

THE BULLETIN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY ROSS & ROSSER. Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, JULY 17, 1862.

Justice to Gen. McClellan.

There can be no longer any question but what Gen. McClellan is a Military Chief of commanding ability, yet he has been denounced throughout the country, by the entire Abolition press, as an imbecile and incompetent officer, and in every conceivable way they have used their utmost endeavors to lower him in the confidence of his troops.

He took up his line of march, from Washington, leaving these villainous and mischievous enemies in his rear, who after doing every thing in their power to impede his progress and prevent him from accomplishing his design, now that he has met with some reverses, they labor assiduously to convince the country that he has been defeated, that he is no General and that he ought to be superseded.

WASHINGTON, July 4, 1862. If General McClellan is able to hold his new position after his wonderful battles, running, with various success, through five long and bloody days, the cup of his glory will be full. But, whether he holds it or not, there can no longer be any question that he is a military chief of great and commanding ability, and that a maze of unparalleled complications, and against a fanatic and fierce antagonism, he has exhibited patience, perseverance, genius and courage.

Take a Newspaper. The world is rife with news and there is no excuse for want of intelligence, any where in the country. The mind must have food, with its amusements, or else it becomes morbid and senseless—and what a never failing fountain for its improvement, is provided in the newspaper—take it, and you do more to prepare your children for future usefulness, with a dollar or two, than by five times that amount bestowed in any other way.

The Lynchburg (Va.) Republican gives currency to a rumor that Beauregard has been suspended from his command of the Army of the West.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gen. Boyle has telegraphed, from Lexington, that Morgan was retreating out of Kentucky.

The correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, writing from Nashville, says, that intelligence from Murfreesboro, confirms the reported capture of the whole National force at that point, with thirty thousand dollars worth of army stores. The federal force engaged numbered about fourteen hundred men, and that of the rebels about three or four thousand, mostly armed with carbines and shot guns, and reported to have been under the command of Gen. Jno. C. Breckinridge, Col's. Forest and Rains. The loss of the rebels, in killed and wounded, is said to be much heavier than that of the federals.

The telegraph also reports that the rebels have taken Loreign, fifteen miles from Nashville, and that the rebel Gen. Kirby Smith was advancing on that place, from Chattanooga with fifteen thousand men. Large forces of federal troops were concentrating at Nashville, and prompt measures had been taken to meet them.

The St. Louis Republican, of Monday evening, brings the intelligence that Gen. Curtis has arrived, with his whole army, at Helena, Ark., about eighty miles above White river, and as soon as his troops recover from their long march, he will probably assist in the capture of Vicksburg, or ascend the Arkansas river.

The latest advices from Richmond, says there is great activity on the part of the rebels. Fort Darling has been greatly strengthened, and the batteries iron-clad. A whole division of the army had crossed the James river, on a pontoon bridge, to assist in its defence against any land force.

The bombardment of Vicksburg is said to be tremendous and unceasing, and was still progressing, on the 10th inst. It is estimated that the federals have fired upward of 37,000 shot and shell since the commencement of the bombardment.

In regard to our foreign relations, we have nothing definite. Some weeks ago the House passed a resolution, calling upon the President for copies of correspondence, showing the condition of our relation with foreign powers, but the reply was through the State Department, that there business was so pressing and the document so voluminous, that they could not be prepared before the close of the Session; but if the public exigencies really demanded it, they would be furnished during the ensuing recess of Congress.

The telegraph informs us, that President Lincoln had an important interview with the Slave State Members of Congress, on the 12th inst., and urged upon them his plan of gradual emancipation, and hinted strongly, that if his plan was not adopted, general emancipation would come under less pleasing circumstances.

The Emancipation-Confiscation Bill has passed Congress. It needs only the President's signature to become a law. It confiscates property and emancipates the slaves without a trial of their owners. Every conservative in Congress voted against it. It will be a great help to the rebels.

A soldier of Col. Metcalfe's Cavalry, by the name of Curley, of Lexington, was shot, on the 9th inst., by B. G. Thomas, Freight Agent of the Lexington & Louisville Railroad.

