THE BULLETIN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

ROSS & ROSSER,

Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, JULY. 21 184

THE NEWS.—The dispatches are extremely barren of any intelligence. With the Army of the East, matters at latest advices remained quiet.

☞Gold closed in New York Tuesday, at $275.

☞The Detroit Tribue says that quite a number of rebel emissaries are now recruiting in Canada. Toronto seems to be their headquarters. At Windsor, Major St. Lawrence, chief in the business, obtained over fifty recruits in a few days, chiefly from among rebel soldiers who have escaped from Union prisons.

☞The Indianapolis Journal says that in case the President calls for 300,000 more men, Indiana's quota will be about 14,000, from which we will deduct our excess of 8 500, leaving the actual number to raise about 5,500. Of this number 2,500 will be drawn from deficient townships, and 3,000 will be drawn from all the townships, of the State, in proportion to the number liable to draft in the respective townships.

☞Michigan has now about four and a half million of sheep. Her wool crop is estimated 12,009,000 pounds.

☞The crop prospects at the West are represented as very good now, the recent rains having been of great service to them. The farmers now are more anxious about the scarcity of labor than of rain.

☞The pursuit of the rebel raiders in Maryland has been abandoned, and they will probably succeed in reaching Lynchburg, Virginia. Their train consisted of all kinds of vehicles, and was a mile long.—They had over 7,000 head of cattle, and they had sent large droves through previously.

☞It is said that the Government has ascertained that the strength of the rebel invaders of Maryland was about 12,000.

☞A letter from Paris in a Berlin paper contains the suggestions that the German people should at once send some fast steamers, each one of them armed with some five or six heavy rifled guns, to the North American ports to prey upon the British commerce in the event of a war.

☞The quota for Hamilton county, Ohio, under the dreadful conscription ordered for the 5th of September is 5,000 men. This is one out of every seven voters in the county.

☞The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 13th says it is not improbable that Sher man will take Atlanta.

☞A conscription of 500,000 men for the army is on the 5th of September by Lincoln.

☞Barnum has a machine for fanning his audience which cost him $6,000 and keeps them as cool as a cucumber.

☞The whole quantity of salt inspected on the Onondaga Salt Springs Reservation from January 1st to July 9th, 1864, was 1,817, 651 bushels. The whole quantity inspected during the same time in 1863, 1,-872, 674. Decrease, 155,023.

☞Another fire occurred in Louisville last Monday, which destroyed a corn mill and other property to the estimated amount of $50,000, most of which was covered with insurance,

A SINGULAR SCENE.—The *Realm*, an English paper, describes a singular scene. Some cotton has lately been imported into Farringdon, where the mills have been clo- for a considerable time. The people, who were previously in the deepest distress, went out to meet the cotton, the women wept over the bales and kissed them and finally sang the doxology over the welcome importation.

☞M, de Pulsey, one of the chiefs of the Hungarian revolution in 1848, who accompanied Kossuth to this country and made a most favorable impression while here, has been permitted by the Austrian Government to return to Hungary, and his forfeit estates have been returned to him.

☞The report of the removal of General Butler from his command in the field is true. He has been ordered to return to duty at Fortress Monroe.

An English Gentleman writes a letter for the Manchester *Guardian* in which he declares that 'from the hour he put his foot on the soil of the United States he was every where dogged by Mr. Lincoln's spies.' Bettel have said that he was *spied* by Lincoln's *dogs*.

The poor man who receives twelve dollars a week for his labor is now paid in a 'Republican' currency which is not worth only five dollars. That is, he really receives only five dollars for his weeks work instead of twelve. This man cannot support his family. What is he to do? The Republicans intend to drive him into the army, where he is to be shot for the sake of negroes. Who will take care of his family.

The brave men who fight in this war and shed their blood, are paid in depreciated paper; two dollars and a half of which will only buy one dollar in gold. The rich capitalists who lends money to the Government gets his pay in gold. We have two kinds of currency—one of gold for the wealthy capitalist, and the other, paper, for the soldier and the laborer.

☞On Monday afternoon, the 11th inst., a portion of this county was visited by a perfect *avalanche of rain*, sweeping fencing, trees and growing corn in its course, doing immence damage in newly ploughed fields. It seems to have been but little over 2½ or 3 miles wide. The old town of Washington was in its course, other portions of the county, north and south of its course, had no rain and at this present writing, some particular localities are suffering with drought.

