced about one-sixth of the city to ruins, and killed about three thousand of the inhabitants.

GUERRILLAS NEAR NEWBURG.—We are informed that a band of guerrillas, forty or fifty in number, under command of the notorious Dick Yates, made their appearance on the Kentucky shore, opposite Newburg Friday. They went down to the river and watered their horses and then proceeeed to a house below where the took dinner, after which they proceeded up the river. The impudence and boldness of these prowling scoundrels is becoming greater and greater daily, and the border should be put in a state of defense.

Louisville Democrat.

REBEL PRISONERS.—The Journal says the total number of rebel prisoners transferred frem the Military Prison in Louisville to prisons north of the Ohio river, as entered on the books in Captain Jones's office during the month of June, is two thousand one hundred and fifty one—fourteen hundred enlisted men to Rock Island, six hundred and twenty-one to Camp Morton, one hundred and nineteen commissioned officers to Johnson's Island, and five surgeons to Fortress Monroe.

The following is a table of the armaments of the respective vessels:

ARMAMENT OF THE ALABAMA.

No.	Class.	Weight of Shell, lbs.	Weight of Shot, lbs.
8	32-pounders, each	26	32
1	100 pounder rifle	100	99½
1	68-pounder	51½	67
1	24-pounder rifle	20	24
11 guns	Total weight	379½	446½

Weight of broadside metal [seven guns], shell, 275½ lbs., shot 318½.

ARMAMENT OF THE KEARSAGE.

No.	Class.	Weight of Shell, lbs.	Weight of Shot, lbs.
2	11-inch, each	136	150
4	32 pounders 57 cwt each	26	32
1	20-pounder rifle	18¾	none.
1	24-pounder howitzer	20	none.
8 guns	Total weight	314¾	428

Weight of broadside metal [six guns], 365 lb4., shot 364.

	Shell, lbs.	Shot lbs.
Kearsage's broadside	362	364
Alabama's broadside	275½	318½
	86½	45½
Deduct from Kearsage's for howitzer.	20	
	66½	45½

☞Among the the rebel prisoners now at the White House, says the Washington Star, brought in on the 16th, are two females, one a sergeant in a cavalry company, and the other a lieutenant, who wore both in uniform [male attire]. The latter is said to be a remarkable fine woman, and when taken had command of a battery which was giving us not a little trouble.

☞Colonel Wolford is, we understand in Washington city. He is paroled, but confined to the city limits. The supposed charge is, that by his speeches he discouraged enlistments in the army. We heard no intimation as to what is intended to be done with him

☞Kentucky farmers are in Indiana in search of laborers to till their Tobacco crops. Extravagant wages are offered.

☞The President and Secretary of State are being urged to demand of the English Government the rendition of Captain Semmes.

☞There is considerable interest manifested in Washington as to the future movements of Secretary Fessenden.

☞Virginia sixes still sell in the New York market at 52 cents on the dollar, and North Carolina sixes at 59 cents. According to the doctrine of the dominant party, these States have ceased to be, and their bonds are an obligation on nobody. All the debts owed by these rebel States are canceled. Capitalist, however, seem to act on a different theory. They still give half as much for a rebel State's promise to pay as they give for a United State's promise to pay.

For the Bulletin.

East Maysville Affairs—Scenes of Violence—The Remedy.

MR. EDITOR:—It is well known that for some time past, East Maysville has been the theatre of habitual rowdyism, and that scarcely a night passes that the peace and quiet of the place is not disturbed by persons from abroad who visit the houses of ill-fame which are suffered to exist there. At all hours of the night, these revellers may be heard making all things hideous by the turbulence of their conduct, and the danger which ensues to peaceful persons and their property. It is natural to ask why these things are tolerated.

It is the duty of the Board of Trustees, who are the guardians of the peace and morals of the town, to put an instant stop to these disturbances, first by the employment of an efficient police, and then by the removal of the attractive nuisances which are the stimulating cause of all the violence and wrong. God knows, they collect taxes enough in the place, to pay ten times over for a strong police force, sufficient to keep perfect quiet at all times, and the money had better infinitely be expended in protecting the peace and property of the citizens, than to be appropriated as some of it has been lately for partial and local improvements. The citizens of East Maysville, it is well known, have for several year paid higher taxes than are paid in old Maysville, as grevious and burdensome as the taxes have been in that place, and yet in more than half the town not one dollar has been expended in the way of improvements for several years. Even the gutters, which are so necessary for the drainage and proper health of the place, in some parts of the town have not been cleaned for years.