The opinions of Gen. Scott upon the recent action of Gen. McClellan in front of Richmond are highly favorable to the latter. Upon hearing the rumors industriously circulated in New York that Gen. McClellan had suffered a defeat, he immediately declared that it could not be; and he added that if it were true that his right wing was turned it was a movement in his favor. He expressed himself to the effect that Gen. McClellan's plans were perfect, and that he was not going to be defeated in their accomplishment.

Mr. T. D. Wright, editor of the Carrollton News, who was arrested a short time ago and confined in the military prison in Louisville, having been released, has resumed the publication of his paper. He says he is not permitted to say anything against the government, but is allowed to pitch into Abolitionism to his heart's content. He will no doubt make good use of his limited privilege.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 11, 1862. Dear Bulletin:—This first intrusion, will I trust not be received as an uninvited guest—but feeling assured of your kindly regard, I have made an effort to forget to-day's attack of "spring fever," and pen a few thoughts down for you, which though they may scarcely elicit a single smile of approval from your highly intelligent circle of subscribers, are yet given with a heart and a will, claiming no other merit than a truthful narrative.

At the outset, permit me to congratulate "you and yours" upon so auspicious a beginning in so arduous an undertaking. I know that your motto will ever be onward; and since you promise to sustain a conservative course—one that will never depart from these true democratic principles that have withstood the wreck of ages and the march of strife in our national experience, there is no room left to doubt, that yours will be a bright future without a dark cloud—a pleasant communion with appreciative minds without a dissenting voice.

The people desire (especially in times like these) a source of intelligence that will prove as full of hope and comfort as it will abound in interest, and the little city of Maysville, will, among other patrons, surely shower upon you a generous support—in a word: a patronage that will never languish in the hour of need, or for a moment desert because of a growing indifference.

Your readers are sufficiently posted in the warlike drama that is still being enacted with all its sad realities, without any presumptuous comments or elaborate descriptions from my humble self, and in drawing aside the curtain, let it be to speak of less terrible scenes.

The past week has been with Washington more remarkable in the sudden transition from a cloudless sky to capricious storms, than any that have preceded it since the dawn of '62. The fashionable world did not seem to admire the freaks of nature on more than one occasion, while many promised excursions, down the Potomac, had to be indefinitely postponed.

If there is a city on the wide expanse of earth, where Fashion struggles to outlive herself, that spot has certainly here as the poet wrote:

"A local habitation and a name"—And especially does the old proverb, "In Season and out of Season," apply to the Metropolis of the nation. Pennsylvania Avenue which designates the main thoroughfare, presents at certain seasons of the year a very gay appearance, and the surging crowd of strangers seem never still; and while on the one hand there is a pure aristocratic atmosphere that is courted and breathed by all the fair representatives of "upper ten"—there is also on the other hand a full development of all the follies that are known to man. To have a realizing sense of what is usually termed "a fast life," it is only necessary to mingle with the "bon tons" of Washington City, who, are never weary of the giddy whirl and excitement of the city.

"Live and let live," is a maxim that has never found its way into any of the localities that profess to cater to the inner man, in this much sought city; on the contrary, the invariable custom is to demand the half you make and as much beyond it, as a face of brass can have the effrontery to suggest.

But enough of one truth. I cannot ask too large a limit in your valuable columns and must necessarily be brief.

It is currently reported to-day, and by those who have the best opportunity of knowing, that Congress will adjourn on the fourteenth. Some few measures of minor importance, remain to be considered; and since most of the members have ventilated their patriotism in eloquent speeches, and a patient forbearance with the weather, the probabilities are decidedly in favor of an early departure to their respective homes.

The masses are now busy with the thought of foreign intervention, upon which the opinion of the best statesmen conflict; but in any event, are earnestly looking for a speedy end to this sad struggle that has already left its desolating blight upon our once happy land. Alas for the day that severed the sacred chain that has so long bound a great Union together! But amid the sorrow and the gloom that has cast a dark pall over homes that were once so joyous and so free, it is a solace to every lover of his country, to feel that our flag has been gallantly defended, and though the "Rubicon was crossed," AMERICA will be free again. R. H. L.