☞CHARLES B. PEARCE, Esq., had two stacks of Clover Hay burnt by lightning, on his farm near the fair grounds, one day last week.

PROVISIONS GROWING SCARCE.—Capt. JAMES H. DWIRE, of this County, had sold a valuable three year old South Down Buck to some gentleman in Southern Kentucky, for future delivery, at Fifty dollars. Some rogue or rogues entered his pasture, on Sunday night, the 17th of July, penned his Flock, by building a temporary fence, captured the Buck, butchered him on the premises, leaving the head, entrails and pelt, and bore away the dressed carcass, the boldest theiving ever committed in this community. This daring act coupled with the fact that divers lots of Bacon have been stolen from our farmers of late, shows that some one is suffering from high prices.

OAT CROP.—The Oat Crop of this region is the very best raised for years. Many fields where winter wheat was frozen out, were ploughed up and sown to this crop.

TIMOTHY AND CLOVER HAY.—Our Farmers are now busy cutting and securing this very valuable crop. The yield is a full average. By the aid of the latest improved mowers, the work is being rapidly and well done. Among the most successful Machines, we notice Ball's Patent, Manufactured at Canton, and Hubbard's, of Cleveland, they are perfect in their operations.

SUCKING MULES.—As the season for operation in this class of Stock is near at hand, we are enable to note that they are generally of excellent quality; and grazing being good, they are quite forward and well grown. From the well known feeding qualities and high grade of Mason County Mules, we expect to be able to report some extraordinary sales of this Stock the coming fall.

STOCK HOGS—Are very scarce and very high. With the present Corn prospect, the lack of good feeding Hogs will be severely felt by our enterprising farmers. Would it not be good policy to make an effort to draw a supply from other regions.

The Rebel Raiders.

The Frederick correspondent of the New York *World*, who saw the rebels at this place in speaking of them says:

HOW THEY LOOK AND TALK.

The men look healthy, and are well clothed, and say that they have had plenty to eat for the last year. They seem to be in good spirits and confident of final success, and were a good deal interested to know if Old Abe or Fremont was to be the next President.

They have a very poor opinion of Grant as a military commander, but entertain considerable respect for Meade and Hancock. If it had not been for these two generals they are confident that they would have demolished Grant's army ere he crossed James river. They say that Lee allowed him to cross the James river because he was confident that he would be unable to effect any material damage by taking a position behind Petersburg, and because he wished to give his own man a few day's rest. They represent the slaughter of Grant's forces at Spottsylvania and the Wilderness as being most dreadful, and say that he, time and again, threw large masses of men against works that were almost impregnable and only desisted when remonstrated with by his subordinate officers. They seem to entertain consider able respect for the Western troops, but declare that the regiments from the New England States and the large cities will not fight when they have the slightest show for running.

* * *

HUNTER'S EXPEDITION.

They say that they not only got all Hunter's stores and nearly all his artillery, but also a great quantity of stores, &c., at Martinsburg; and as confirmation of the latter part of the statement, point to the marks on the cases in their wagons. In fact, so positive is this proof, that no room is left for doubt, notwithstanding the statements of 'an officer' to the contrary. Four-fifths of their wagons, one-half their cannon, and many of their horses can readily be identified as being United States property. Hundreds of their men wear United States army pantaloons and shirts, and, in truth, it would seem that both armies drew their supplies from the same source. In face of these facts, it is hardly worth while for an officer to worry himself by getting up denials which only injure his character for veracity, without doing either the government or the people any good. In my next I will give you an account of their conduct.

HOW MANY MEN CROSSED THE RAPIDAN. The News re-affirmed its statement, that Grant crossed the Rapidan with 240,000 men. We knew this to be an error from high military sources,—and we know, too, that he crossed with only 137,000 *bayonets*, 140 000 we said yesterday, to be at the very tip-top of the number.—N. Y, Express.

If the Express (says the News) by using the word '*bayonets*,' intends to exclude the artillery, cavalry, officers, etc., the sum total under Grant, even by its calculations, would exceed two hundred thousand. The Daily News meant to include what is usually termed the army.'

What we said, we meant. Bayonets, that is infantry. Grant had cavalry, powerful in *metal*, not in numbers of *men*, but all included, there were no 20 000.

What men Sigel had, or Butler,—we do not say—but their co-operation has never been of any service to Grant,—on the contrary both have failed him, and Hunter, perhaps, most of all, in leaving open the route to washington.