It is the duty of the Trustees, in the preservation of good order, and the conservatism of the public peace, to take steps to abate the moral nuisances which exist right under their noses, and for a failure to do so, *the Corporation is liable to indictment.* They should see that their Marshal does his duty, by arresting the owners of houses, who rent them for purposes of prostitution, and the keepers of such houses, and take them before some Judge of Police, or Justice of the Peace, who will hold them to bail to appear before the Circuit Court, to answer indictments for the offences of which they are guilty. If the Marshal alone is not competent to make the arrests, then the Board of Trustees are bound to provide him proper assistants for this purpose, as well as to prevent the scenes of outrage and violence which are constantly occurring within their jurisdiction. If the Board of Trustees will give their attention to these grievances, of which the citizens have just right to complain, they can speedily restore quiet and security to the place.

A CITIZEN.

Sketch of Capt. Semmes, of the Alabama

Captain Raphael Semmes, of the rebel navy, was originally an officer of the United States navy. He was born in Maryland, and a citizen of that State was, on April 1, 1828, appointed a midshipman of the United States navy. He was first attached to the sloop-of-war Lexington, eighteen guns, which in 1827 was orderd to the Mediterranean squadron. He was afterward attached to the sloop Erie 18 guns, on the West Indian squadron. In 1830 he served on the steamer Porpois, belonging to the last named squadron, and next year went to the Naval School at Norfolk for examination. He 'passed' on the 28th of April 1832, and was allowed leave of absence. He was during 1832 appointed an assistant in charge of the chronometers, &c. During 1835 he was appointed Acting Master of the frigate Constellation, 36 guns, flagship of Commodore Dallas, on the West Indian squadron, occupying this position about about two years. On the 9th of February, 1837, he was promoted Lieutenant, and during 1838 was sent to the Navy Yard at Norfolk to serve on the receiving ship, staying there until 1840, when he was attached to the brig Consert, engaged on the surveying service along the cost of the Gulf of Mexico. He was next ploced on shore duty at the Navy Yard at Pensacolo, and in 1843 commanded the steamer Poinsett, engaged in the survey of Tampa Bay, and was attached to her until April 1845. He was next ordered to the brig Porpoise, ten guns, acting with the Home squadron.

The Mexican war now broke out, and he was transferred to Commodore Connor's flag ship frigate Raritan, 44 guns, belong to the Home squadron, and returned home in December 1847. He was now ordered to command the Electa, a two-gun storeship belonging to the same squadron, and left her in June 1848, when he was appointed Inspector, &c. at Pensacola. After leaving this postition he went on a short cruise, from which he returned in April 1849. He remained unemployed for seven years. On the 14th of September 1855, he was promoted commander, and during 1856 he was appointed Lighthouse Inspector at Mobile, Alabama. During 1858 he became Secretary of the Lighthouse Board, which position he held at the breaking out of the rebellion.

On the 26th of March 1861, he joined the rebel service, and was made commander of the rebel war steamer and privateer Sumpter. With this vessel he operated successfully until driven into the port of Gibraltar, when the vessel was sold to a neutral. He was next made a Captain of the rebel navy, being appointed as a citizens of Alabama, with commission dating from July 15, 1862. He was then ordered to the command of the steamer Alabama or '290' with which he operated against the commerce of the Northern States.

Semmes, in the Alabama, has inflicted upon the commerce of the United States a series of losses by which we have lost about one hundred vessels, valued, with their cargoes of about $20,000,000.

Britannia and Japanned Ware!

A FINE STOCK OF BRITANNIA WARE AND TEA TRAYS AND WAITERS, *very cheap, at*

decd 17 R. ALBERT'S 2d street.

Out of every hundred suicides in Europe about twenty are women.

Washington Correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, July 7th, 1864.

To the Editor of the Enquirer:

In a recent letter, I stated that there would be a general concentration of the forces of the Federals and Confederates in the neighborhood of Richmond, and that there the great final battle of the war would be fought. I speak knowingly when I say that all our available forces are being brought from Louisiana and Mississippi to reinforce General Grant. All Sherman's army would be ordered to the James River were it relieved of its present position. The war is to be ended on Virginia soil.

