

# THE BULLETIN.

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

MAYSVILLE, AUG. 18

Gold closed in New York Tuesday,  
at \$200.

A woman attempted to commit suicide at Cleveland on Saturday, but finding the water cooler or damper than she expected, hallowed lustily for help, and being rescued, went home wet, but wiser.

Molasses is reaching California from the Sandwich Islands. The value of early missionary enterprise there thus comes back to us with profit, in our need.

The Hartford Times dedicates the following 'duet' to Gen. Grant and Gen. Sherman:

O hope deferred! O endless waiting!  
Blamed if this isn't aggravating!  
Richmond, scarce ten miles away,  
As well might be in Baffin's Bay.

Beyond the Chattahoochee river,  
Atlanta's farther off than ever!  
Of strange things e'er known in war,  
Thou art so near, and yet so far!

On Tuesday last, three soldiers of one of the British Regiments in Canada, embarked in a skiff at Grimsby, and boldly set out upon a voyage across the head of Lake Ontario, intending, of course, desertion. Their departure was telegraphed to Fort George, at the mouth of the Niagara, and a boat, with six armed men on board, set out from there to intercept them. The deserters' skiff was presently overhauled by the latter, and a force naval engagement upon the lake ensued. The runaways fought desperately, and one, it is said, was shot before they hauled down their colors and surrendered.

The Lee Homestead, opposite Washington.

Many persons who have visited the vicinity of Washington will remember the former beauty of the White House, on the Heights. A correspondent speaks of it now as follows:

The home of the Lees at Arlington is described as a sad sight to behold just now. It is no longer the temple of chivalry, liberality, and urbanity. Its portals are no longer flung wide open from its capacious, chaste and beautiful porches. The windows which overlook the semi-circular lawn, fringed with dark-dyed trees, and sloping down towards the glittering Potomac, are shattered, and the birds which have built their nests upon the cornices wing their way and twitter through the deserted corridors. No flag streams from the lofty staff, rearing itself so grandly from the midst of the full grown sward, and almost confronting the Washington monument. A portentous stillness seems to drop around, as though in every tree there was a still small voice, which could not be distinctly heard, and as though the imagined murmur of the distant river meant something more than it could say. This house and these grounds will soon have become converted to far different uses to those for which their late proprietor, the Rebel General Lee, intended them. The interior of the mansion is to be remodelled so as to correspond in its purposes with the cemetery which will surround it, and some of the estate is already occupied as a burial-ground, known as the National Cemetery.

There was a destructive fire in East Boston on the 11th. The property destroyed was valued at \$100,000.

The number of Federal prisoners captured in the Petersburg assault by the rebels was 1,375, representing fifty-one regiments, forty of whom were white and eleven black.

General Grant's New Movement up the Shenandoah Valley—Reinforcement of Gen. Hood.

New York, August 15.—I hear that Gen. Grant has some important movements in view, not proper to indicate now.

A large number of transports have been sent down the river, and it is surmised that they are to assist in removing Gen. Grant's troops.

Large bodies of cavalry have been brought here, and a heavy movement up the Shenandoah Valley is looked for soon.

General Hood is supposed to have been largely reinforced, and capture of Atlanta may be delayed. The Richmond Examiner says Chambersburg was burned by order of General Early in case \$100,000 were not paid as remuneration to Senator Hunter, Butler and Gen. Lee, whose houses were destroyed by Gen. Hunter. Information has been received here that the rebels intended making another raid.

Three Steamers Captured on the Ohio River.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 15.—The rebels under Colonel Johnson, estimated at 1,500 captured three steamers near Shawneetown, Illinois, on Saturday night, including a steamer loaded with fat cattle belonging to the Government forces who have been stationed above the Ohio River to protect the border of Indiana. At last accounts the rebels were ferrying the cattle across to Kentucky. It is now supposed they will not attempt to cross Indiana.