☞The Pensylvania papers say there is every prospect for a fine harvest.

From the Washington Constitutional Union.

Profanation of the President's Grounds by a Negro Pic-Nic.

The 4th of July, 1864, witnessed what no other day in the annals of our country over saw. On that day the negroes of Washington city assembled in large numbers on the grounds south of the President's House, and there, beneath the very eaves of the building erected by white men for the residence of the Chief Magistrate of a nation of white men, made a nation's park the chosen scene of their feasting and revelries, under the sanction of that nation's President.

The incident bears a terrible significance from the circumstances connected with it, and the horrible condition into which the country has been placed. Here in the Capitol of the country, on the banks of the Potomac—within the grounds surrounding the mansion of the Country's Chief Magistrate, assembled a vast herd of negroes to enjoy themselves in the gayeties of a picnic. The warm July sun beaming in a cloudless sky shone upon them protected from the fierceness of its rays by the leafy branches of the thickly clustering trees.—The breezes from the blue Potomac cooled their dusky brows. The fountains sparkled in the glittering sunshine for their delight. Their hearts were cheered by the gayeties of the occasion, and joyously excited by the thought that in front of them was *his* house who, to bestow upon them such pleasures, had steeped the country to the very dregs of the bitterest cup of woe ever held to a nation's lips

And but a few miles away from them, beneath the hot glare of Virginia suns, and in the stifling atmosphere of Virginia swamps, rendered still more horrible by the decaying corses of thousands of their comrades, toiled and fought the noblest of the land.—No trees to shelter *them*—no cool river breezes to refresh them—no fountains splashing music on the air for them.—Parched with heat and worn with toil—their hearts saddened by recollections of their noble comrades whose dead bodies filled every mile of that terrible march from the Rapidan to the Appomattox—visions of happy Fourths of July stealing over their minds—this nobly army of *white* men—the very flower of the land—were hurling themselves fruitlessly upon almost impregnable fortifications at the commands of a headlong and unreflecting leader, for what?—That the negro should have the privilege of enjoying himself socially and pleasurably on the 4th of July in the public grounds of the Nation's Capitol.

The question may be pertinently asked, for what are we now fighting, and to what are we tending, when such disgraceful scenes may be witnessed as the legitimate result of the efforts of those intrusted with the management of the war? We see the country torn and rent, tears in every mother's, eye, agony at every father's heart; the proud prestige of the great Republic perhaps forever gone; constitutional liberty and law ruthlessly immolated upon their own altars, and contemptuously trampled in the dust; the last and the brightest hope of humanity withered in the grasp of cowardly tyranny, like flowers in the frost of an autumn blast; law, order, and security beneath the iron heel of a foully corrupt despotism; with the insane cry still going up for the continuance of this infernal dance of death; and as compensation for all these, we have the proud elevation to social and political equality with American freemen of a race indelibly stamped by the hands of the Creator with the mark of degradation—of a race whose finest instincts are a coarse brutality, and whose highest aspirations are a beastly sensuality. Great God! is this a compensation for the ineffable horrors of the sacrifices the groaning country has made for the past three memorial years? Is *this* the restored and happy Union the Republican party promised us should emerge from the fiery furnace of this unholy war? Or is it but an experiment on the part of these blood-thirsty and visionary fanatics to overturn the immutable laws of physical nature, and by destroying all that is dear to man, attempt an improvement on the work of the Almighty?

It is well that the people should ponder these things. It is well that they should think deeply upon the fact of negro enjoyment of the delights of life purchased at the expense of thousands of lives and countless millions of money. It is well they should ask themselves if the Union is to be irretrievably ruined—themselves crushed into hopeless poverty by the unendurable weight of public debt—their sons dragged off by conscription like sheep to the shambles—their recollections of past glory and their hopes of future greatness alike buried in the inextricable ruin to which all things are tending, merely to increase the pleasures of an inferior race which a true and immutable instinct of our nature has pronounced unfit for any relations with white men but those of a servile type. And it is especially well that the people should ponder these things when this party whose policy inaugurated the existing horrible condition of affairs—in whose treacherous embrace Union and Constitution have perished and who, in the name of Freedom, assassinated Liberty at the very foot of her altars—who pulled down the temples of constitutional devotion, and dedicated groves to the worship of the falsest and foulest heresies that ever disgraced the political religion of a nation—who have proved most terribly to the country the truth of the old Roman maxim of "whom the Gods wish to destroy they first make mad"—when this party, we say, come before the people, and gravely demand that people's support, because the country's salvation rests solely with *them*, it is well that they should deeply meditate this glaring inconsistency—this worse than suicidal policy—this horrible but legitimate result of Black Republican teachings.

