

THE BULLETIN.

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

MAYSVILLE, - - SEPTEMBER, 4

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The long threatened plan of the Confederates invading the northern States is now being put into execution. Their plan for reaching the Ohio river appears to be well laid. The bulk of the Western army is so far South that it can afford no timely aid on the Ohio. The Confederate columns appear to move at their leisure, and the people flee before them. From all accounts, Genl. Wright has evacuated Lexington and Frankfort and gone to Louisville where he will endeavor to make a stand against the approach of Gen. Buckner, who with Gens. Morgan and Forrest's Cavalry, is marching on Louisville with thirty thousand men. All the army stores have been removed from Lexington down the Ky. Central Road, and all the state papers have been conveyed from Frankfort to Louisville where the Capitol of the State is temporarily removed. The correspondent of the Louisville Journal writes that the Confederate General Morgan left Glasgow at 4 o'clock on Saturday and while there they destroyed all the indictments for treason returned by the Grand Jury at the last term of court, over one hundred in number. They mutilated the records of the court so that no traces of the indictments are left. They also captured horses, mules and other property of Union men.

The news from the Potomac does not improve. It is now admitted that the Confederates were victorious at Bull Run. Their army was on hand, while a large portion of the Federals did not reach the scene of action in time to participate. The Federal troops all behaved well, except McDowell's corps d'armee, which broke and ran when exposed to a hot fire. The two armies are now opposite each other at Bull Run. Pope has been reinforced with 60,000 men, but is said to be still greatly outnumbered by the rebels. The rebels are likely, under these circumstances, to dispatch a heavy force through Thoroughfare Gap to Harper's Ferry, and thence make their way into Maryland and Pennsylvania.

We have received full accounts of the loss of the California steamer Golden Gate by fire on July 27, fifteen miles to the westward of Manzanilla. The general facts have been published. The alarm of fire was given at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when the passengers were at dinner. It was so far advanced as to render it impossible to check the flames, and the ship was turned toward shore.

In half an hour the ship grounded three hundred yards from the beach, where there was a heavy surf. Boats were filled with passengers and life-preservers distributed, so that many of the passengers were saved. The flames spread with fearful rapidity. Out of two hundred and forty-six passengers and ninety-six crew, about seventy passengers and sixty of the crew were saved, leaving about two hundred lost or missing. There is little probability of saving the treasure.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American telegraphs that it is now understood that the period of drafting will be left with the Governors of the respective States to decide for themselves as the Government is not disposed to push the matter, unless the emergency should be such as to render a single day's delay fatal.

Bill Reany, of Cincinnati, has given up his project of forming an independent cavalry regiment, to be known as the "Rebel Hunters," and to operate exclusively in Kentucky. It is not unlikely that Reany received intimations from the proper authorities in Kentucky that he would not be permitted to operate upon the plan set forth in his handbill.

Charles Inger, arrested for the sentiments expressed in a speech, has been discharged from custody by order of Secretary Stanton.

The Government Clerks at Washington propose to form into companies and do military duty in the forts, learn to be cannoniers, &c.

Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne sailed from San Francisco on the 11th inst., for Hong Kong, China.

General Taylor, wounded in the recent battle, died at Alexandria, at the residence of Mr. Corcoran.

IMPORTANT ORDER.—It has been announced by the military authorities at Frankfort, that all mounted men who offer during the next thirty days will be received. Each one who furnishes his own horse will receive an allowance of forty cents per day, and, in case his horse should be shot in the service, he will be remunerated, provided the compensation shall not be fixed at a sum above ninety dollars.

Wendell Phillips says, "in God's name let the old Union be destroyed and something better made." Prentice says, "in God's name let the old Phillips be destroyed and something better made."

The holding of the State Fair has been postponed. The money of the Association was handed over to the Governor for purposes of State defense.

Loss of Officers in the Late Battle at Bulls Run, Virginia.

We copy from the Gazette's Washington special of yesterday, that our loss in officers as in men at the late battles in Virginia, is almost unexampled. It says:

"KILLED AND WOUNDED."