Hall's Journal of Health  
Is a valuable periodical, published by Dr. W. W. HALL, No. 40, Irving Place, New York City. To the family it is very interesting and useful, and to the medical man it gives many hints not found in any other medical journal.

It is published at the low price of a dollar and a half per year.

GREAT BARGAINS!!

In order to reduce my present very large stock of China and Glassware, and to make room for my Fall Importations, I will from this date sell all goods in my line at the cheapest New York cash prices wholesale and retail, without adding charges for package, freight, or other expenses.

R. ALBERT,  
1st St., one door below G. Arthur's Confectionery,  
Mayville, Ky., August 11th, 1864.

## From the Watchtower (Pa.) Jeffersonian-Who is to Blame for the Burning of Chambersburg.

The Philadelphia Inquirer of August 24, in an editorial, headed 'Ransom and Arson,' remarks that 'there has been a sudden change in the tactics of General Jubal Early in the matter of the destruction of private property,' and asks 'what has produced this change?' I would with proper respect, refer the Inquirer to Asop's fable of the Partial Judge, to whom a farmer came expressing great concern for an accident which he said had just happened. 'One of your oxen' continued he, 'has been gored by an unruly bull of mine, and I should be glad to know how I am to make you reparation.' 'Thou art a very honest fellow,' replied the lawyer, 'and will not think it unreasonable that I expect one of thy oxen in return.' 'It is no more than justice,' quoth the farmer, 'to be sure. But what did I say? I mistake; it is your bull that has killed one of my oxen.' 'Indeed!' says the lawyer, 'that alters the case; I must inquire into the affair, and if —' 'If,' said the farmer, interrupting him, 'the ox might have been left out, had you been as ready to do justice to others, as to exact it from them!'

The Inquirer and terrified leaguers might learn a lesson from this fable, if they will not from General Lee's forbearance last summer, when at Gettysburg. These people forget the dreadful sufferings they have inflicted through their armies and unsuccessful generals on the defenceless women and children of the Confederacy. Burning their towns and destroying their crops and implements of husbandry, and desolating hearth-stones far and wide. I have before me a list of towns and villages burnt by northern armies in the South, from which I select here some for the leaguers to examine, asking them what mercy they can expect from a victorious Southern army, who officers and men have before them their ruined homes and suffering families, burning towns and a country desolated by the malignant rage of a northern general. Our shoddy newspapers rejoiced over the desolation made in Mississippi by Sherman's army, who boasted that he had burned every dwelling house on his route! Does the Inquirer suppose that Southern soldiers coming here will keep their hands off?—Prior to the invasion of the North last summer, by General Lee, the following towns had been burnt by Northern generals, besides numberless private dwellings, in the short space of three months time, the list is reliable. In May 1863 Admiral Porter utterly destroyed the town of Grand Gulf; General Grant burnt Jackson the capital of Mississippi, and the towns of Edwards Station, Rankin, Brandon and other Mississippi villages; Greenville, Miss., burnt by gunboats; Ellet burnt the village of Austin, Miss.; Trenton, N. C., burnt by Federal troops; General Blair by order of Grant, devastated fifty miles of country between the Yazoo and Big Black Rivers. In June Ellet burnt the village of Simpsonton, Ark.; Bluffton, S. C., burnt by Com. Gibson, U. S. N., and over one hundred women and children were killed by shells; Monticello, a village in Tennessee, destroyed by Capt. Carter; City of Darien, Ga., reduced to ashes by the Yankee Higginson's negro soldiers; village of Eunice, Miss., destroyed by U. S. gunboat Marmora; Richmond, La., burnt by Gen. Ellet. These atrocities were perpetrated before Lee's invasion last summer, when he protected private property and persons, no doubt as an example of Christian forbearance to our Generals, Gettysburg, Chambersburg, Carlisle and York, were for a long time in his possession and were not burned—even Gettysburg was not burned though used as a refuge for Union troops, &c., and situated in the battle field. Lee refrained doubtless in the hope that our troops would return the favor when on Southern soil.—But have they done so? Let the raiders sent out by Lincoln under Dahlgren, with combustible materials in their pockets with which to fire the city of Richmond, answer; let the Union armies in the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida answer; let the whipped Hunter answer; has the Inquirer forgotten the history of his wretched flight through Western Virginia? has he forgotten the histories of burning dwellings on his retreat, of the robberies and fearful crimes committed by the fiend Hunter? What right has the North to expect mercy at the hands of the Confederate soldiers, burning to avenge such cruel wrongs? The North, boasting of their civilization have been the aggressors; and must expect retaliation at the hands of the South. The monster Lincoln and his minion Stanton, and his generals Grant, Butler, Banks, (who, by the way most wantonly and from pure rage, burnt Alexandria, La.) Sherman, and other beaten Generals are to blame for the burning of Chambersburg.—It was in retaliation for the wicked acts above recited, that Chambersburg was burnt. These atrocities will explain the change in Early's conduct, and the Inquirer will indeed do well if he can get Lincoln to give Curtin permission to fortify the borders of Pennsylvania and the line of the Susquehanna. For should Lincoln refuse to permit Curtin to do this, York, Harrisburg, Lancaster, West Chester and Philadelphia, may suffer the fate of Chambersburg, before the summer closes. CHRISTIAN.