It is conceded by Mr. Lincoln himself that Richmond will not be taken this year, and he says we must have another year's sharp war before this rebellion can be put down. With three or four hundred thousand more men, he is sure the South can be conquered in another year. We have had that sort of talk from the commencement; and are farther off to-day from conquering a peace by force of arms, than when the battle of Bull Run was fought. Mr. Lincoln says, too many precious lives have been sacrificed to permit the war to end unsuccessfully. That is like the player at the gambling table, who had lost the most of his fortune, and was determined to risk the balance, in the hope of regaining what he had already lost. Mr. Lincoln, having brought the country to the verge of ruin, is determined to risk the last dollar and the last man in hopes of recovering what is lost.—No! but of re-electing himself to the Presidency, and putting the negroes on an equality with the whites. More men by the hundreds of thousands, and more money by the thousands of millions, are demanded for the purpose of being squandered in the accomplishment of an impossibility. The South cannot be conquered, and the sooner the people of the North make up their minds to that the better for themselves and children. What the armies we have already raised have failed to accomplish, it is criminal folly to suppose can be accomplished by any that may be raised hereafter.

The Army of Potomac is not what it was when it crossed the Rapidan in May, either in spirit or is numbers. One fact is significant. The Surgeon General has communicated to the corps commanders that great numbers of the soldiers mutilate themselves for the purpose of getting out of the service. General Burnside has been foolish enough to allow this fact to be made public. After the Russian Campaign, Surgeon General Dumas communicated a similar fact to Napoleon about his troops. Napoleon enjoined him not to make the fact public, as its publication would injure more than the loss of a battle. This circumstance shows that the spirit of the army is failing it—that its enthusiasm has died out, and that the troops are tired of the war. The disasters that have attended the army since it crossed the Rapidan, and the unhealthy location of the army, and the apparent hopelessness of taking Richmond, deprive the army of much of its efficiency.

Nor have the late raids by our troops been calculated to inspirit the army. Sheridan's was disastrous; Hunter's was more so, and Wilson's worse, if any thing, than either. Wilson and Kautz together lost nearly all their command, nearly eight thousand.—Some of the missing may yet find their way back to camp. The defeat was a bad one; and the object of the expedition was in its main feature, a failure. The Danville road was not cut; nor were the other roads, reported to have been destroyed, as much injured as has been represented. Exaggerated stories of damages done must be gotten up and circulated to relieve the disaster of its bitterness. The Killpatrick raid is a fair sample of the whole. It is reported we brought in (as some of the points of the Kautz expedition) some three hundred negroes; That can hardly be possible, since it was with the greatest difficulty our troops could themselves escape, having to cut their way through the rebel lines.- But if true, what a dear exchange! We admit a loss of at least one thousand killed. These were white men; and we got for them three hundred negroes. We may be destroying slavery in that way, but what of the white race? Besides the men, Wilson and Kautz lost seventeen cannon and caisons, two hundred ambulance wagons, about one thousand horses, &c. I am informed the cause of the disaster was the want of discipline among the men, who left the ranks and roamed about, plundering private houses, raping women, and driving off negroes. I venture to say that nothing in the history of the war (not excepting Sherman's raid into Mississippi) will compare with this for disregard of all the rules of civilized warfare.

No one seems to know much about the raid into Northern Maryland. This much may be set down as certain: the raiders are none other than the troops who, under Early, whipped Hunter so badly. So soon as they had driven Hunter across the Greenbriar, they put immediately for Martinsburg and Winchester. At the former place two large trains of ammunition and immense stores were captured, two whole amounting to near two millions of dollars in value, all of which was immediately put in wagons and sent to Staunton. The presumption is they came for no other object than to get Government stores, horses, goods, and other army plunder. Like all other raids, this one will have no effect on the final result. It will scare, harrass and injure private persons, and that is about all any raid has yet done, except great loss to the parties making them. Such, at least, has been the experience on our side.

Many here think this raid of Early is a reconnoissance in force, the *avaunt courier* of a heavy force about to pounce on this city. I do not think so. The time has not arrived for Lee to make such a demonstration. I have no doubt he has been preparing for it for a month past; but Grant is not yet sufficiently weakened to make it safe for Lee to leave the neighborhood of Richmond. Every day, however, is working for Lee. On Sunday last, Grant made a grand assault on the enemy's works before Petersburg, and was badly repulsed. Grant is now arranging his final programme, which he hopes will be successful. Should Grant fail, Lee will then feel himself at liberty to move on Washington; but not before. Such is the intelligence received here. Before Grant shall have made his final move, Early will have rejoined Lee, to await the result of Grant's demonstrations.