It cannot be that the people will support them. God, in His justice, has another and a more merciful destiny for America. The people of the country are too intelligent to be deceived longer by Abolition sophistries—too earnest to pay them any heed—too patriotic to hesitate a moment in their attempts to hurl this dynasty out of power.—With the Divine blessing surely upon our holy enterprise, we shall raise the standard of Union and Constitution, so dear to all patriotic hearts, and in November next announce to the bleeding and dissevered Republic the joyful tidings of peace, happiness and restored Union under the just and beneficent sway of the time honored and time cherished Democratic principle.

Britannia and Japanned Ware!

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

dec17 R. ALBERT'S 2d street.

Sharp Correspondence.

The Frankfort (Ky) Commonwealth of the 1st instant publishes the following correspondence, which it states it has taken the liberty of doing without having first obtained Gov Bramlett's permission:—

LOUISVILLE, June 28, 1864.

Hon. T. E. BRAMLETTE.

Dear Sir:—Your old friend Wolford has been arrested, and is to-day in the hands of traitors to our constitution. He is your bosom friend and political friend.—You are the Governor of Kentucky, and ought to see that no citizen is imposed upon by any power on earth. The community, knowing the intimacy that exists between you and Col. Wolford, are looking to you anxiously, and every one say, What will Governor Bramlette do? One man remarked to-day that you would submit like a whipped dog, as you did on the negro enlistment. Another one said it was your ox now gored; another said it was not your ox. So you see the diversity of opinion. Some people think you had him arrested, and others, having more charity for you, don't think so.

Bayonets elected you last summer, and bayonets will now keep your mouth shut, if you open it; that is the universal sentiment. Your doctrine of putting down the rebellion as being a universal cure for all *bosh*.—How are you going to put down the abolition party if you are not allowed to speak? You are in the vortex and will be swallowed up. You will endorse the Administration before twelve months; mark what I say. Bob Breckinridge has become a traitor to the Constitution of fathers, and since he has used you up you will fall in also

Yours, W. J. BENTLY.

Executive Department, Frankfort.
June 29. 1864.

W. J. BENTLY, Louisville—Sir: Your insolent letter of yesterday (28th) came to hand this morning. I learned when a boy at school to

'Let dogs delight to bark and bite,
For God hath made them so;"

and most cordially do I extend to you the benefit of the lesson; for whether dog or puppy, the instinct is the same. But, as you manifest decided symptoms of treasonable *Rabies*, if your master (Jeff Davis) expects to grow you to a full-sized dog, he should keep you muzzled or in doors during the approaching 'dog days,' least the dog slayer should pass your way on his beat.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE.

General Breckinridge in the Mansion Hon. F. P. Blair.

A Washington paper says:

The preservation of the mansion of Mr. F. P. Blair is due to the interferance of General Breckinridge, who was no doubt influenced by the friendly relations formerly existing between himself and the eminent owner.

It is an interesting fact that at the time of the threatened duel between the Hon. Francis B. Cuttingham and General Breckinridge, the latter repaired to Silver Spring, where he was hospitably entertained and kept out of the way of the officers of the law while the difficulties were pending.—The two Kentuckians passed part of the time in the use of the rifle, in which both excel.

Gen Breckinridge frequently referred in grateful terms to the pleasant times passed under Mr. Blair's roof.

The private papers of Mr. Blair, composed of correspondence with Henry Clay, Andrew Jackson and other men of mark, have not been destroyed, and his plate has been transferred to the residence of Mr. Wilson, with a note to him by General Breckinridge. The latter is described as having become much stouter than when in the State, and sports whiskers, mustache, &c. While the furniture and other personal effects of Marshal Bonifant were destroyed, a large quantity of hay and wood were saved from the torch. The cattle, horses, calves, &c., of the residents were carried off. The dead were left uninterred, and the badly wounded uncared for. About 70 of the latter were left at F. P. Blair's place.

It is stated that the bulk of the rebel force commenced retreating at 11 o'clock A. M. yesterday.