SALT FOR BED BUGS.—A correspondent of the Olean Advertiser thus presents to the editor a remedy for that kind of vermin so often found in the beds taken by travelers on steamboats and at hotels, as well as in private houses. He says: If any of our readers need a sure remedy for bed bugs, they can have mine, and it cleans the house of this troublesome vermin without expense. They have only to wash with salt and water, filling the cracks where they frequent with salt, and you may look in vain for them. Salt seems inimical to bed bugs, and they will not trail through it. I think it preferable to all ointments, and the buyer requires no certificates to its genuineness.

Thirty-seven dollars in gold will buy a Federal bond of one hundred dollars on State Street. It takes seventy-five dollars in gold to buy a Confederate bond of the same amount in London.—Boston Courier.

A genius down east intends applying for a patent for a machine which, he says, will chase a hog over a ten acre lot, catch a hog and ring him; or, by a slight change in gearing, it will chop him into sausage meat, work his bristles into shoe brushes, and manufacture his tail into a corkscrew.

CHEAP LAMPS!—200 COAL OIL LAMPS OF EVERY SIZE AND STYLE AT FROM 50 CENTS TO \$8. CHIMNEYS, SHADES, WICKS, etc., at

dec17 R. ALBERT'S 2d street.

## McCook's Raid.—The Rebels in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, August 15.

We learn from an officer of the 2d Indiana Cavalry that on the late raid McCook started out with 1,200 men entirely independent of Stoneman. He captured and destroyed 1,160 wagons, over 3,000 mules and horses, vast quantities of commissary stores; destroyed the railroad and telegraph at Palmetto, and both sides of Lovejoy's Station; captured 1,000 prisoners, of whom 172 were commissioned officers, including Gen. Ross and most of his Tenth Brigade. McCook was surrounded near Newman by Wheeler, Roddy, Jackson, and an infantry division, losing only about 300, and falling back gradually.

Passengers arriving at New Albany, Ind., say that Johnson, with Rebel cavalry, is threatening Henderson, Ky. Our garrison there is composed chiefly of negro soldiers, who are under the protection of our gunboats, which are ready to shell the town in case the Rebels succeed in getting in there. Many inhabitants are fleeing north of the Ohio river.

THE PRIVATEER TALLAHASSEE.—HER PROGRESS ON THE ATLANTIC COAST.—Mr. George Turner, Coast Pilot of Boston, who brought the French bark Ernst and Charles to this port this morning, reports that on the 12th inst., at 2 P. M., Montauk bearing N. by E. 47 miles distant, saw the pirate Tallahassee, who came close aboard and hoisted the Union flag, but after ascertaining the nationality of the vessel, lowered the Federal and hoisted the Confederate flag.