Nothing has been heard from Sherman, since the bulletin issued by Stanton July 3, which stated that Sherman was in possession of Kenesaw Mountain, near Marietta. As nothing has since been received confirmatory of this dispatch, the general impression, is that there was no truth in it. It is needle's to say that much solicitude is felt for Sherman and his command. The report that Johnston had transferred a portion of his army to Richmond is not credited here in army circles. The object of Johnston is evidently to weaken Sherman as much as possible before he shall reach the Chattahoochee river, so that in case the Federals shall be defeated there, few of them can escape death or capture. Secretary Stanton is entirely satisfied Sherman is in good position and condition, and that he will certainly capture Atlanta. Mr. Lincoln also shares in these views of his War Secretary.

The destruction of the Alabama has caused much rejoicing. It is about the only decisive victory we have achieved this year And singular as it map seem, it is not considered so much a victory over the rebels as over the British flag. It is generally treated as a victory over Jonny Bull, since the vessel was fitted out in a British port and was manned by English sailors and gunners.

It is not expected that Mr. Fessenden will change the course marked out by Mr. Chase. Indeed he cannot do it if he would, without producing a general convulsion.—So he says. He will issue more greenbacks. He will expand instead of contractig then currency. One thousand million of dollars were appropriated by this congress at its late session. That cannot be raised by loans.—The Treasury will have to rely mainly on its paper issues. The depreciation must continue, unless we gain some decisive victories which will give assurance that the rebellion can be put down some day in the distant future. Such victories are hardly to be looked for at present, at least, and the future is too misty to see far into it.

CLEVELAND.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, July 11

The news from Washington is exciting. The star says the skirmishing on the Rockville road that commenced at an early hour this forenoon was continued by the advance of the Rebel force to a point about four miles west of Tennallytown; there their progress on that road stopped, and they disappeared in some other direction. Subsequently we hear of them skirmishing between 11 and 12 o'clock on and around the Seventh street Turnpike, near Clagget's farm.

It is reported to-day that the Rebels burned the residence of F. P. Blair. There were 800 infantry only in force encamped at Rockville last night. Refugees arriving to-day from the vicinity of Edward's Ferry report them crossing at North Point yesterday and to-day in large numbers, some saying 12,000 strong and other 30,000.

Breckinridge is believed to be in comof their advance in this direction, and Imboden commands the cavalry now hanging around our fortifications. All was quiet in front of our picket lines upon what is known as the River Road. Up to noon to-day, the Star says the numbers and purposes of the Rebel invading forces are confusingly conflicting.

We give, elsewhere, the opinion entertained by many, that the Rebel force is not of weight sufficient to undertake a serious attack upon the fortifications of Washington, and that it is not their purpose to do so. Per contra, we have just received the following from a source of great intelligence and reliability—one that has, on repeated occasions, had the earliest and most accurate information of Rebel movements in Virginia. The information received from this quarter, is as follows:

The Rebel army of invasion down the valley is 45,000 strong, including 8,000 cavalry, under the command of Early, Breckinridge, Ransom, Imboden and McCausland.

Longstreet was at Gordonsville on Tuesday last with additional forces to join the Rebel army of invasion, and the purpose of that army was an attempt to capture Washington by surprise.

The Virginia Central Railroad is repaired and running from Richmond to Staunton.

Moseby has 2,400 men in his command, and expects to have his force increased. In the fight at Aldie, Moseby captured 81 cavalrymen, killed 20, captured a Major and a 12 pound cannon. Kinchelloe's command, one company, was operating near Fairfax C. H., and near Occoquan.

Later.

Up to quarter past two o'clock the state of affairs in the vicinity of Rabbitt's Branch Postoffice continued to be about the same as during the morning.

There has been no general engagement, but cavalry skirmishing is going on at intervals. The enemy has not made his apperance anywhere within range of our guns and so far has shown no disposition to do so. No casualities have been reported on our side in the fight this morning between Lowell and the Rebel cavalry.

