THE BULLETIN.

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MAYSVILLE, - - - AUG. 25

☞ Gold closed in New York Tuesday, at $260.

The Chicago Convention.

The National Convention of the Democratic party meets at Chicago, on Monday next, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. The attendance will be large, and much interest will be manifested by the people in the proceedings.

☞ The rebel General Hood was born in Owingsville, Bath county, Ky, June 28th 1831. He graduated at West Pont in 1853 and when the rebellion was instituted held the office of Lieutenant in the United States, army.

The Democratic Wigwam at Chicago.

A correspondent of the Albany (N. Y.) Argus, gives the following description of the building erected in Chicago for the use of the Democratic Convention to be held in that city next Monday. He says:

The site selected is most admirable for convenience and comfort, being upon the shore of Lake Michigan—near the track of the Michigan Central Railroad, fronting on Michigan avenue—the aristocratic thoroughfare of the Garden City—and accessible to the city horse railway, about one mile distant from the central hotel portion of the city.

The building is of gigantic proportions, 628 feet circumference and about 200 diameter; it is estimated to be capable of accommodating 15,000.

The roof of this immense amphitheater is 37 feet from the floor in the centre, is covered with patent felt roofing, and slopes gradually to the ground. The best possible ventilation is secured, and comfort in all respects seems to have been regarded in its structure.

A space of 78 feet diameter, circular in form, will occupy the center; this portion will be covered with a floor elevated four feet, and this platform, capable of accommodating 600 persons, well be devoted to the delegates, the officers of the Convention and the representatives of the press. The general entrance leading to this will be from Michigan avenue, 15 feet in width. There will be ten other entrances to various other parts of the amphitheatre.

One side of this vast enclosure will be devoted to ladies and gentlemen. Seats rising from the central platform to the roof. The other side, or half, will be used as standing room by the multitude. The building will be ornamented by numerous flags, and the interior decorated with the tri-color bunting.

Here, within sight (almost) of the grave of the lamented Douglas, and within sound of the waves of Lake Michigan, inspired by the sacred memories of the past, and fanned by the cool breezes of this island sea, the patriotic and loyal Democracy will nominate *the next President of the United States.*

From the Correspondent of the Philadelphia Enquirer.

The Attack on the Supply Train.

The supply train left Harper's Ferry at noon on Friday, in charge of General Kenley, and guarded by the troops of his command, and late in the night parked at Berryville. The next morning at daylight it began moving out, and when the most of it had started some 250 guerrillas attacked the rear at Berryville. First firing two small shells, which did no damage whatever, they came out of the woods close at hand with the peculiar rebel yell. The scene that followed was grotesque as well as disgraceful. At the first shot the rear-guard of the train, equal if not superior in numbers to the enemy, threw away their arms and took to their heels with a speed that threw Early's performance entirely into the shade.—Among the teamsters a wild stampede occured, of course, as nobody ever expected them to do anything else.

Two or three officers of the train did their utmost to stop a panic, as groundless as it was indicrous and disgraceful. Under these circumstonces the enemy proceeded leisurely to their work, and destroyed 72 wagons and four forges, and driving off 215 head of cattle, over 200 mules, ond 150 prisoners.—Thirty wagons more would have been taken, as a part of the enemy had remained to get them off, had not Maj. Farrigton, with 100 men of the 1st Rhode Island Cavalry, appeared on the scene and driven the maurauders off.

General Kenley feels keenly the misconduct of his men, and the officers, who were equally agile with the men in getting away, will doubtless be brought to punishment.

Intelligence has been received stating that since the departure of the rebel pirate Tallahassee from Wilmington, that seven more steamers of a like character have arrived there, and are now receiving their armament, with a view of running the blockade, to war upon federal commerce.

There is an excess of females over males in five States in the Union. Connecticut has 8,000, Massachusetts 37,000, N. Hampshire 7,000, New York 11,000, Rhode Island 6,000. In Pennsylvania the number are nearly equal.

An enthusiastic sportsman says that the most exquisite sensation of which this mortal frame is susceptible is caused by the first tug of a salmon.

Worlds are sometimes golden and sometimes brazen; and so is silence.

By the explosion of the ammunition vessel at City Point over two millions of Dollars' worth of Government property was destroyed. Two hundred lives were lost.