At 3 P. M., on the same day, saw three vessels burning. At 10 P. M. saw one of the largest size ships on the Highlands bearing N. about 30 miles distant spoke the Union States ship Susquehanna cruising, and gave them all the information in our power, when she shaped her course in the direction of the privateer.

Mr. Turner says the steamer is of about 200 tons burthen, and carries one ten-inch gun forward and two aft guns.

Accounts from Boston, Providence and other ports, give arrivals of vessels reporting themselves and other vessels captured by the pirate Tallahassee. Several of them were bonded and some were burned.

The Rebel Papers.  
Richmond papers of August 11 and 12, contain the following items of interest: Mrs. Dr. Mary E. Walker, captured in Georgia upward of five months ago, has been released from Castle Thunder, and goes down on a flag of truce. She was exchanged as a surgeon, and has arrived at Old Point.

The Savannah Republican, in relation to recent movements in Upper Georgia is joyful. We hold our position at Atlanta. To crown the glory of our victory, the famous General Stoneman, a part of the Yankee army, has been vanquished. He himself and 500 of his officers and men have arrived at Macomber. This is glorious news—enough for a campaign.

The sudden appearance of Roddy at Newman, and his signal victory over the Yankee at that point, was as much unexpected as gratifying. He is now in Sherman's rear with a large and veteran force, and we shall hear from him again. The prisoners captured in the assault on Petersburg on the 30th ult, numbered 1,375, and represent 51 different regiments, 40 white and 11 black.

A Copperhead philosopher suggests that, although few of our generals were bred to the military business, the business has been bred to them. From bar-tender, horse-jockey, policeman, and confidence men in our cities, many of them have risen upon the skulls of their victims, not from their skill but from their ignorance. They have been a thousand times more servicable to the rebels than to us.—Day-Book.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The mail-boat from City Point to-day reports that on Saturday afternoon a body of troops embarked on transports at City Point, and moved over the river during the night, and under cover of the fire of the gunboats, effected a landing near Lynch Gap.

The object of the movement is stated to be the dislodgement of a considerable force of the enemy, who had intrenched themselves on the river, and partly also as a reconnaissance to ascertain what troops Lee has before Richmond, and if he is sending any considerable reinforcements to Early.

Heavy firing was going on when the Vanderbilt left, both canons and musketry. Captain Fleming, with sixty men of the 16th New York Cavalry, who was sent on a scout, was attacked near Fairfax Station on Thursday by a body of Mosby's guerrillas. Captain Fleming and eight men were killed, and most of the others taken prisoners.—Captain Fleming's body was found near the road and was taken to Falls Church and buried.

On Sunday morning several rebel scouts were seen near Fort Schreiner, at Annandale. They fired upon our pickets in several directions. Sergeant Leeman, of the 16th New York Cavalry, who was on picket on the Braddock Road, was killed. Our scouts are on the alert in the hills and valleys, and through the dense woods, but are unable to catch these picket-shooting assassins and marauding highwaymen.

CAIRO, August 15.—About 500 Rebel cavalry, under Colonel Johnson, crossed the Ohio river into Illinois, at Salinebar, Saturday. The steamer Kate Robinson, Jennie Perkins, Nightingale, Fannie Brandies and Clara Hall, aground at that place, were captured with a large amount of stock aboard. The captains of the boats were compelled to pay several thousand dollars each, to save them from destruction.

The story is not true that Mr. Lincoln has declared himself ready to enter into an engagement with a negro ministerial band in case of his defeat at the next Presidential election.

