

THE BULLETIN.

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

MAYSVILLE, - - - AUGUST, 11

A Word with our Subscribers and Readers!

We have some names on our books and we are happy to say they are "like Angels visits—few, very few and far between," who have neglected to remit us the amount of their subscription.

We stated at the outset, our terms for the Bulletin was One Dollar per annum, invariably in advance, for we believe cash is the only true way to transact business, and the only plan on which a newspaper can be conducted with profit to its publishers and to the satisfaction of its patrons. It will be our aim to make a creditable and valuable paper, and it is because we cannot afford to make such a paper and give it away, that we ask and receive only the patronage of those who pay in advance, we therefore trust that those who have neglected to comply with our terms will remit us the amount promptly and cheerfully. Our paper has been established on a basis that cannot fail in a pecuniary point of view and we feel proud in saying that it has met with a success far surpassing our most sanguine expectations, and the confident assurances of our friends, justify us in believing that its influence and usefulness are co-extensive with its circulation. We have placed our terms so low that there is scarcely any margin for profit, consequently we rely upon our friends and subscribers to make some special efforts to obtain new names, as we desire to give it a still wider circulation, so its influence may be still further extended. The paper will speak for itself, and it only has to be shown to commend itself to every individual in its behalf, especially to those who belong to the Democratic party and believe the success of its time honored principles will promote the interests, honor and glory of our beloved country. We invite and ask the co-operation of our friends every where, simply submitting it to them whether they can in any other way so cheaply and effectually influence true conservative principles among the masses, we shall be grateful for their co-operation. The terms of the BULLETIN, which must be strictly adhered to, is ONE DOLLAR per annum invariably in advance.

Medary's Crisis.

Among one of the most able and interesting and valuable Democratic papers received in our office, there is not one more deserving of favor and patronage than the Crisis.

Governor Sam. Medary, "the old wheel horse of the Ohio Democracy" wields a trenchant pen, and as he is familiar with every National and State interest, he finds no difficulty in giving a clear and forcible expression to his sentiments. True to his faith he is still battling for the rights of the Democracy and the prosperity of the old Union as it was and the Constitution as it is. Such a paper as the Crisis, is an invaluable publication. It is issued in octavo form for binding, and will form a book at the end of the year worth five times the cost of the paper, and a record of passing events that cannot fail to be of the greatest value to those who desire to "keep posted up," in reference to the affairs of the country.

Believing as we do that it is the right paper in the right place for the impending crisis, we wish it all the success and prosperity imaginable. May it have a host of true and staunch friends who will give it a patronage in keeping with its merits and truth.

Send and get it, terms only Two Dollars a year, or One Dollar for six months in advance. Address S. MEDARY, Columbus, O.

It is estimated that, when the paper money schemes adopted by Congress at its late session, are carried into effect, the paper currency of the country will amount to the enormous sum of \$560,000,000, being an increase of \$400,000,000 in the last few months.

The grape crop of Ohio is threatened by rot, which prevails to an unusual extent. At the late meeting of the Vine Growers' Association in Cincinnati, several members stated that they would lose one half their crop.

Maine is the first State to report her quota full, under the call for 300,000 men. It is not only full, but there is a surplus of men.

Major General H. Richardson, of Michigan, and Capt. U. T. Bank, of Kentucky, have been dismissed from the service. Cause not stated.

Governor Morgan, on behalf of the State of New York, assumes the responsibility of proclaiming a bounty of \$50 for each new recruit under the recent call for troops.

The weather still continues almost as hot as needs be for any reasonable purpose. There seems but little difference between midnight and noonday, so far as any relief is afforded to the human system. Oho! for the advent of September.