The following letter from Senator Davis was read at the Vallandigham meeting in Hamilton, Ohio, on the 15th inst. We copy it from the Cincinnati Commercial:

PARIS, KY., August 10, 1864.

JACOB TROUTMAN, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* The letter of invitation which you as chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of Butler county, Ohio, wrote to me, "to be present and address a meeting of citizens which will be holden in the city of Hamilton on the 15th," reached my home in my absence. An esteemed personal friend, lately in the military service of the United States—as true, intrepid and patriotic a soldier as ever drew sword in his country's cause—who has raised more men for the army than any other—who has been in more than three hundred battles and skirmishes, and whose body is scarred with many wounds received in them—was some months since, without trial, and against the Articles of War, ignominiously dismissed from his rank and the service by Abraham Lincoln, because, on the occasion of the presentation of a sword to him, he dared to exercise the constitutional right of an American freeman, to canvass and condemn, before his fellow-citizens, a portion of the policy upon which the war against the States in revolt was being conducted. This noble citizen-soldier, after such a futile attempt to degrade him, was designated as one of the Union Democratic Presidential electors for the State of Kentucky at large, and also received a special appointment from her Governor to raise a militia force for her defense. While he was engaged, with signal ability, energy, and success in performing the duties of both positions, he was, by the authority of the tyrant usurper who sits enthroned in Washington City, surrounded by his armed bodyguard, arrested without warrant or charge of crime or offense, and, in imitation of the despotism of George III, which is made one of the charges against him in the Declaration of Independence, our President deprived this true soldier and patriot of the trial by jury, and by force had him transported nearly one thousand miles away from the people who know him, and would testify to his innocency and great services, to be tried by drum-head court-martial, chosen by himself from among men who hold office and receive pay and promotion by his own will. My friend telegraphed me that he had been ordered, at Summerville to report himself immediately for trial before the unconstitutional tribunal at Washington City, and requested my services in his defense; and I hurried to him to render them wherever they might be needed. His trial was postponed without designation of time, and it may be assigned for any day, but in the cause of one of the ablest and truest, and most courageous supporters of my country, I must be ready to respond to his summons.

This recitation will explain why you did not receive a more prompt reply to your courteous invitations, and why I can not be with you in the 15th. It also serves the more important purpose of furnishing a specimen, illustrative of the reckless and grievous military despotism, which Abraham Lincoln has established all over what was so recently free America, and which would be consolidated and made perfect by his reelection.

But my dear sir, I can not yet close this communication. In yours to me there is this passage; "The object of holding this meeting will be to express, in suitable terms the abborrence with which the people of all parties view the arbitrary and despotic acts of the present Administration in Kentucky, as well as the fears which they entertain of like unconstitutional and arbitrary acts perpetrated under similar circumstances elsewhere." The words awaking the deepest and most indignant sensibilities of my soul. This reference to the despotic acts of Lincoln's Administration in my native State, is most deplorably true. Those atrocious acts must excite in the bosom of every true liberties, and inspire all with the immovable purpose, by all constitutional means and at every hazard, to resist these and all similar acts of usurpation whether prepetrated in Kentucky or elsewhere in the United States.

By a provision of the Constitution of Kentucky, Judge Bullitt, as the senior justice of our Court of Appeals, upon the expiration of the term of Judge Duvall, its late Chief Justice, succeeded to that place. This Court as organized has four Judicial officers, one of which is still vacant by the close of the term of Judge Duvall, and by the lawless and forcible interference of the military under the command of President Lincoln in the late election to fill it, vitiating the choice of Judge Robertson as his successor. Judge Bullitt is now, and always has been, a loyal man, true and faithful to the Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of the laws. He is not, and never was, a secessionist. On the contrary, at the beginning of the rebellion he declared secession to be revolutionary, and was one of the most decided and able of all the public speakers of Kentucky in opposing it. He sustained the early and constitutional measures of Mr. Lincoln and his administration to suppress it; but when they assumed a character to be destructive to the Constitution and liberty, he exposed and denounced them, as was his constitutional right, and for this cause was arrested, but without warrant or charge, by a military force, and is now held as a prisoner in a malefactor's cell. He is denied a trial by a jury of his peers according to the forms of the common laws which is guaranteed to him by the Constitution both of the U. S. and Kentucky, and the Government of a sovereign State is obstructed in its course by the breaking up of its Supreme Court on this assumption of despotic power by President Lincoln.