NEW YORK, July 10

On Sunday afternoon the steamer Electric Spark, on a voyage from this port to Havanna and New Orleans, was boarded and taken possesion of by the privateer Florida. When the Florida was first discovered she was distant about 15 miles to the northward, and making for the Electric Spark, which she gained on rapidly.—When seven or eight miles distant the Florida hoisted the English flag which she kept flying until within 1,200 yards of the steamer when the Rebel colors were substituted, and a shot fired astern of the Electric Spark, closely followed by another across the bow; the steamer not comming to immediately, a shell was fired, which, after striking in the water a few feet from the vessel, passed directly over her about midship.

The steamer then hove to, and was immediately boarded by a party from the Florida, who took possession of her, and ordered the captain on board the privateer, with his papers. His personal property was not destroyed or taken, but the steamer with all the mails, contained in 65 bags, were retained.

The English schooner Lave had been previously boarded by the Florida, and was near by at the time she captured the Electric Spark. Both steamers soon headed for the schooner, which hove to until they came up, and the captain, crew and passengers, about 40 in number, were then put on board the Lave, which was bound for this port The Lave arrived here last evening.

The Electric Spark had a very narrow escape from destruction, being mistaken for a transport. Had she not stopped after the third shot, a broadside from the rebel battery, which was in readiness for the purpose, would have destroyed her.

NEW YORK, July 12

The World prints the following extract, private, dated Lexington, Va., June 12:

Yesterday we marched from Midway here, being quickened as we advanced by the sound of Crook's guns engaged with Gen. McCausland, who held this place—They defended it with acrimony, burning the bridge, playing on the hills as we came up with shell, and bushwacking us from every tree. This was madness on their part, as we had beaten them before being joined by Gen Brook and Averill, and are now of course able to whip them twice over.

It seems, however, that McCausland is waiting for Breckinridge, who has been detailed with his Division from Lee's army to drive us back, or at least halt us between there and Richmond or Lynchburg, which ever we strike for. It is supposed the plan is to put the broken brigades of cavalry under Imboden, Jenkins, Mudwall Jackson, McCausland and Jones, rallied together upon a division of Lee's veterans, and then to give us another trial for the Valley. This morning we destroyed the Virginia Military Institute. To-morrow we move at daylight, but I have no idea in what direction. Our situation is pressing, but not critical. If Lee is not fully employed by Grant he can send down troops enough via Lynchburg Railroad to overwhelm us; but if Grant will hold all of Lee's force in Richmond, this column can make the Rebel Capital untenable within a few days by cutting off the last main artery of supply.

ST. LOUIS, July 12

Olive street Hotel, formerly Monroe House, kept by Backwell & Johnson was nearly destroyed by fire last night. Losses not yet ascertained.

Until further orders, no steamboat will be allowed to ascend the Missouri river above Jeffersonville City, unless with sufficient arms, ammunition and crew competent to defend her against guerrillas now swarming the counties along that stream.

BALTIMORE July 12—1 P. M,

Everthing quiet around the city. Last night the Rebel forces passed through Towsontown on the way to join their main force.

The Rebels had with them Gen. Franklin and staff, captured on the Philadelphia Road on Monday. Only one bridge over Gunpowder River, on the Philadelphia Road, was burned.

Business is at a stand-still, and nearly all the outlets from the city are closed.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12—2 P. M.

The are now only two Government wires working south of here. Rumors prevail of an attack by 15,000 Rebels on the northern fortifications of Washington, but can't be traced to any definite source. Much excitement here. Business nearly suspended.

A public meeting is now being held in Independence Square Recruiting is very brisk and before to-night large numbers of men will be ready to leave for Washington and Baltimore.

While the nation is steeped to its very lips in blood, its Magisteate is retailing old jokes in the Presidential mansion, or else is on electioneering tours among the people. Gf the latter kind is his visit to Philadelphia, made on thursday, and which, under the guise of sympathy for the purposes of the sanitary fair, was undertaken simply with a view of making a stump speech to Philadelphia with reference to the fall elections. Before his nomination, Mr. Lincoln did not visit sanitary fairs; since then, has suddenly grown to be wonderfully sympathetic with the works of charity.—*chicago Times.*

INDIANAPOLIS, July 12.

The Democratic State Convention met here this morning. After the organization, Jos. E. McDonald was nominated for Governor, David Turpie for Lieutenant Governor and the balance of the State ticket including Judge of the Supreme Court, the present incumbents were nominated for re election. The indication are that the platform will embrace a moderate war policy.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday morning, June 12th, 1864, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. J. E. Spilman, Mr. JOSIAH WILSON and Miss REBECCA CADY, all of this city.