On the 28th ult. the rebels attacked the Federal force at Courtland, Ala., and took one hundred and thirty-three prisoners, six wagons with horses, and equipments for four companies. On the same day the rebels took fourteen prisoners at Queen Creek.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The details of the great battle fought near Culpepper Court-house, on last Saturday, between the federal armies of Generals Banks and Pope, and the rebels under Stonewall Jackson, are sufficient to determine its character. Gen. Bayard, of McDowell's corps with his cavalry brigade, had been engaged, on Friday, on the extreme advance, near the Rapidan river, skirmishing and maneuvering, killing some and taking some prisoners, ending, with slight loss, in baffling the efforts of a large force to surround and cut them off. Saturday morning he was engaged for some hours before Banks came up, and with four regiment cavalry, he delayed and embarrassed the enemy's advance. The rebels, under Jackson and Ewell had crossed the Rapidan in force, and their advance guard, 15,000 strong, was attacked by Banks about six miles south of Culpepper Court-house. The fight was almost wholly with artillery at first, but the infantry became engaged about six o'clock, and a determined and most bloody contest ensued. Banks' right under Gen. Williams suffered severely. The rebel position was in the woods, while the troops which attacked them were obliged to cross open ground. It was not until about 6 o'clock that it became evident that the rebels were attacking in force. The whole rebel force suddenly attacked in overwhelming numbers at all points; at 8 o'clock Gen. Pope arrived on the field from Culpepper, accompanied by McDowell and part of McDowell's corps. The battle was substantially over, Banks holding the same ground he occupied at the beginning. After the arrival of Pope there was an artillery contest, lasting at intervals till 12 o'clock. The rebels planted a battery against McDowell's center, where Generals Pope and Banks were, bringing both of them under fire. The General and staff were so near the rebel lines, that a sudden charge of rebels was made with a view to capture them. The attempt was repulsed by a vigorous fire from McDowell's troops, and the Generals and their staffs left the ground under a cross fire from the rebels and their troops. The fire of the rebel batteries was afterward silenced. Pope, on arriving, sent fresh troops to the front, to take the place of Banks' exhausted columns. The rebels did not renew the attack, except by artillery. Banks evidently expected the assistance of McDowell, on Saturday, but did not get it, neither did General or Sigel arriving in time to participate. On Sunday, when Pope had effected the concentration, of three corps of his army, and was fully prepared to meet Jackson, it was discovered that Jackson had *ramosed*. This fact, with the battle field in possession of the federals, led many to claim it a federal victory; but it is readily seen, that Jackson, having accomplished his purpose retired, either to strike a sudden blow elsewhere or having delayed the federal advance, to prepare for the great struggle at Gordonsville. On Sunday Pope seems to have been puzzled at the sudden disappearance of Jackson. A flank movement was feared, and preparations made to guard against it. The federal loss in killed, wounded and missing, is placed at fifteen hundred. It falls the heaviest upon Ohio troops who bore the brunt of the battle.

Another British vessel has been captured while attempting to run the blockade. She had a heavy cargo on board.

Deserters from the Rebel army at Mobile report the forts there as poorly garrisoned, and capable of but a feeble resistance. The latest information from that quarter entirely dissipates the statement that ten British built iron-clad gunboats had entered that harbor.

Some alarm is manifested about Norfolk and Fortress Monroe. The federal pickets have been twice driven in at Norfolk. This is the first effect of the rebel movement south from Richmond, and which gave rise to the story of the evacuation of Richmond.

A dispatch from federal Gen. Morgan, at Cumberland Gap, says: "De Courcy's brigade and the 14th Kentucky, on the 5th and 6th inst., had several engagements with Stevenson's rebel division, in force. The rebels lost 225 killed and wounded, and Lt. Col. Gordon, of the 11th Tennessee, taken prisoner. Our loss was three killed, fifteen wounded and fifty taken prisoners. Two companies of the 16th Ohio were surrounded by two rebel regiments, but they succeeded in cutting their way out. We captured a large lot of forage, tobacco, horses and mules."

The telegraph brings us the intelligence, that Independence, Mo., was attacked on Monday by 1500 rebels, under Cols. Hughes and Quantrel, and after four hour hard fighting, the federals surrendered.

An order of the War Department prohibits all citizens liable to be drafted in the military service from going to a foreign country. Such persons absenting themselves are subject to arrest.

Another order from the war department directs the arrest and imprisonment of any persons who may be engaged by act or speech or writing, in discouraging volunteer enlistments. In such case the writ of habeas corpus is suspended and the offender is to be tried by a military Commission.