His interference in the election of Appellate Judge in our first District was as lawless and as derogatory to the sovereignty of the State and Federal liberty as was his arrest and imprisonment of Judge Bullett. Judge Duvall had always been opposed to secession. In the Court of Appeals in which the question of its validity arose, he and Judge Bullett, and the whole court decided that the Southern Confederacy had no legal existence, and must be treated as a non entity. He did not believe that the Union could be restored by civil war, but that it might be by pacific means, which he greatly desired. As a Judge he was distinguished by ability, learning, and rectitude.

There was not a suspicion that his opinions in relation to the war, or any political question, ever warped his mind, or in any way influenced him as a Judge; and from before the rebellion to the time of this election, he had performed the duties of his high trust without question or disturbance by President Lincoln and his military subordinates, and to the entire satisfaction of the people of Kentucky. A few days ago his name was to come before his constituency, on the question of his re election; he received reliable information that he, too, was to be arrested and thrown into a bastile, without warrant or charge of crime or offense, by the arbitrary military order of the President, and to escape this oppression of a tyrant he fled to Canada, a freer country than his own. The morning of the election came and revealed the order of Lincoln by his military subordinate to every Sheriff in the district, to have the name of Duvall struck from the poll books. It was his constitutional right to be a candidate, and it was the constitutional right of every man in the district to vote for him, and yet, the autocratic usurper at Washington dared, by the perversion of military power, to strike down the most invaluable rights of freemen. He had the immunity of having repeatedly before, without punishment, committed this great crime against constitutional liberty. In Missouri, Maryland Delaware and Kentucky, he had, by the bayonet, thrown out from their elections the names of candidates obnoxious to himself, and forcibly elected from the polls freemen who would not enslave themselves by voting for his minions, whom he had pre determined should fill the offices. Is not the power that dictates to a people who may and who shall not stand for office, who may and who shall not vote, supreme and despotic? and that people slaves even though they have the form of free institutions.

But the usurper, in the recent case of Kentucky, as he had done before, enlarged the sweep of his despotic power by military arrests and imprisonments as numerous, causeless and atrocious as those which made the *letters de cachet* of Louis XIII the scourge and terror of France, and the deathless infamy of her history; and, by pecuniary contributions, confiscations of property and banishment of good and true men, in violation of the Constitution and laws, without trial, evidence or investigation, but by his own mere edict, pronounced by military subalterns. The Constitution expressly invests Congress with the power to suppress insurrections; yet President Lincoln arrogates it to himself. It clothes Congress with the power to admit new States into the Union, and to guarrantee to them all a republican form of government; but he is attempting to assert the power of himself to demolish the Government of the rebel States, and to authorize one-tenth of their voters to reconstruct them on indispensable conditions prescribed by him in derogation of the fundamental principle of popular government, that a people have the exclusive right to form their own government, and the majority represent the people and have the right to rule. From military necessity he claims to himself the monstrous and illimitable power, not only to violate the Constitution, but to do any act which he may adjudge will conduce to the suppression of the rebellion. This vast power would put under his foot the Constitution, laws and governments of the United States, and the lives, and liberty and property of their whole people. The greatest Captain that ever wore a conquering sword, with which he clove down the Government, laws and institutions of a country, never erected on their ruins so extensive and formidable a despotism as is claimed by this trickster and puny usurper. He has moved forward by stealthy steps, in the name of the Union and Constitution, and to preserve the life of the nation, clutching one by one the tremendous powers which he is wielding for his own re election, while the confiding people, devoted to their Government, and deceived by his false professions, looked on with fatal apathy. If they vote to continue him in the office, it will be an approval of his monstrous misgovernment, enable him to complete and consolidate his scheme of military despotism, and render the rescue of constitutional liberty impossible. Every good hope of the future for our country, requires that he shall be repudiated by the common people. There can be no change that will not produce as its fruits, an immense amount of good to our common country.

Yout obedient servant,

GARRETT DAVIS.

The following important order has just been issued by General Burbridge:

HEAD'RS DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, AND 5TH DIV. 23RD ARMY CORPS, LEXINGTON, KY., August 13, 1864.