"The following is a partial list of killed and wounded Western and other officers in the latest engagements in Virginia—unofficial, of course:

Brigadier General Schenck, of Ohio, struck by a Minnie ball in the right wrist, and amputation probably necessary; Brigadier General Conter, killed; Brigadier General Hatch, of Massachusetts, killed; Brigadier General Buford, of Illinois, killed; Brigadier General Robinson, wounded; Col. Roberts, of the Second Michigan, successor of Colonel Wilcox, the lately released prisoner, killed; Colonel Henderson, of the 7th Pennsylvania Reserve, wounded; Colonel Farnsworth, of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, wounded; Colonel Cantwell, of the Eighty-first Ohio, killed; the Colonel of the New York Highlanders wounded; Colonel Sol. Meredith, of Indiana, wounded; Colonel Fletcher Webster, of Massachusetts, son of Daniel Webster, fatally wounded and taken prisoner; Colonel Kolter of Philadelphia, killed; Adjutant Phelps, of the Tenth Penn. Reserve, wounded; Brigadier General Slocum, of New York, killed; Col. O'Connor, Second Wisconsin, killed; Major May, Nineteenth Indiana, killed; Lieutenant Colonel Bragg, Sixth Wisconsin, killed."

Order of General Casey, Respecting Rebel Property.

HEADQUARTERS PROVISIONAL BRIGADES, }
WASHINGTON, August 18, 1862. }
General Order No. 22.

1. The attention of the troops of this command is called to the following Article of War, No. 54: All officers and soldiers are to behave themselves orderly in quarters and on their march, and whoever shall commit any waste or spoil either in walks of trees, parks, warrens, fish-ponds, houses or gardens, cornfields, enclosures or meadows, or shall maliciously destroy any property whatever belonging to the inhabitants of the United States, unless by order of the then Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States, shall (besides such penalties as they are liable to by law) be punished according to the nature and degree of the offense, by the judgment of a regimental or general court-martial.

2. The recent Presidential order, directing the seizure of the enemy's property in an orderly manner, in no degree modifies the meaning of the foregoing Article of War, but is directly in accordance therewith. Marauding, indiscriminate pillage, and acts of violence toward unarmed men, women and children, are as unworthy the character of Union soldiers as injurious to the noble cause he defends. Such practices, alike destructive of personal honor and military discipline, are strictly forbidden.

3. The enforcement of the foregoing Article of War is particularly enjoined on regimental commanders.

By order of Brigadier General Silas Casey.
(Signed) E. WALTER WEST,
Assistant Adjutant General.

JOHN W. FORNEY.—Said this ingrate at a meeting the other night, "Retired from political life, I have devoted myself to the nation."

Precious hypocrite! When Forney retired from political life, it must have been like the old rat in the fable: "My dear children," said the old rat to his young ones, "the infirmities of age are pressing so heavy upon me that I have determined to dedicate the short remainder of my days to mortification and penance, in a narrow and lonely hole which I have lately discovered; but let me not interfere with your enjoyment; youth is the season for pleasure. Be happy, therefore, and only obey my last injunction—never to come near me in my retreat, God bless you all!" Deeply affected and smiling audibly, and wiping his paternal eyes with his tail, the old rat withdrew, and was seen no more for several days, when his youngest daughter, moved rather by affection than curiosity, stole to his cell of mortification, which turned out to be a hole MADE BY HIS OWN TERTH IN AN ENORMOUS CHEESE!

The retirement from political life of John W. Forney—hal hal hal! Office of Clerk of the Senate—great contract broker—and lobbyist agent. Here is the Cheshire cheese, and the cells of mortification into which the old rat has retired to do penance for his many sins. He simply asks the prayers of the faithful. Let them pray!—Newark (N. J.) Journal.

BATON ROUGE GIVEN UP.—Though its own correspondent at New Orleans, intimates a doubt of the report that our forces have evacuated Baton Rouge—we are inclined to believe, says the New York Express, from what we learn, through other sources, that that step had been ordered, by Gen. Butler, as a military necessity. We need all the troops we can muster, in New Orleans, to strengthen the defenses of that city which the Rebels are continually threatening from within and without. The removal of ordnance, quartermasters' stores, and other government property, from Baton Rouge, down to New Orleans, were informed, commenced on the 17th inst., and the work of evacuation, it was expected, would be completed, by the 20th or thereabout.

As a part of the plan of progress up and down the Mississippi from the mouth to St. Louis, Baton Rouge was a chain in the link of cities, but with the abandonment of Vicksburg, the place was of no strategic importance, as nothing was left but to withdraw the troops to New Orleans, where, as already said, their presence is much needed. The Rebel program for a demonstration on the Crescent City is said to be 'all agreed upon.' To make a commencement, the attack of Breckinridge on Baton Rouge was concerted.