The telegraph informs us that President Lincoln had sent for the Slave State members of Congress, and urged upon them his views of compensated emancipation. If the slave States did not sell their negroes, the President, it is said, told them that emancipation would come any way. We hardly believe that the President would employ a threat like that. The North does not want to buy the negroes, nor the South to sell them. It would be better for the North to pay the South one thousand million of dollars to keep the negroes in slavery rather than let them loose. It would ruin the whole country.

EDS. BULLETIN:

In the "Maysville Eagle" of the 10th inst., appears a communication, over the signature of "Observer," the closing part of which, did it have the intended effect, would seriously injure another institution of learning in our midst. In this communication it is clearly insinuated that the course of instruction pursued at the "Maysville Literary Institute" is more calculated to fit the pupils for the "boards" of a Theatre, than the duties of home and society.

The writer has had the pleasure of being present at several examinations and exhibitions of the Pupils of the above named Seminary, and has never observed the least immodest "deportment in dress," or slight departure from the rules of etiquette to quiver the feelings of the most fastidious. They have ever been largely attended, and to judge from the expressed delight, and high encomiums of the audience fully and properly appreciated.

The Lady Principal of the School came amongst us a stranger, and, as the citizens of Maysville well know, has been untiring in her energy and efforts to build up the school and make it a first class institution of learning. This she has been successful in accomplishing, through many difficulties, and, that too, without interfering with, or commenting on other of our schools. I say she is justly deserving of praise; and would ask if the world be strikers of "Observer" are not uncalled for, and entirely out of place?

In conclusion I would say that the article of "Observer" could only have been inspired by a feeling of jealousy, and that this reply emanates alone from true JUSTICE.

MAYSVILLE, July 14th, 1862.

Childhood—its amusements; its aspirations; its confiding simplicity; its status at the present and in the past; its then and now.

While looking out of the window of our office we saw four or five children, caressing and playing with a good natured spaniel dog. How memory threw over this scene the cheering sunshine of boyhood, "when all our ways were pleasantness and all our paths were peace." They bestowed upon Jock words of endearment, threw sticks and bid him fetch them, which he did and lay at their feet. They laughed at his tricks and antics, he spoke, yet said nothing, held up his paw, which each little urchin shook with glee and mirth; no wonder that old maxim that "he who kicks my dog, kicks me. At last his little master led him home by the ear, the dog looking back wistfully at his late playmates and saying, as plain, as well he could, "I'll be with you again tomorrow. Tupper has said, that a child in a house is a blessing; well it may be so, but a boy and his dog—the attachment of the one and the fidelity of the other—should teach us all lessons, the practice of which would diminish our selfishness and smooth the asperities of human life.

But a moment ago we passed the door of our friend JAMESY BROSE, who keeps Candies and other good things to please the palate and fancy of the children, and among others that of Ginger Cakes, one hundred of which can be purchased in Cincinnati for twenty-five cents, none of your round thin ones, but real 10 by 12; made of good Jamaica Ginger and Molasses; soft and mellow as a June Apple.

I wish I was a boy again with even a smooth quarter in my pocket. Two goes into one hundred, fifty times; two Ginger Cakes a day for near two months, and all for a quarter. Federal and Confederates, be of good cheer; for with such food and upon such terms, you need not fear want or starvation; besides, Ginger Cakes and Cider have ever been cotemporaneous with training day, and are, par excellence, military food.

Oh! that I were a boy again! A young lady, no doubt a Pharisee, said that there were only two things in her whole life that she regretted, and one was that she had not eaten more Cake when her sister Fanny was married. Boys! go it while you are young and Cakes are cheap. When you get old Tupper's blessings thicken around you, and you'll have other uses for your quarters, and you can then only sing "Our early days, our early days, how often back, We turn on life's bewildering track, To where o'er hill and valley plays, The Cake and Sunshine of boyhood's days."

Intervention.

The question of foreign intervention is one fraught with the deepest anxiety. It is the ghost that has haunted us throughout the whole course of the war—to the delight of rebel sympathizers, and to the alarm of all loyalists. Of late the rumors and speculations concerning it have greatly increased, and although nothing is positively known of a design by England and France to interfere in our quarrel, the continued popular anxiety on the subject, the continued calls by English and French journals for intervention, and the repeated rumors of such a design, show conclusively that the danger of such a thing is constantly present. Where there is so much smoke there is apt to be some fire.