General Orders No. 63.]

I. All shipments of goods, produce, stock, merchandise and ware of every and all description, by railroad, water, wagon, or otherwise, into this State, or from any point in the State to any other point, are absolutely interdicted, except as hereinafter provided.

II. Permits for shipments will be given to persons of well-known loyalty by Provost Marshals of districts, which will endure for the period of four months, subject, however, at any time to revocation, and on these being presented to the carrier and registered, shipments will be made as heretofore. The Provost Marshal of each district is directed to convene a Board of Advisers, five well-known citizens of the district, of unquestioned loyalty respectability and integrity, with whom he will advise regarding the loyalty of applicants for permits and in cases where there may be doubt regarding the loyalty of the applicant, the following oath may be administered by the Provost Marshal, which will accompany the oath and permit:

"I do solemnly swear that I have not, by word or action, given the slightest aid and comfort to the present rebellion, and that by conversation and action I will do all I can to discourage, discountenance and overthrow the rebellion, and will use all in my influence to restore the authority of the Government of the United States over the States now in rebellion."

V. All goods shipped or intended to be shipped in violation of this order will be seized, and the name of the owner, together with the value of the goods, will be reported to these headquarters for orders regarding the disposition of the goods; and commanding officers are directed to arrest and imprison any carrier or other person detected in shipping or carrying goods, unless the same are regularly permitted as herein directed.

By command of Brevet Major General S. G. Burbridge.

J. BATES DICKSON,
Capt. and A. A. General.

Appellate Election.

COUNTIES.	M. M. Benton.	Geo Robertson.	Alvin Duvall.
Boyle	37	391	00
Jessamine	60	233	00
Anderson	43	99	00
Franklin	48	515	3
Woodford	17	225	14
Scott	50	322	00
Oldham	5	191	00
Shelby	5	253	155
Fayette	201	607	3
Kenton	920	00	00
*Campbell	700	00	00
*Boone	150	00	00
Grant	112	54	77
Gallatin	58	00	19
Carroll	17	00	137
Garrard	162	476	27
Owen	12	51	125
Pendleton	506	269	149
Harrison	297	441	131
Trimble	10	00	767
Bracken	115	00	353
Henry	34	151	467
Mercer	192	54	0
	3,761	4,332	3,527

BY TELEGRAPH.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 21.—Our losses at the Weldon Railroad on Friday afternoon were much greater than heretofore reported. The number of prisoners taken by the rebels were put down at 1,000; it seems that our troops were surprised, many of them being under their shelter tents at the time trying to escape the heavy rain which had been falling several hours previous.

The rebels appeared about noon on the right of the road in front of the 3d division of the 5th corps, but this was evidently a feint, or for the purpose of feeling our lines. About 3 o'lock P. M. they charged in heavy force between the 5th and 6th corps, succeeding in turning the flank of the former, and capturing a large number of prisoners. This part of our line was forced back some distance, when the 9th corps, which had been relieved the night previous by part of the 24 corps, came on to the field and opened fire, checking the advance of the rebels and taking a few prisoners.

A heavy column of rebels, at the same time charged on the left of our line west of the railroad held by the 24 division, Gen. Ayers, which they broke, and here they also took 500 or 600 prisoners of the regular brigade which was commanded by General Hayes, who is believed to be a prisoner as he can not be found. Our whole line was thus forced back with heavy loss in killed and wounded. The enemy, however, suffered worse than we in this particular, his men lying thick all over the field.

The last named was a prisoner, but seeing a favorable chance, made his escape. Captain Doolittle of Colonel Wheeler's staff, was ordered to surrender, when he, getting furious at an epithet applied to him, seized a musket and bayoneted the rebel against a tree.

Colonel Wheelock's brigade Third Division, was flanked and when they faced the rear, charged and drove the rebels and took a number of prisoners.

Before dark our men were re-formed, and being reinforced, a desperate charge was made to recover our lost ground, which was successfully accomplished, so that we held at night the line which had been taken from us in the afternoon.

Colonel Earle is reported taken prisoner, as is also Colonel Hartshorne.