Meantime, it appears that Jeff. Thompson, with an accumulating force, is at a place called Passagonia, about forty miles from New Orleans, on the Jackson Railroad. Gen. Ruggles remains still across the Lake, possibly some twenty miles distant. From intercepted correspondence, it is evident that the wildest of the Rebels do not believe that they can carry the city, but they do believe, that by making a formidable demonstration, the Rebels will rise and set the city on fire. And this, it is asserted, is the plan encouraged, strange as it may seem, by many whose property is all centered in New Orleans, and whose families will be engulfed in the conflagration!

Adjutant General Fennell has authorized the raising of three more regiments of cavalry.

Correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Aug 29, 1862.

We are no longer in doubt as to the nature of the rebel movement on Manassas. It has been an occupation in force. While we have been guarding the fords on the Rappahannock the rebels have passed our right, come in from the mountains back of Warrenton, and poured down on Manassas Junction. Last night they held Fairfax Court house and Centerville, and the old bat, tlefield of Bull Run—they were back again in short, to their familiar grounds of a year ago. We should hardly be astonished to hear of them even at Munson's Hill once more—with such ease do they seem to sweep past all our defenses.

It has become public that last Wednesday afternoon General McClellan telegraphed Halleck that the enemy was between Pope and Washington in force; that a large portion, if not the whole, of their army had been suddenly transferred to this new position; that there could be little doubt that their intention was to march straight to Edwards' Ferry, thence into Maryland, and either down to Washington or over toward Baltimore; and that every available man should be instantly put into the forts around the capital.

That same evening General McClellan came hurriedly up, went straight to Halleck's residence, had an interview with him that was protracted till two o'clock in the morning, and as hastily returned to his post in the evening. Next morning there was great commotion in Cabinet circles. The President at an early hour sent for Governor Chase and Secretary Stanton, with whom he held a lengthy conversation. Not long afterward he was over at the War Department in person, and then Gen. Halleck was summoned. Next, Governor Chase—who is usually the most regular of officers in attendance at his own Department—was off in consultation with Secretary Seward; and thus the runnings to and fro among the members of the Administration continued for some hours. Evidently there was matter of more than ordinary moment involved.

Meantime Georgetown and Alexandria began to present an extraordinary spectacle. Clouds of colored fugitives came pouring in from the regions around Manassas Junction, Fairfax, Centerville and Vienna, men, women and children; little picnicians that could scarcely walk, juggling their little loads; old, white-haired veterans, driving their crazy carts, with all their household movables packed around them and their eyes half starting from their heads as they looked uneasily around to see if they were yet pursued; women loaded down with two or three babies, a bedquilt and a frying-pan apiece; it was a fresh exodus from the house of bondage, with the Potomac for the Red Sea, and every fugitive afraid that the modern Pharaoh—Jackson and his men—would be down upon them before they completed their passage. The Union citizens of the freshly invaded region were hardly behind the contrabands, and all day long the Chain Bridge was crossed by a steady stream of Virginians, fleeing from their native State before an invading Virginia army.

The good people of Washington took the infection. Most of them had been acclimated to the periodical "scars" which amount of reasoning could convince others that the hoofs of Stewart's cavalry would not be rattling over the Avenue before forty-eight hours had elapsed. Timid women commenced packing their trunks, grave gentlemen said they were not at all alarmed, but they must take care of their families. A very fair share of our population stood ready to make a grand charge on the railroad depot at the first sound of a musket shot.

The military men still talk strategy, but those of us who have seen something of this operation of "bugging" big armies are profoundly susceptible with regard to it. There are plenty of men under Generals out there to deliver us by good honest fighting, if decently led; and if fighting doesn't save the capital I confess to a sorrowful conviction that a superabundance of generalship won't do it.

The report you have received before this of General McClellan having obtained the command of the consolidated army in Virginia is correct; as matters go now seniority of commission decides the military precedence in command, unless the President otherwise orders. Congress has given him the power to violate this hitherto arbitrary military rule whenever he chooses. He chose to do so when he put Pope in command of the army of Virginia; he doesn't choose to do so now; and so McClellan, by the virtue of his rank assumes the command.—That is the simple explanation of the matter.