What has become of the 300 wagons which the Abolition army took from the retreating raiders? The government telegraphed that the rebels had been overtaken, whipped, and divested of 300 wagons, loaded with the booty gathered in Maryland. Now, it is found out that not only was there not a word of truth in the government telegraph, but that our own forces who had been sent after the rebels were whipped with terrible slaughter. What did that editor mean who said that Lincoln's administration had not proved itself great in a single thing? If it has not proved itself too great in lying, then it is not in the power of the devil himself to achieve fame in that direction.—Day Book.

## At a meeting of the Teachers of Mason County, held at the Court House, in Mayville, on Saturday the 13th, inst., Prof. M. H. SMITH was called to the Chair, and W. V. PRATHER appointed Secretary.

On motion, a Committee was appointed to draft resolutions. The Committee reported as follows, which was unanimously adopted: Whereas, The advancement in prices has made it incumbent upon all the different trades and professions, to raise their wages to a standard corresponding with such advancement. Therefore

Resolved, That we the Teachers of Mason County, in convention assembled, in view of the foregoing facts, hereby establish a schedule of prices, to-wit: Primary branches (Spelling, Reading and Writing) \$12 00 Intermediate (Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography) 15 00 Higher English branches and Mathematics 20 00 Classics 25 00

Per Session of twenty weeks, payable one half in advance. M. H. SMITH, Chairman. W. V. PRATHER, Secretary.

## Horrible Cruelty to Negro.

It is only those who thoroughly understand the negro character, physical and mental, who really know what cruelty to a negro. The following showing how Massachusetts officers treat negroes in Louisiana. 'The Express' copies from a city paper an account of the treatment of a negro by Lt. Gilman, of the Fifth Massachusetts Cavalry. It appears that he had the poor fellow tied to a pole by his two thumbs, his legs vainly endeavoring to touch the ground. The scene is described as follows, by an eye witness:

"The new sea-grass twine cleaved to his thumbs, pressing them like a vice, cutting with razor sharpness. The pain becoming excruciating, he struggled vainly to release himself; his mouth became opened; his eyeballs were almost forced from their sockets by the great agony he suffered. He felt as if he could live but a few moments longer. A horrible pain it was, for his own head weight seemed to be against his having any relief. He could no longer support himself, and falling unconscious to the ground, HE LEFT HIS FLESH CLEAVING TO THE NEW SEA-GRASS TWINE!"

The cause of this infliction of the above cruelty was, that the negro bid himself, and could not be found when wanted to go on duty. Now this is, perhaps, the most common vice, or rather weakness, of negroes.—A little harmless whipping—a few smart lashes—would have cured the negro of the habit, and not harmed him in the least.—The crazy fanatics of New England would raise a howl of horror over this harmless punishment of a lazy negro, and yet commit upon him atrocities which it fairly makes the blood run cold to read.—Westchester (Pa.) Jeffersonian.

It has appeared in evidence, that Mr. Chase allowed every Republican member of Congress the privilege of bringing a woman to Washington to be placed in some sort of employment in his department.—This was accommodating, truly. Some hard-hearted Copperhead calls Chase the keeper of the Republican Congressional harem.

The following order may interest some of our readers:

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 24, 1864. I. It is known that many slaves in Kentucky have left their owners without intending to enter the service of the United States, and that they have resorted to the towns, or roving about the country. In all such cases it is only necessary for the owner of such refugees to report to the Provost Marshal, and make known their wish for their slaves to be placed in the service, and it will be the duty of the Provost Marshals to arrest such refugees and deliver them for enlistment. The commander of the District of Kentucky will give such further directions as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this order.

Information has been received that persons are in the habit of coming into Kentucky with a view of persuading slaves to run away from their owners, and to enlist in the Ohio, where they are enlisted for their bounties—the negroes receiving but a small portion thereof. In such cases the State of Kentucky fails to receive credit on their quota of troops. The military authorities, as well as all Provost Marshals, in the State are ordered, and the navy on the Ohio river are requested to take possession of all such negroes and deliver them to the nearest military commander, in order that they may be enlisted in Kentucky regiments.