Our relations with the British and French Governments are not cordial. Mr. Mercier went to Richmond for the express purpose of encouraging the rebels and stimulating them to hold their capital to the last extremity. Lord Lyons has gone to London on a visit said to be trivial, but which will, perhaps, be found, ere long, to be one that bodes no good to us. These things, considered in connection with the call of the President for 300,000 additional troops, the departure of several Senators and Congress men from Washington for their homes before the adjournment, for the purpose of raising troops—may indicate that the danger of intervention is more imminent than ever, and that we must rely upon our powers, rather than on the friendship of England and France, to avert it.—St. Louis Even. News.

Gen. Hunter's Negro Soldiers—Stevens wants 100,000 Armed

Special Washington dispatches state that Hunter's letter about his negro soldiers brought up a lively debate in the House Saturday, in which some very conservative men said some very ultra things.

Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, wanted to reconsider the vote by which Hunter's letter was ordered to be printed, and said that General had offered an insult to the loyal people of the country. He charged officers of the Government and of the army with having undertaken without law, against order, and in violation of every principle of humanity, to assume the power of enlisting slaves to serve against their masters. Gen. Hunter's letter was in manner and terms unbecoming a General. He held Secretary Stanton responsible for Hunter's conduct, and sneeringly said Hunter had better be seeing to his business when the late disaster in South Carolina took place, than tinkering with negroes.

Mr. Malory, of Kentucky, also took part in the debate. He ridiculed the idea of making them soldiers; said a single cannon shot would put ten thousand of them to flight; and closed by declaring that arming them was barbarous, inhuman, and contrary to the practice of all civilized nations, and that it was as bad or worse than putting the tomahawk into the hands of the savage. This brought up Thad. Stevens, Lovejoy and Dixon, who are affected with the negro phobia. Lovejoy said one fourth of the men who helped Perry to win his victory on the Lake, were negroes. Dixon said he had long been profoundly convinced that Congress failed in its imperative duty, just so long as it failed to provide for enlisting negro troops to serve in unhealthy regions to which they had become acclimated, and he now had a bill to that effect prepared, and was ready to offer it at the first opportunity.

Stevens agreed with him, and in the course of his remarks, declared that he was in favor of arming and disciplining 100,000 negroes, and placing them in the front of battle. Mr. Wickliffe's motion was tabled by decisive vote.—Lou Express.

From the Louisville Journal. General Mitchell.

There seems unhappily to be no room for doubt that the course of this officer in North Alabama has been marked by conduct not only injurious to the Government, but disgraceful to humanity. We are assured of this fact on authority we do not doubt, and cannot doubt. The fact is thoroughly attested. We believe it, and believing it, we proclaim it. We proclaim it with emphasis. Gen. Mitchell and a portion of his command have perpetrated in North Alabama deeds of cruelty and of guilt, the bare narration of which makes the heart sick. The particulars in the case will be laid before the authorities at Washington in the course of a few days, when, we take it for granted, the honor of the nation and the welfare of the national cause will be promptly vindicated. The case will not brook delay. It cries out for investigation and determination. Let it be investigated and determined at once.—We at present forbear to go into the heart-sickening particulars of the case, but, if necessary, we will not hesitate to do so hereafter. Meanwhile, we invoke the authorities, as they value the national honor and cherish the national cause, to visit swift justice upon the epauletted miscreant who has recklessly set both at defiance. Gen. Mitchell is now in Washington, and can answer the charges against him, if they are answerable, without delay. We hope, for the country's sake, there will be in the matter no delay, and no clemency. The matter justly admits neither. Feeling deeply, we speak strongly, but not certainly without the keenest sorrow. Gen. Mitchell's villainous misconduct is a national calamity. It must pierce with sorrow the heart of every patriot as of every man.