A PICTURE OF AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.—Thirty days, and Missouri will be destroyed. There is scarce a horse or a mule in North-east Missouri, fit for any service. You may stop at fifty miles and not find a man or boy over twelve years old. Two-thirds of the people are under bonds for more than they are worth, nearly every one of which is forfeited. Their stock is all being collected to be driven to market, which, with all movable property, will be taken out of the State. The crops, if any means be left to collect them, will follow. Houses and land will be deeded to the State to redeem the bonds. What is left with the Union men, (and there is not much,) will be devoured by the hordes of skulking rebels through the country. Both parties are bent on each other's ruin. The war path smokes with desolation and wretchedness. Weeping mothers and orphan children, ragged, hungry, hopeless and destitute, meet you at every dwelling. Such swift ruin must have a near end.—Constitution.

The following is a recent letter from the Secretary of State to the British Charge d' Affaires:

STATE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, Aug. 29.

Having informally understood from you that British subjects who had merely declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, had expressed apprehensions that they might be drafted into the militia under the late requisition of the War Department, I have the honor to acquaint you for their information, that none but citizens are liable to military duty in this country, and that this Department has never regarded an alien who may have merely expressed his intention to become a citizen, as entitled to a passport, and consequently has always withheld such certificate from persons of that character. Any such certificates I have the honor to be, with high consideration,
Your obedient servant,
WM. H. SEWARD,
To Hon. Wm. Stuart, &c.

THE INDIAN DEPREDACTIONS IN MINNESOTA.

The details of the Indian atrocities in Minnesota, as they are given to us by the journals in that State, become more and more horrible. In answer to the Governor's call, hundreds of armed men are hastening to the scene of the atrocious murders, and, unless the reports of dissatisfaction among the tribes further westward is correct, we hope, before many days have passed, to record the fact that the insurrection has been quelled.

Browne and Renville Counties, in which the enormities have transpired, are situated in the south western corner of Minnesota, the two counties being separated by the Minnesota or St. Peter's River. This stream has its source in a series of lakes lying between latitude 45 deg. 46 min. north, and flows southeasterly for about three hundred miles, to its confluence with the Blue Earth River. It then has a north-east course for a distance of about one hundred and twenty miles, until it reaches the Mississippi, at Fort Snelling. It is navigable for about forty miles, but small boats can run up to Patterson's Rapid's 295 miles from its mouth. New Ulm, the scene of one of the most atrocious of the depredations, is a town settled within a few years, located on the right bank of the Minnesota, and in the south-eastern portion of Browne County. Fort Ridgley is in Renville County, about ten miles above, and on the opposite bank of the river. It has for late years been used as an artillery post, but previous to the rapid increase of population of the State, was an important fortification.

GEN. PHELPS AND THE CONTRABANDS.—A gentleman up town, who, the other day, missed his "boy," learned that the lad was at Carrollton. He at once repaired to the headquarters of Gen. Phelps and stated his case—that he was in search of a runaway negro. "You have lost a man, have you," observed the General, inquiringly and dryly. "Yes, sir," responded the other. "Very well," said the General, "the negroes are over yonder if your boy is there, he can go with you if he wishes." The gentleman asked further that a guide might be sent with him, as he did not know the road and paths. "Certainly," said the General. "Orderly, call Maj. Scott." Presently the Major presented himself, and General instructed him to conduct him to the negro camp, and assist him in finding his "boy," and to say to the "boy" that he had his (the General's) permission to return with his master. Thereupon the Major spoke: "I am the 'boy' the gentlemen is in search of. I do not want to return." "That is all I can do," observed the General. The draft part of this incident is, that the General was ignorant of the fact that the gentleman was Scott's master.—The "Major" had hitherto been known in darkey circles as a great orator; he is now known as "Major Scott of Black Guards."—Queer things have come out of Secession.—N. O. Delta.

The Chicago Times is responsible for the following.

TAX OFFICERS.—In looking over the lists of the assessors and collectors appointed under the new Tax Law, we have not noticed the names of any Democrats. If the rule of the Secretary of the Treasury, that Congressmen shall be allowed to designate the appointees, be strictly observed, there should be occasionally a Democratic assessor and collector. There are, however, exceptions to all general rules, and the exception to Mr. Chase's rule will be found in every district that has a Democratic Congressman. This we can get along with very well for the present, if they will give us competent and honest officers. We are fearful, however, from some appointments that have been announced, that party services and claims have been somewhat too strictly observed in the selection of the appointees. Why do Democrats keep up party distinctions when Republicans are so willing to forget them?