By order of the Secretary of War,

L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

## DIED.

On July 9th, 1864, in the 50th year of her age, Mrs. ARY WORTHINGTON, relict of the late THOMAS T. WORTHINGTON, Esq.

On the 5th of May, in Mobile, of typhoid fever, ALFRED P. STEEL, aged seventeen years and six months, son of Captain JOHN STEEL and CHRISTINE FERNIX, Algiers, Louisiana.

August 11th, 1864, of typhoid fever, at the residence of Robt. Dimmitt, in Germantown, CHARLES R. HIXSON, son of Mrs. Maria Hixson.

Seldom has it been so truly illustrated that "Death loves a shining mark" as in the present instance. Cut down at the very threshold of manhood, his friends have consigned him to the silent tomb, to await the resurrection morn.—After years of earnest and faithful study, he felt himself nearly prepared to enter upon his great life-work—the preaching of the Gospel, the noblest work God has committed to man. Only another brief term of study intervened, and his friends were bidding him God-speed in his noble mission, when he was arrested by the messenger, Death, and like a true follower of his master he was prepared to obey.

Ever genial and kind, he was earnestly welcomed to every social circle, and he endeavored himself to the hearts of all with whom he came in contact. Endowed with a high order of intellect, he was trained in the highest of the good of his fellow men. But in all his social intercourse and intellectual discipline he forgot not to educate his moral nature. A constant attendant upon the ministrations of the Gospel, he drank in deep draughts of divine knowledge, which led him to live so eminently a moral and christian life. But while he has lost a beloved friend, one whose brief but noble career had filled us with pride, one whose future seemed so bright, and whose power of doing good was so great, yet the regrets are all our own. He is the great gain ours the loss. As the flowers that border the golden pavements of the celestial land are brighter and fairer than those of earth, so are the joys he knows purer and holier than earth can give.

And so we bid our dear friend a long, lasting farewell, only praying that our lives may be such that our friends may have as good an assurance when we have passed away, that Heaven is ours, as we have of our beloved friend Charlie.

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

dec17 R. ALBERT, 2d street.

## WHITE & HILL,

WISHING TO SELL OUT, NOW OFFER their entire stock at

NEW YORK PRICES!

consisting of

CIGARS, SNUFF, SMOKING TOBACCO, PIPES, CHEWING TOBACCO, FANCY GOODS,

And all articles kept in their line of business. Mayville, Ky., August 11th, 1864—4w

## Music Class!

MRS. EMMA L. MITCHELL, will Re-commence her Music Class, the

First Week in September.

Lessons given at the Residence of Mrs. MAURY, on Limestone Street, between 3d & 4th.

Terms \$10 00 per Quarter (\$4 Lessons).

For reference apply to Prof. ALBERT.

Mayville, Ky., August 11th, 1864—1m

## MAYSVILLE SEMINARY!

THE THIRTY FIRST YEAR, UNDER the present Principal, will commence

September 5th, 1864.

W. W. RICHESON, Principal.

Mayville, Ky., August 11th, 1864.

## Fruit Jars

Of all kinds and Sizes, at

aug4 SEATON & BRODRICK'S.

Britannia and Japanned Ware!

A FINE STOCK OF BRITANNIA WARE AND TEA

TRAYS AND WAITERS, very cheap, at

dec17 R. ALBERT'S 2d street.

## EDUCATION!

THE SISTERS OF THE VISITATION

WILL OPEN THEIR

NEW ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES,

I MAYSVILLE, MASON CO., KY.,

On the First Monday of September.