BALTIMORE, July 14.—The following correspondence was occasioned by the strange and mysterious charges put forth a few days since, by the Louisville Journal:

"MAY GEN. MITCHELL—Dear Sir:—Your attention is hereby called to an extract from the Louisville Journal of the 10th inst. Those of us who know you personally, know that the charge is utterly false. The world needs only your denial under your own signature. Yours very truly, "B. F. CAMP, 116 Madison Avenue."

"WASHINGTON, July 14.

"To Hon. B. F. Camp, N. Y.: "I have your note of the 12th inst., calling my attention to an editorial in the Louisville Journal of the 10th, in which I am charged with conduct not only injurious to the Government, but disgraceful to humanity.

"As there are no specifications to this charge, I can only pronounce it to be in the broadest sense unjust, unfounded, false and calumnious. I have never in all my life consciously done an injury to any human being.

"As to deeds of cruelty and guilt, my entire nature revolts at both, and my countrymen can never be persuaded that I have been guilty of either. I demand the specifications, pronouncing the charge utterly and absolutely false.

"Very respectfully, "Your obedient servant, "O. M. MITCHELL."

SOUTHERN CONSPIRACY.—An intelligent and reliable gentleman who has spent several months in the South, says the Louisville Journal of July 4, arrived in this city yesterday. He says the armies of the South have been greatly reinforced by the application of the conscription act. As an instance of the alacrity with which the rebels have taken up arms, he says that in one of the counties which adjoins Montgomery county, Alabama, in which there are but two thousand four hundred voters, there are two thousand two hundred soldiers. Our informant believes, and assigns reason for his belief, that there are seven hundred thousand soldiers in arms in the South.

The weather in France and England, at last advices, had been unfavorable for the crops, and was causing some uneasiness.

HUMPHREY MARSHALL.—This distinguished gentleman has resigned his Brigadier General's commission in the Confederate service.

The specie in the banks of Frankfort and Lexington was removed to Covington on Sunday, and was again transferred to Cincinnati yesterday morning, for safe keeping.

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. It will be found advertisements of a few of my specialties; but it would take up a whole newspaper to enumerate all the commodities of general necessity which I habitually keep on hand. No one can examine my stock and go away unsatisfied 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.

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

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

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

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

FAMILY FLOUR.—The choicest brands always kept.

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

SUGARS.—Choicest Brown and White Sugars always on hand.

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

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

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

DRIED FRUITS.—Raisins, Apples and Peaches constantly on hand of the best quality.

CIDER VINEGAR.—The purest Cider Vinegar specially manufactured from the best orchards expressly for my select customers.

RYE.—Selected grain specially cleaned as a substitute for Coffee.

CHARCOAL.—Always in full supply.

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

CORDAGE.—Hemp and Manila ropes of all sizes from a plough line to a ships cable always on hand.

OKUM.—Choice prepared always on hand.

BLOCK AND TACKLE.—An assortment embracing all sizes of superior construction.

CHEESE.—The most select brands of rich, pure, bluegrass cheese.

STONE WARE.—Every kind of vessels of the best manufactured earthen ware.

SALT.—Best Kanawha and Ohio River Salt by the Bri and Table Salt by the bag.

COAL OIL.—The best Coal Oil for lamps at retail.

CANDLES.—Choice brands of Star and Tallow candles, adapted to all seasons.

SOAPS.—The best manufactured German, Rosin, country-made, for washing clothes, scrubbing, &c., and choice toilet and perfumed varieties.

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.

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

GOOD NEWS FOR THE PEOPLE!

PROMPTNESS MY MOTTO! SATISFACTION MY AIM!

GEO. W. TUDOR, MAYSVILLE, - - - KENTUCKY.

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM his friends and the public, that he has just received another large lot of STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, &c.

I also keep constantly on hand, and MANUFACTURE TO ORDER all articles in the line of TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

JOBING IN THIS LINE DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

Please call and examine Goods and Prices, as I am confident that I can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with their patronage. I am also selling any of the above Goods Lower than any other house in Maysville.

GEO. W. TUDOR, Market St., bet. 2nd & 3rd Sts., next door to William Watkins. Maysville, June 19 1862-ly.

FRANK & COONS, Attorneys at Law, MAYSVILLE, KY. Prompt attention paid to Collecting. June 12, 1863.