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette of Friday says:

THE DRAFT POSTPONED.—There can be but little doubt now that the War Department has abandoned the idea of enforcing the draft rigidly on September 3rd. The extension in Pennsylvania is likely to be followed up by similar permissions to such other States as desire it. The extensions, of course, will be made under strict regulation, for comparatively a short period. The explanation of this policy will be readily understood when it is remembered the whole six hundred thousand would make an enormous demand for arms. It is no longer a secret that the Government could not immediately supply the demand.

CLERGYMEN SUBJECT TO DRAFT.—The laws of Ohio exempt no white citizen from draft. A clergyman in that State remarked last week, that he supposed if he should be drafted it would be as a substitute for some negro.—N. Y. Evening Post.

Very many of the clergy in Ohio and elsewhere have been preaching the "higher law," teaching disrespect for the Constitution, and asserting the social and political equality of negroes. We see no impropriety in drafting these clergymen as substitutes for negroes. In fact there is a poetic justice in the proceedings.—Buffalo (N. Y.) Courier.

The Democrats of New York have called a State Convention, to be held at Albany on the 10th of September. The call invites the co-operation of all citizens on the simple but distinct platform of the CONSTITUTION, THE UNION, AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS.

DOING THINGS WELL.—The American Watch Co. have sold over fifty thousand watches within four years, all made at their factory in Waltham, and all warranted to be good time keepers. They began with beautiful and costly machinery, and the determination to turn out none but first-class work. We understand that their late styles at low prices have nearly driven cheap and worthless foreign watches out of the market. Their last pattern is peculiarly adapted to the wants of soldiers.

A letter to the St. Louis Democrat from Jacinto, Mississippi Aug. 23, says: Price was within a few miles of our advanced posts near that place, with twenty or thirty thousand men. An attack was expected at any time.

Our physicians were crowded last week with big, fat, burly, lusty, greasy looking, ultra Abolition war men, applying for certificates of disability in order to shield their cowardly carcasses from fighting out the war that they were principally instrumental in getting up.—Franklin (La.) Herald.

From the Maysville Eagle.

The Battle at Richmond.

Long before our readers will see this article they will have learned of the lamentable disaster which has befallen our arms near Richmond. From the Cincinnati papers and private sources, we have gathered a few particulars which may give some slight idea of what has occurred. When General Nelson reached Lexington, he found the forces in command of Gen. Lew. Wallace, who was there without orders except such as the Gov. of Indiana had given to him, and as Nelson had been assigned to the command in this State it became his to discharge its duties. However, he extended a courteous and cordial invitation to General Wallace to accompany and counsel with him, which the latter declined. Upon his arrival he found the troops raw, undisciplined and disorganized, and not to be depended on in a battle with seasoned forces. He immediately determined to mass his troops in the neighborhood of Nicholasville or Dick Robinson, in a position which would enable him to command all the crossings of the Kentucky river as a line of defence, for which his forces were qualified, though not prepared for offensive operations. And he lost no time in commencing his plan, and he would have soon had twenty-five thousand troops at his command, sufficient to have accomplished all that was desired. He gave the most positive orders to General Manson not to attack, and reiterated such orders again and again. He also enjoined upon him that if the enemy attacked him not to risk a battle, but to fall back upon the Lancaster road. Upon Friday evening skirmishing commenced between the advance of the two armies, and Nelson again sent the most positive orders to Manson to fall back upon the Lancaster road, and on no account to risk a fight at Richmond. On Saturday morning when the firing was heard by Nelson at Lexington, he was so certain that these explicit orders had been obeyed, that he started towards Lancaster, thinking that Manson had fallen back towards that place, where alone he could hope to find the army then engaged in the fight at Richmond. But instead of obeying orders, Manson marched out five miles from his position on Saturday morning, and brought on the battle by attacking the enemy, thinking that there were only 3,000 of them there, instead of which he had to fight the entire Confederate invading force.