DIED.

In Oxford, Ohio, at 10 minutes past 8 o'clock Tuesday morning, July 5th, 1864, THOMAS PICKETT ORR, infant son of GEO. A. and ALICE D. ORR, seven weeks, four days and seven hours old.

In St. Louis, on the 3rd instant, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. Ely Metcalf, SARAH E., wife of CHARLES W. SPALDING.

Postponement of Sale.

THE Sale of the property, formerly known as the "PARKER HOUSE," in the City of Maysville, is postponed.

This valuable property fronts on Second (the most business Street in the City) 70 feet and extends back 165.

For a HOTEL, PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, or "YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL," it is admirably adapted, having thirty odd rooms in it, besides the parlors; a large yard, good Cistern, a Well of most excellent Water and all other necessary conveniences.

Persons desiring to Rent or Purchase, will have it shown to them, upon application on the premises.

TERMS OF SALE (if sold) One Third Cash—the remainder in Six and Twelve months, with interest.

☞Immediate possession given to Tenant or Purchaser. JULIA OWENS.

Maysville, Ky., July 14th, 1864-tf

NEW BOOKS!

SEVEN Stories, by Ik Marvel,	$1 75
Speke's Journal of the discovery of the source of the Nile,	8 75
Life of Charles the Bold,—Kirk,	6 00
Nepenthe,	1 50
Caxtoniana,	1 50
Friends in Council,	2 00
Old Helmet,	2 50
Husks,	1 50
Haunted Heart—by Author of Lamplighter,	1 50
Darkness and Daylight by author of Tempest and Sunshine,	1 50
Habits of Good Society,	1 50
Claudine,	75
Handbook of the New Testament—McWharton.	
Self-Sacrifice	$1 50
Bishop Hopkins on Slavery,	1 50
History of President Lincoln's Administration,—by H. J. Raymond,	1 50
The Bridal Eve,—Southworth,	1 50
Family Pride,—by the author of Pique,	1 50
Woodburn,—by "Rosa,"	1 50
From Cape Cod to Dixie,—by Mackie,	1 65

The above, with many other good books, received and for sale by

G. W. BLATTERMAN,

July 7, 1864. Second Street.

Orchardist Wanted!

I Wish to secure the services of some good, sober and industrious man, who understands the Culture of Fruit Trees. I will give good wages to such a man. He must give good references. Or I will sell the portion of land set out in Fruit Trees, embracing about 35 acres.—Also, I will sell 10 acres of good pasture, on which is a never failing Spring. Any one wishing to purchase will call on me, 3 miles east of Minerva. BENJ. KIRK.

July 14, 1864-tf

Special Notices.

☞Let those who have doubted the virtues of Bull's Cedron Bitters, if any such there be, read the following Certificate from gentlemen well known in this community, and doubt no more.

Its general introduction into the army will save the lives of thousands of our soldiers.

Louisville, Ky., June 3d, 1863.

We, the undersigned, have seen the good effects produced by the use of Dr. John Bull's Cedron Bitters in case of general debility and prostration of the system, and believe its general use would prevent disease and relieve much suffering. Among our soldiers particularly would this be the case, especially those who are exposed to miasmatic influences in the Southern climate.

Maj. Philip Speed, Col. Int. Rev. 3d Dist. Ky.
Chas. B. Cotton, Col. Port of Louisville, Ky,
Col. K. Dent, Prov. Marshal Gen'l of Ky.
Rev D P Henderson; Vice Pres. Sanitary Com.
Harney, Hughes & Co., Publishers, Democrat.
Geo. P. Doern, Prop. Louisville Anzeiger.
Hughes & Parkhill Wholesale Dry Goods Dealers, Main St. Louisville, Ky.
Davis, Green & Co. Wholesale Shoe Dealers, Main St. Louisville, Ky.
Hart & Mapother, Lithographers, corner of Market and Third Sts. Louisville, Ky.
Julius Winter, Clothing Merchant, corner of Third and Market Sts. Louisville, Ky.
Capt. S. F. Hildreth, of Steamer Maj. Anderson
Maj. L. T. Thusten, Paymaster U. S. Army.
C. M. Metcalf, National Hotel, Louisville.
Col. Jesse Bayles, 4th Ky. Cavalry.
George D. Prentice, Louisville Journal.

See advertisement in another column.

For sale Wholesale and Retail by SEATON & BRODRICK, Maysville, Ky.