The entire number of prisoners captured by us is about 230, and some stands of colors. Our loss is estimated at over 3,000.—Nothing but skirmishing took place along our lines to-day, both parties being entrenching themselves; a battle is looked for any moment as the enemy seems determined to hold it. Prisoners taken belong principally to Beauregard's and Hill's corps.

NEW YORK, August 22—A special to the Evening Post from Washington 22, says a dispatch to the Daily Chronicle says all information from the Shenandoah Valley indicates that there was a strong rebel force under Early, near Martinsburg and Winchester.

The Commercial prints the following:—Late advice from before Atlanta via Nashville, state that the rebels have 85,000 troops at Atlanta, including 40,000 Georgia militia. Their works are 15 feet high, with deep ditches, abattis and wire traps.—Sherman has felt their lines to the extent of 12 miles, with a view of turning their position, but thus far has been unable to effect his object, their lines proving equally strong at all points.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—Advices from Hagerstown, Maryland, represent that the excitement at that place continues. Refugees are arriving there in large numbers.—Farmers living along the Potomac river are again runing their stock toward Pennsylvania for safety.

The Maysville Literary Institute.

MAYSVILLE, KY.

Having recently attended the Commencement exercises of this Institution, we deem it but justice to the community at large to give it our most hearty recommendation.

The proficiency manifested by the pupils in the various branches of education embraced in the course of instruction has furnished the most satisfactory evidence of the utility of the school, and the excellence of the system of instruction there pursued.—To say that the pupils acquitted themselves well, would give but a very imperfect idea of the examination, and would fail to express the enthusiastic admiration it excited in all who attended. The whole examination was thorough, as far as time would allow, and we were deeply impressed with the unmistakable evidences of progress which almost every pupil evinced.

We consider this school one of the most valuable Literary Institutions of the State. It was established about twelve years ago under the direction of Rev Jos. W. Warder, now of Missouri. Upon his removal from Maysville, Miss J. R. PARKE, (formerly an assistant in Professor Farnum's school at Georgetown, was installed as Principal, and in that capacity has ever since given the most gratifying evidence of her peculiar capability of sustaining the position she occupies. Her method of teaching has never failed to elicit the highest commendation from all who have visited her school, or attended the annual examinations. She seems to possess the happy faculty of making the several branches of study both practical and interesting, and the pupil is taught at an early period to rely upon her own exertions is overcoming these great difficulties that so often arise in the pathway of science.

The Institute building is large, commodious, and well adapted to the health and comfort of the pupils. It occupies an imposing position upon one of the beautiful hills which surround the city, and the walk which is necessary to reach it, affords the best means of healthful exercise that could be thought of. The residence of Miss Parke, the Principal, offers every convenience and advantage to those boarding in her family, and we feel fully convinced that all who may be placed under her guardianship, will obtain a kindness, care, and consideration, closely allied to that which they receive from loving hearts and willing hands at home.

A full corps of assistant teachers are employed and the course of instruction embraces all the sciences and languages of a polite, thorough, practical education. Those who have daughters or wards to educate cannot find a better school for that purpose and in testimony thereof we give it our entire and unreserved commendations.

WALTER S. CALVERT,
CLEON KEYES,
J. M. BENNETT,
S. S. MINER,
J. R. HULETT,
B. F. SEDGEWICK.

Commercial.

MAYSVILLE MARKET.

THURSDAY, Aug. 25, 1864.

SUGAR—New Orleans, 27 to 28½c.
MOLASSES.—New Orleans, Bbls $1 18@1 25; Half Bbls. $1 20@1 25.
COFFEE 32c. to 56c.
WHEAT—Red $1 85; White $2 00.
FLOUR.—Selling at from $10 00@11 50.
Whisky.—Market firm at $1 78.
Crush Sugar, 33c.
Gran " 33c.
Loaf " 33c.
BACON—Sides 16½; Hams 22; Shoulders 14c.
LARD.—18 to 20c. per lb.
HEMP.—$140 per ton.
TOBACCO.—Selling at 7@16c lbs.
MACKEREL.—Barrels $15; Half bbls. $8.25 Quarters, No. 1, $4.75.
SALT.—75c. ⅌ bushel.
RICE.—17c. ⅌ lb.
FEATHERS.—70 cents lbs.
FLAX SEED.—$1 50 per bushel.
HEMP SEED.—$3.20 per bushel.