A dispatch from Memphis, dated on Saturday, reports the rebels under Bragg within eight miles of that city. A strong reconnoitering force had been sent in the direction of the enemy, which had not returned at the time the dispatch was transmitted.

The crops of Kansas are said to be in fine condition and promise to be more abundant than ever.

From the N. Y. Express, Aug. 9.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN N. Y. CITY

There has been a great demand for passage tickets to Liverpool, Dublin, Hamburg and Bremen, and many of the intended voyagers sold out houses, lands, stocks and household furniture to leave the country. This desire appeared to be increased by the Government order issued last evening, forbidding all persons liable to military duty, from leaving the State or County in which they resided, and a rush to the European ticket offices was the consequence—ending in disappointment to many who would fain be under the British, German, or French flag till our civil war should be concluded.

One of the steamers most liberally patronized was the "Etna," as she was advertised to sail to-day at noon. Her dock is at the foot of Spring street, North River, and this morning it presented many extraordinary scenes, which must furnish abundant material for the historic annals of our time.

The police were out, in the words of one of them, "bright and early," to accomplish the desire of our Government, to retain citizens of the Republic on our shore. Many of the would-be passengers, who would have gladly stowed themselves in the spacious vessel, had their purpose thus overthrown.

At 10 o'clock, a vast crowd of both sexes, and all ages and conditions of life, gathered on the dock, some having emerged from vehicles where the "Etna" is posed a special tax on their departure to the exorbitant price of the trip.

Baggage of all kinds, in boxes, trunks, portmanteaus, bedding, bound in patchwork quilts, household relics of family furniture; women with bonnets slung carelessly over their shoulders, fainting with heat; men of all ages, melting with perspiration, and almost overcome with excitement, children in their mother's arms, peevish and crying; boys clamorous—were all witnessed in juxtaposition on the oblong dock—to the side of which the Etna was moored. Many of the strange crowd roamed up and down to discover some point by which they might get on board without being subjected to the scrutiny of the police. They were disappointed, however, for the officers sentinelled every point of ingress.

The only entrance to the ship was by the central gang-plank. The rush at eleven o'clock to get on board was terrific; so much so, that the officers after using the utmost forbearance were obliged to draw batons. Still the concourse, many of them women, pressed forward with such force that the officers were obliged to clear a space by which the male passengers might be examined as to the right to leave in the ship. On the main deck of the steamer directly opposite the out side officers were other policemen, who narrowly scanned the passengers as they proceeded, joyfully, as some of the officers, to their respective berths in the ship.

Many of the passengers presented passports—but the police, it was stated, refused to recognize such of them as were dated within the last ten days. An Irishman, of stout build but diminutive stature, seeming with perspiration, his back, arms and hands loaded with a wonderful assortment of baggage, succeeded, near noon, in getting on board the ship. Those who were not so fortunate, and who were in possession of the secret, spread the Celt's movements from tongue to tongue, till it reached the police. A search was soon made, and the Irishman was discovered, luggage and all, and ordered to go on shore.

In Brooklyn, during the past week, a large number of families have been settling up, and packing up, preparatory to their departure from the city, to avoid the draft. In fact, the exodus from the city became so great that some portions were about being depopulated, and landlords were looking on in consternation. Those leaving were principally foreigners, though many had been naturalized and were liable to be drafted.

It is thought that nearly enough have already got away to have made a regiment, and as many more were making preparations to leave—some for Germany, some for England, Ireland, Scotland and Canada. Property has been sold at a sacrifice, and the proceeds turned into ready cash.

One gentleman, residing in Bocrum street, disposed of \$30,000 worth of property this week, and has paid a high premium to have a large amount of his money turned into gold, intending to take his departure for Europe at the earliest moment. The number of persons who have disposed of their business in Hudson avenue, to leave the country, is astonishing. Liquor stores, grocery and other stores have been sold out, either at a great sacrifice or under the auctioneer's flag, so that the owners might get away. A man who kept a little gin mill near the Navy Yard gate had saved up \$500 in silver, and sold out his place for \$300, which he turned into silver, and was to leave the city to-day. Two conductors on the City Railroad had resigned their situations, and were also to leave to-day, but the order of Secretary Stanton has interfered with the plans of all these runaways.