PIANOS! PIANOS!!

Of the best manufactories, at from $25 to $50 less than CINCINNATI Cash prices.

dec17 R. ALBERT, Second street.

Commercial.

MAYSVILLE MARKET.

THURSDAY, July 14, 1864.

SUGAR—New Orleans, 23 to 25c.
MOLASSES.—New Orleans, Bbls $1 10@1 15; Half Bbls. $1 15@1 20.
COFFEE 50c. to $2.
WHEAT—Red $1 70; White $2 00.
FLOUR.—Selling at from $10 25@11 00.
Whisky.—Market firm at $1 75,
Crush Sugar, 33c.
Gran " 33c.
Loaf " 33c.
BACON—Sides 15; Hams 18; Shoulders 12½c.
LARD.—14 to 15c, per lb.
HEMP.—$135 per ton.
TOBACCO.—Selling at 7@16c lbs.
MACKEREL.—Barrels $15; Half bbls. $8.25 Quarters, No. 1, $4.75.
SALT.—75c. ⅌ bushel.
RICE.—12½@13c. ⅌ lb.
FEATHERS.—65 cents lbs.
FLAX SEED.—$2 50 per bushel.
HEMP SEED.—$3.50 per bushel.

JOHN C. HAVEMEYER & BRO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

In LEAF TOBACCO,

Wool and Other Produce,

175 Pearl Street, NEW YORK.

REFERENCES.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, N. Y.
Hon. W. F. HAVEMEYER, N. Y.
Messrs. MOSES TAYLOR & Co., N. Y.
Messrs. GORDON, McMILLAN & Co., Cleveland, O.
Messrs. H. D. NEWCOMB & BRO., Louisville, Ky.

May 5th, 1864-3mo.

ALEX. MADDOX,

OLD STAND ON WALL STREET.

GROCERIES, OLD BOURBON, LIQUORS

OLD AND NEW HAMS,

COUNTRY PRODUCE AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY AND BUSINESS CONSUMPTIONS FOR CITY AND COUNTRY!!

AT MY OLD AND COMMISSION Stand, embracing two large and elegant three story stores on Wall Street, I continue to carry on, with increased stock and facilities, my long established business of furnishing Families in City and County, Farmers, Merchant and all others, most of the essential commodities consumed in life, all which I am selling at the most favorable rates for cash or such country produce as suits the market. Thankful for the liberal patronage so long extended to me in the past, and which has enabled me to offer greater inducements to customers hereafter. I respectfully solicit a continuance of their favors. Below will be found advertisements of a few of my specialities; but it would take up a whole newspaper to enummerate all the commodities of general necessity which I habitually keep on hand. No one can examine my stock and go away unsuited as to quality and price.

ALEX. MADDOX.
Old Stand on Wall Street.

Maysville, July 17

OLD HAMS.—200 two year old canvassed of a lot of some thousand of my own curing, still remaining for select use.

ALEX. MADDOX.

NEW HAMS.—500 canvassed Hams of my last year's curing, sweet, sound, juicy and of unrivalled flavor.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CHOICE IMPORTED FRENCH BRANDY—I have bought out John A. Coburn's stock of choice Brandy selected by himself in France, a superb article for Druggists and Families, very old. ALEX. MADDOX.

STORAGE AND COMMISSION—Goods and Produce for storage or sale always received on consignment on the most moderate rates. ALEX. MADDOX.

OLD BOURBON.—50 Brls. choice Bourbon Whiskey very old, pure, highly flavored and oily. ALEX. MADDOX.

BOURBON WHISKY.—A large stock of pure copper distilled Whisky, from one to four years old, always kept on hand for sale low by Brl or gallon. ALEX. MADDOX.

COMMON WHISKY. — An abundant supply of common Whiskeys, at very low rates, always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

FAMILY FLOUR.—The choicest brands always kept ALEX. MADDOX.

CORN MEAL.—From picked flint grain and carefully milled, ever on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

SUGARS—Choicest Brown and White Sugars always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

COFFEE.—The choicest descriptions always kept in full supply.

ALEX. MADDOX.

TEAS—Green and Black of all the best grades. ALEX MADDOX.

FISH — Mackerel, Salmon, Herring, Sardines, Lake and other fish

ALEX MADDOX

CORN IN THE EAR—Selected sound corn in the ear always on hand

ALEX. MADDOX.