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

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

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

The termination of the Scholastic year, is followed by the annual vacation. In order to avoid interruption of classes, visits to pupils are confined to Thursdays; and can be made only by their parents, sisters, aunts and uncles; none others will be received unless formally authorized by parents or guardians. The pupils will be allowed to visit their parents or guardians, on the first Thursday of every month, leaving the Academy at about 5 o'clock, A. M. and returning before nightfall. Frequent visits have been found to be detrimental to the improvement of the pupils, and unless particularly requested by the parents, it is preferred that they should visit only at the specified times.

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

## Terms for Boarders.

Entrance Fee, \$5 00

Board and Tuition, including bed and bedding, washing, infirmity charges and doctor's fees, per Session, \$92 00

## Externs or Day Scholars.

Tuition for classes in the Senior Circle, per Session, \$20 00

Tuition for classes Intermediate, per Session 15 00

" " Primary, " " 10 00

## Extra Charges.

Music on Piano Forte, per Session, \$10 00

" on Melodeon, " " 20 00

" on the Harp, " " 20 00

" on Guitar, " " 20 00

Use of Piano, &c., " " 5 00

Use of the Harp, " " 5 00

Drawing—Painting in Water Colors, &c., per Session, 10 00

Painting in Oil, per Session, 20 00

Use of Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, per Session, 10 00

School Books, &c., at Store prices.

Payments for each Session must be made in advance. The pupils are required to bring with them the ordinary table furniture, consisting of a knife and fork (silver fork preferred), a silver dessert spoon, a silver tumbler, four table Napkins, and six towels. If the washing is attended to at home, a deduction of \$10 will be made. The uniform for Winter will be Brown or black dresses, and black aprons; in Summer blue or muslin dresses, black aprons and white straw hats trimmed with blue. Each pupil must have a white waist and white necker, and a white bonnet. The parents and guardians of Young Ladies from a distance, are requested to designate some correspondent in the city, who will be charged to liquidate their bills.

Letters to be addressed to the Directress of the Academy of the Visitation. All letters are inspected by the Directress of the Academy. N. B. Parents and guardians are requested to have the names of their children or wards marked with their names, before they enter the Institution. As this number of boarders will be limited, it is necessary to make immediate application.—Recommendation required.

Mayville, Ky., July 14, 1864—1m

## Special Notices.

Let those who have doubted the virtues of Bull's Cedron Bitters, if any such there be, read the following Certificate from gentlemen well known in this community, and doubt no more. In general introduction into the army will save the lives of thousands of our soldiers.

Louisville, Ky., June 24, 1863.

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

Maj. Philip Speed, Col. Int. Rev. 3d Dist. Ky. Chas. B. Corlett, Col. of Prov. Cavalry, Ky. Col. K. Dent, Col. of Prov. Cavalry, Ky. Rev. D. Henderson, Vice Pres. Sanitary Com. Harney, Hughes & Co., Publishers, Democrat. Geo. F. Doern, Prop. Louisville Anzeiger. Hughes & Parkhill Wholesale Dry Goods Dealers, Main St. Louisville, Ky. Davis, Green & Co. Wholesale Shoe Dealers, Main St. Louisville, Ky.

Hart & Mapother, Lithographers, corner of Market and Third Sts. Louisville, Ky.

Jellie Winter, Clothing Merchant, corner of Third and Market Sts. Louisville, Ky.

Capt. S. F. Hildreth, of Steamer Maj. Anderson Maj. L. T. Thusten, Paymaster U. S. Army. Col. M. Metcalf, National Hotel, Louisville. Col. Jesse Bayler, 4th Ky. Cavalry. George D. Prentice, Louisville Journal. See advertisement in another column.

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

## A REMEDY FOR THE PILES.—It is

blessing to the suffering to know that we have an effectual cure for this truly troublesome disease. Mr. J. P. Hazare, of 161 Second street, Cincinnati, O., takes great pleasure in informing all who are suffering with piles that he used a small quantity of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy, and it effected a permanent cure. This seems to be the case with all who make use of this splendid preparation. It is manufactured at No. 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O., and sold by all Druggists.

## PIANOS! PIANOS!!