The residence of Hon. Montgomery Blair was destroyed, with all its contents, causing him considerable loss.

☞The following is a section of General Order 59:

HEAD QUARTERS DIST. KY., 5TH DIV., 23D A. C., LEXINGTON, KY., July 16, 1864.

Rebel sympathisers living within five miles of any scene of outrage committed by armed men not recognized as public enemies by the rules and usages of war, will be arrested and sent beyond the limits of the United States. In accordance with instructions, from the Major General Commanding the Military district of the Mississippi, so much of the property of rebel sympathizers as may be necessary to indemnify the Government or loyal citizens for losses incurred by the acts of such lawless men, will be seized and appropriated for this purpose.—Whenever an unarmed Union citizen is murdered, four guerrillas will be selected from the prisoners in the hands of the military authorities, and publicly shot to death in the most convenient place near the scene of outrage. By command of

Brevet Maj Gen. S. G BURBRIDGE.
J. B DICKSON, Capt. and A. A. Gen.

ARCHBISHOP SPAULDING'S FAREWELL.—The Cathedral in Louisville on Sunday last was the scene of imposing farewell services as the occasion of the withdrawal of Bishop M. J. Spaulding, D. D., prior to his entering upon the duties of Archbishop of Baltimore, as successor to the most Rev. Francis Patrick Kenrick, deceased. The congregation presented him with a costly pectoral cross, a gold chain, a cane and snuff box, as testimonials, and accompanied them with an appropriate address.

Capture of Brownesboro by the Confederates under Forrest.

LOUISVILLE, July 18.—The *Journal* is advised that early on Saturday morning a large rebel force said to be under command of Forrest captured the Stockade, at Brownesboro, on Memphis and Charleston Railroad. It was garrisoned by one hundred men, most of whom escaped. The rebels then moved on Huntsville, and after a sharp skirmish drove in the Federal pickets.—Our troops number some five thousand and are strongly fortified. The rebel force is estimated at from eight to ten thousand.—Additional troops are leaving to the succor of Huntsville:

☞The report is that Semmes is to have a large new vessel, called the Yeddo.

DIED,

In Flemingsburg, Ky., July 7, 1864, ANDREW J., son of ANDREW J. and SARAH F. STEVENS, aged one month, one week and three days.

"Lay the sod lightly
Over his breast;
Calm be his slumbers,
Peaceful his rest.
Beautiful lovely,
He was but given
A fair bud to Earth,
To blossom in Heaven." PARENTS

On the 13th June, 1864, near Ireland, Dubois co., Indiana, Mrs. ACHSAH V. BERRY, formerly of Elizaville, Ky.

At Berlin, Bracken Co., Ky., July 15th, 1864, of Typhoid Fever, MARTIN M. BLACKERBY.

In Louisville, Ky., at 5½ o'clock, A. M., July 13th, at the residence of her son-in-law, Thos. B. Dodd, Mrs. ELIZABETH MAYHEW, in the 69th year of her age.

In East Maysville, July 15th, 1864, Mr. JOHN HUNT, Sr., aged Sixty-three years.

He has been long and favorably known in this community, as an honest man, and a worthy member of the Baptist Church from its constitution twenty-six years ago.

EDUCATION!

THE SISTERS OF THE VISITATION

WILL OPEN THEIR

NEW ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES,

I MAYSVILLE, MASON CO., KY.,

On the First Monday of September.

This Establishment is conducted by the Religious Sisters of the Visitation, an order founded by St. Francis de Sales, in 1610. The members of this Institute devote themselves chiefly to the instruction of Young Ladies, in principles of Virtue and in the various branches of a finished English and Ornamental Education.

The course of instruction comprises Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, the use of Maps and Globes; Prose and Poetical Composition; Sacred and Profane History, Chronology, Mythology, Rhetoric, Criticism, Logic, Intellectual and Natural Philosophy; Chemistry, Astronomy, Mineralogy, Botany, Algebra, Book Keeping; French; German and Latin Languages; Music on the Harp, Piano Forte, Melodeon and Guitar; Vocal Music, Drawing, Painting in water colors, &c., &c.; Plain and Ornamental Needle Work Tapestry, &c., &c.