Our force numbered probably 9,000. That of the enemy is not accurately known, but it was sufficiently large to outnumber and flank us on every point. The fight was brought on by Manson at 6 o'clock in the morning, and continued incessantly until 11 o'clock, during about an hour and a half of which time a splendid artillery duel was kept up. At about 11 o'clock, there was a lull, both parties seemingly exhausted, and water had to be hauled to the wearied Federal soldiers from Richmond, six miles. This continued about an hour, when the battle again commenced, and the tide was soon turned against our brave troops. At 2 o'clock many of the Federals had scattered, and the remainder were retreating to Richmond, the enemy in hot pursuit.—About two miles from that place they were met by Nelson, who had ridden nearly sixty miles that day, killing several horses, and had been compelled frequently to take the by roads to escape the enemy's cavalry who commanded the Lancaster pike: when he reached the field, the day was lost, and the army disorganized. He rallied them as well as he could, and still made a brief and desperate resistance. Hearing an officer advise his men to scatter and run, he immediately cut him down with his sabre. The officers set the example, his line was broken, and he was hemmed in by the rebel cavalry. His line was saved by Major Green Clay seizing his bridle and forcing him from the field. Before this he had been wounded in the groin and thigh, painfully, but not dangerously. On the way to Lexington he directed some fragments of regiments to try and hold the enemy in check at the crossing of the Kentucky river. But this they were unable to do, having lost the cannon in their possession. It was believed at Blue Licks that an attack was made upon Paris and it is certain that there is no telegraph communication between Paris and this city. Our loss in the battle is stated at about 125 killed and 350 wounded. The number of prisoners is not known, the force having scattered in every direction. We have been unable to gain any intelligence concerning the rest of the force.

Proclamation of the Governor of Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, KY., Aug. 31.

To the People of Kentucky:

A crisis has arisen in the history of the commonwealth which demands of every loyal citizen of Kentucky prompt and efficient action. The State has been invaded by an insurrection, her honor insulted, her peace disturbed and her integrity imperiled. The small but gallant army raised upon the emergency of the occasion for her defence, under the brave and chivalric Nelson, has met with a temporary reverse, and the enemy is advancing for the accomplishment of his purpose—the subjugation of the State. He must be met and driven from our border, and it is in your power to do so. I therefore, as Governor of the Commonwealth, deem it my duty to call upon every loyal citizen of Kentucky to rally to the defence of the State; not a moment is to be lost. I appeal to you, as Kentuckians, as worthy sons of those who rescued the dark and bloody ground from savage barbarity, by the memories of the past of your history, and by the future of your fame, if you are but true to yourselves, to rise in the majesty of your strength and drive the insolent invader of your soil from your midst. Now is the time for Kentuckians to defend themselves. Each man must constitute himself a soldier, arm himself as best he can, and meet the foe at every step of his advance. The day and the hour, the safety of your homes and fire-sides, patriotism and duty, alike demand that you rush to the rescue. I call upon the people, then, to rise up as one man, and strike a blow for the defence of their native land, their property, and their homes. Rally to the standard, wherever it may be nearest, place yourselves under the commanders, obey orders, trust to your own right arm and the God of battle, and the foe will be driven back discomfited and annihilated. To arms! To arms! and never lay them down till the Stars and Stripes float throughout Kentucky. I but perform my duty in thus summoning you to the defence of your State, and I am assured that it will be promptly responded to. I promise that I will share with you the glory of the triumph which surely awaits you.

Done in the city of Frankfort, this 31st day of August, 1862.

(Signed) JAMES F. ROBINSON,
By the Governor.
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Sec. of State.

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, Merchants 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 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 unimpressed 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.

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

ALEX. MADDOX.

BOURBON WHISKY.—A large stock of 100 rye copper distilled Whisky, from one to four years old, always kept on hand for sale by Brl or gallon.

ALEX. MADDOX.

COMMON WHISKY.—An abundant supply of common Whiskies, 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.

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

ALEX. MADDOX.

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

ALEX. MADDOX.

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

ALEX. MADDOX.

CHARCOAL.—Always in full supply.

ALEX. MADDOX.

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

ALEX. MADDOX.

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

ALEX. MADDOX.

OKUM.—Choice prepared always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

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

ALEX. MADDOX.

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

ALEX. MADDOX.

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

ALEX. MADDOX.

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

ALEX. MADDOX.

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

ALEX. MADDOX.

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

ALEX. MADDOX.

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

ALEX. MADDOX.

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

ALEX. MADDOX.

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

ALEX. MADDOX.

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, 1862.