Many Irishmen are endeavoring to claim protection as British subjects. It is needless to say that the orders from the War Department yesterday fell with a heavy weight upon the hearts of some who had indulged in the hope of bidding adieu to this land of troubles. They were ready to exclaim, in the language of Cowper—

"O for a lodge in some vast wilderness,
Some boundless contiguity of shade,
Where none of apprehension and deceit
Of unsuccessful or successful war
Might ever reach me more. My ear is pained,
My soul is sick with every day's report,
Of wrongs and outrages with which the earth is filled."

Several arrests have already been made in Oswego under order of the Secretary of War. Over fifty left on the boat last night, from all parts of the State, and probably 100 would have gone to-night. While on this subject we convey the following from one of the Canadian papers. It is headed "The Coward's Welcome to Canada."

"The call for 300,000 more men across the line will be the means of driving hundreds from that country into Canada. We are informed that quite a number have already made their appearance in this and the adjoining counties. They have ignominiously left their country in the hour of their peril to escape conscription. Three times three grains for the sneaking cowards!"

Gen. Boyle has issued a special order, which prohibits all persons from purchasing of soldiers, now or heretofore in the service of the United States, clothing, arms, equipments, or government military stores of any kind whatever. Any violation of this order will meet with the severest punishment.

From the Hartford (Conn.) Times.

An Eloquent Voice of Warning in 1848.

Messrs. Editors—I send you the enclosed, thinking that perhaps you might be disposed to republish it in the Times, and oblige
A SUBSCRIBER.

Enclosed with the above letter we found the following article. It was originally published in the Cabotville (Mass.) Mirror, and copied into the Times, August 12th, 1848.—What terrible troubles might have been avoided had its eloquence and prophetic warnings been heeded!

MADNESS.

We have read of two bitter foes meeting on a plain of ground, beside a deep precipitous chasm. They engaged hand to hand, steel to steel, in the strife. One of them at length, feeling that his opponent was getting the better of him, grappled in, and strove to level his antagonist to the ground. They struggled, they wrestled, the bent backwards and forwards, and swayed on either side. In the fierceness of the strife, they approached the edge of the cliff. Suddenly one of them, by a mighty effort, and flinging his whole weight and strength towards the brink, bore his foe onward, and, in a deadly embrace, they both fell crashing, bloody, lifeless, down into the abyss below.

After all the blood and treasure, toil and suffering; after all the prayers and watchings, faith and hope, in which was laid the glorious Union of these United States; after all the glorious results, and rich fruits of this Union; after all the power, the happiness, the wealth, the prosperity and the harmony which have fallen into the laps of two generations, as the fruits of that blessed Union; is one general sovereignty of two independent States; after all the triumphs of war and peace, which have added glory to glory on the bright escutcheon of the nation; after all the halcyons, and holy and sublime deeds and events of the past, and brighter, greater, holier visions of the future; after all the fond hopes and strong faith of millions of the oppressed and down-trodden in the old world, who have gazed and watched our rising brightness as the glad star of promise to the world; after all this, and after we have attained a position among the nations of the earth, such as was never reached since the creation, powerful, peaceful, harmonious at home, honored abroad, happy and free—now with insane madness, we must stir up the bitter waters of contention between the North and the South. With a suicidal recklessness, we will urge on the crisis. While we can hear the silken cords of fraternal cracking, and see thread after thread parting, we will not falter. No! taunt the hot Southern with the black plague-spot which he caught from Northern enmity; curse him for his mistortunes; jeer him for his prejudices; madden him by our power; twit him of his poverty, and then sneeringly dare him to sever the Union.