Those charged with the immediate Supervision of the Young Ladies, will be vigilant in requiring an exact observance of the rules of the Institution, and strict attention to a polite and amiable deportment. In the course of the Academic year, two examinations will take place; the first in January, and the second in June. At the close of the first a Semi-annual report is transmitted to the parents of each Young Lady, giving an account of her proficiency in her Studies, &c. The Young Ladies at the end of each month are assembled in the presence of their teachers, when a report is made of their advancement in their Studies, and their attention to the rules of the School. The Academic year commences on the first Monday in September, and ends on the last day of June. It is divided into two Sessions. No deduction, can be made for those who may be withdrawn before the expiration of the Session, unless in case of protracted sickness. A public distribution of Premiums takes place at the close of the year, after the Second examination. Parents and friends of the Institute, are admitted on presenting an authorized ticket at the door. As regards the exact observance of rules, polite deportment, and zeal for advancement, the Young Ladies are divided into two classes; a crown is awarded as the Prize of honor—in each class. To gain the gold Medal, the pupil must receive the crown and the first premium in the highest classes of the principal Studies.

The termination of the Scholastic year, is followed by the annual vacation.

In order to avoid interruption of classes, visits to pupils, are confined to Thursdays; and can be made only by their parents, sisters, aunts and uncles; none others will be received unless formally authorized by parents or guardians.—The pupils will be allowed to visit their parents or guardians, on the first Thursday of every month, leaving the Academy at about 8 o'clock, A. M. and returning before nightfall. Frequent visits have been found detrimental to the improvement of the pupils, and, unless particularly requested by the parents it is preferred that they should visit only at the specified times.

The Ladies who have charge of the Institution, profess the Catholic Faith, yet, while the exercises of religious worship are Catholic, members of every other religious denomination are received, with whom no influence is used to change their belief—but it is required for the maintainance of good order; that they assist with propriety, at the public duties of religion with their companions.

Terms for Boarders.

Entrance Fee,	$5 00
Board and Tuition, including bed and bedding, washing, Infirmary charges and doctor's fees, per Session,	$92 00

Externs or Day Scholars.

Tuition for classes in the Senior Circle, per Session,	$ 0 00
Tuition for classes Intermediate, per Session	15 00
" " " Primary, " "	10 00

Extra Charges.

For each of the Foreign Languages, per Session,	$10 00
Music on Piano Forte, per Session,	20 00
" on Melodeon, " "	20 00
" on the Harp, " "	30 00
" on Guitar, " "	20 00
Use of Piano, &c., " "	5 00
Use of the Harp, " "	7 50
Drawing—Painting in Water Colors, &c. per Session.	10 00
Painting in Oil, per Session,	20 00
Use of Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, per Session,	10 00

School Books, &c., at Store prices.

Payments for each Session must be made in advance. The pupils are required to bring with them the ordinary table furniture, consisting of a knife and fork (silver fork preferred), a silver desert spoon, a silver tumbler, four table Napkins, and six towels. If the washing is attended to at home, a deduction of $10 will be made.

The uniform in Winter will be Brown Merino dresses, and black aprons; in Summer blue lawn or muslin dresses, black aprons and white straw hats trimmed with blue. Each pupil must have a white swiss dress and veil and a sun bonnet.

The parents and guardians of Young Ladies from a distance, are requested to designate some correspondent in the city, who will be charged to liquidate their bills.

Letters to be addressed to the Directress of the Academy of the Visitation. All letters are inspected by the Directress of the Academy.

N. B. Parents and guardians, are requested to have all the linen of their children or wards marked with their names, before they enter the Institution.

As the number of boarders will be limited, it is necessary to make immediate application.—Recommendations required.

Maysville, Ky., July 14, 1864-1m

100,000 Shingles!

JUST Received and for sale by ALEX. MADDOX,
Maysville, June 30, 1864. Wall 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, 2 miles east of Minerva. BENJ. KIRK.

July 14, 1864-tf

SILVER PLATED WARE!—CASTORS SPOONS, FORKS, TABLE CUTLERY, etc, AT LOWEST CINCINNATI PRICES

dec17 R. ALBERT, 2d street.

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 Thuston, 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 21, 1864

SUGAR—New Orleans, 25 to 28c.
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 $9 75@10 75.
Whisky.—Market firm at $1 70.
Crush Sugar, 33c.
Gran " 33c.
Loaf " 33c.
BACON—Sides 16½; Hams 22; Shoulders 14c.
LARD.—18 to 20c, 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 enumimerate 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 Bbl 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.