Oh, it is vastly fine, it is transcendently humane and philanthropic, for us to talk and declaim about slavery, to mount the car of liberty and ride in triumph over one half of these peaceful happy States. It is high and noble conduct after a series of gross attacks and aggressive movements, which have compelled the South to stand on the defensive, then to hold up our hands in pious horror at "the deep depravity of the South," and affect to wonder men can be so wicked. How lovely, how becoming in us, after pling insult and indignity on the slaveholder, and arousing the fiery spirits of the fervid South almost to frenzy, to raise our hands and eyes to Heaven, and give thanks that we are not as other men are, even as those slaveholders yonder. Oh yes; and at them again. Apply the scourge; talk of humanity and laugh at your brother. He is a slaveholder and you are not—he is weak and you are strong—he is a sinner and you are a saint. Hedge him in; surround him with a high wall; chain him to a rock; laugh at his struggles; boast of your own strength and riches and then dare him to secede from the Union.

Such seems to be the chosen course of some of our superfine patriots and philanthropists of the North, if we may judge by the gusto with which many journals fling all manner of taunts and opprobrious epithets at the "slaveryocracy of the South." It is not a labor of love, but one of bitter hate. Reason is thrown to the winds; kindness and fraternal feeling has given place to a struggle for supremacy. No sympathy is felt for their mistortune; no allowance is made for their position; no consideration for the infirmities of human nature; but with whip and spur they dash on upon their Southern brothers. This is all noble, humane, and high-minded now.

But when they have goaded the South on to the very brink of desperation; when, as the legitimate and inevitable results of their own mad career, they shall hear crashing around them the tumbling fragments of our own once glorious and magnificent temple; when our land shall be full of petty Powers, rival States, and jealous Principalities; when revolutions, insurrections, and internal wars shall lay waste the land; when vexatious tariffs shall lay waste the land; when vexatious tariffs shall hedge up the commerce of one State with another; when brother meets brother in battle; when our land becomes, like other lands, the scene of strife and ruin—then, perhaps, these philanthropic, patriotic, humane lovers of their kind may begin to think that there was some reason for the earnest and supplicatory cry—*forbear*. It is pleasant and delightful now to rail at those who strive for peace—those who will not pluck out an eye for the sake of removing a mote which is in it.

You who are so abounding in love to all mankind that you are willing to plunge your country in all the horrors of a civil and servile war, go on—from your Northern and your Southern parties—threaten, bully and taunt each other; call all those who have the courage and the independence to act for the good of the whole, in spite of all outward pressure "doctrinaires;" yield not a hair's breadth—you are the advocates of liberty, the opponents of slavery; you *alone* are right; on with the glorious war—when instead of destroying slavery, you shall have destroyed freedom itself—when you shall have overthrown our present government which contains a power in itself, if carried out in the spirit of its founders, to cure this very evil of slavery—when you find yourself sitting, like Marius of old, amid the ruins and desolations of your own making; when the mocking shouts of tyrants and the hopeless wailings of the oppressed shall ring in your ears, then you may proudly survey the wreck and say—this, all this, is the work of my hands.

But the South dare not secede! Men will dare every thing, when driven to desperation. When their passions are aroused, they will dare even death itself, if they can involve their enemy in their own ruin.

We are no prophet, and ours is no roven throat to croak of evil; but if we are to have our sectional parties, and the North is to be arrayed against the South, and men are to plunge headlong into the strife, this Union will as surely and as speedily be torn asunder, as that night follows the day. Let it come, you say! The South will suffer more than ourselves. Yes, it will be rich consolation, while the South is dead.

Such may be the humanity and philosophy of others, but for ourselves, we are frank to say, that we can hope for no political salvation for the slave, black or white, in the old world or in the new; no golden hope of progress in constitutional freedom, and individual rights, except in the preservation of the Union of these States. Preserve the Union, and all is preserved, freedom itself will become universal; but destroy the Union, and all will be destroyed—slavery will be perpetual.

Let charity which thinketh no evil and is not puffed up, guide our actions and dictate our words towards each member of this great family—let the same spirit of kindness and forbearance which actuated the founders of the republic, actuate us, and the Union will still be preserved, and Heaven still bless us.

THE JACKASS ARTILLERY.—It is related that during the campaign on the Shenandoah, one of Fremont's batteries of eight Parrot guns, supported by a squadron of horse, was in a sharp conflict with a battery of the enemy near at hand, and shell and shot were flying thick and fast, when the commander of the battery, a German, one of Fremont's men rode suddenly up to the cavalry, exclaiming in loud and exciting tones, "Bring up the jackasses, bring up the jackasses; for Ctsaka bury up the jackasses, immediately!" The necessity of this order will be obvious when it is known that the 'jackasses' are mules carrying mountain howitzers, which are fired from the much abused but valuable animal, and the immediate occasion for 'jackasses' was that two regiments of rebel infantry were at that moment discovered descending a hill immediately behind our batteries. The jackasses, with the howitzers loaded with grape and canister, were soon on the ground.—The mules sprang to themselves, as they well knew how, for the shock. A terrible volley was poured into the advancing column, which immediately broke and retreated. Two hundred and seventy-eight dead bodies were found in the ravine next day, piled closely together as they fell, the effects of that volley from the backs of the 'jackasses.'

Democrats may well feel gratification at the changed aspect of things at Washington. In the first place, the President is firm, and will apparently remain so, in resistance to the pressure of abolition upon him. In the next, the recent conduct of the war has been set aside, and Gen. Halleck, a Democrat, and one of our most capable commanders of the army, appointed General-in-Chief, with the understanding, undoubtedly, that there shall be no interference from any quarter with his management of the war.—In the next place, there is the most happy accord between Generals Halleck and McClellan, and these great captains will have Gen. McClellan's friendship in all things. They will conduct the war. Thus, the conduct of the war is in Democratic hands, with the President, I dare say, sick of Abolition Generals and determined to be rid of them in all responsible positions. We repeat, Democrats may well feel gratification at the changed aspect of things at Washington, and they may, without misgivings as to the result, put their shoulders more determinedly to the wheel than ever.

Let us all put our shoulders to the wheel and help the President and Generals Halleck and McClellan through with the war.—Chicago Times.

Gunboats for the Ohio.—At the solicitation of citizens of Ohio the Navy Department has promised that a heavy force shall at once be put to work to fit up ten gunboats for exclusive use on the Ohio river. The boats are to be iron-plated in the most approved style and to draw only two feet of water. Each boat is calculated to carry two guns, and to be able to patrol the Ohio river anywhere from the mouth to Pittsburg. These boats will be hurried through mounded, and put in to commission immediately. It is believed that when they are placed in the river, all danger of guerrilla invasion will be at an end.—Covington Journal.

We insert below an editorial from the World, of July 18. Our readers will remember that the World is a leading Republican paper, published in the city of New York:

"The friends of the rebels should not complain of Congress for passing an act at the close of the session depriving the confederates of their property, as that body with rare magnanimity inaugurated a scheme at the beginning of the session, to injure, as much as possible, the property of loyal people. It is safe to say that for every one dollar the confiscation bill will lose to the South, Mr. Chase's legal tender note scheme will cost the North twenty dollars. Excessive treasury issues have quadrupled the cost of war by depreciating our currency; they have created an intolerable annoyance and waste in all the avenues of trade by driving small change out of use; they are depriving us of real money by necessitating its export abroad, and they give a heavy bonus to foreign commerce by inflating the price of exchange. Let the rebels be consoled; Congress in its financial measures has done more injury to the loyal North than to the disloyal South."

Isadora Morrison, a female rebel spy, tried to commit suicide in prison at St. Louis on Sunday. The attempt was fruitless, however.

Commodore Porter, of the mortar fleet, has started for the North to recruit his health.

The report current two or three days ago, that Morgan, at the head of a large force, had again entered Kentucky, has not been confirmed.

Gen. Schofield has issued a general order for the immediate organization of all the militia of Missouri, for the purpose of exterminating the guerrillas that infest that State.

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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 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 cased 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 unrivaled flavor.
ALEX. MADDOX.

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

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

COMMON WHISKEY.—An abundant supply of common Whiskey, 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, blingness cheese.
ALEX. MADDOX.

STONE WARE.—Every kind of vessels of the best manufactured northern ware.
ALEX. MADDOX.

SALT.—Best Kanawha and Ohio River salt by the Bbl. 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.