

THE BULLETIN. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY ROSS & ROSSER, Editors and Proprietors. MAYSVILLE, MAY 12

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette. FRIDAY'S BATTLE.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The following is condensed from full accounts received this evening from the front. A column or two of details are left out through fear that on account of the storm along part of the line, the wires may not be able to get it through.

FRIDAY'S BATTLE.

The battle on Friday lasted through all the hours of daylight, but ended without decisive results. Sedgwick, with two divisions, Pickett's and Wright's, held the right. Next to him in the center was Warren with his corps, and Stephens' division, from Burnside's corps. On the left was Hancock with his own division, and Getty's from the 6th. Burnside formed the reserve, and his men were thrown in from time to time as the exigencies of the battle demanded. The right advanced at five o'clock, but Ewell, who lay opposite, took time by the forelock and himself advanced a quarter before five much to Sedgwick's disgust. A spirited action of the rebels ensued, and by six o'clock the rebels were pushed back, each side holding ground upon which it had spent the night. The loss was severe on both sides. This action on the right was hardly over, still Hancock, on the extreme left, became engaged, Longstreet and the rest of the rebel force opposite, having all attacked him—Several hours of heavy fighting followed, when the rebel attack was repulsed like the other. By 2 o'clock all was quiet, and Lee's attempts to turn first our right and then our left, had been successively defeated. For a time the rebel movements were shrouded in mystery, and our own side, scarcely ready to go to find them, awaited the developments. By 11 o'clock they came. The rebels again made a heavy attack on Sedgwick, and part of Warren's Corps. Sedgwick promptly goes in, and after a sharp action, drove Ewell back to his second line of hastily constructed works. Here they stand and the action continues fiercely. Warren now wanted to aid Sedgwick by charging and clearing the ground, but a personal examination of the ground showed that it would have been folly to attempt it over the long exposed space swept by their artillery. So the interchange of infantry and Sedgwick again silenced the enemy, and for the second time rested upon his arms—Warren, meanwhile, finds a point further to the left, where he thinks the enemy's line vulnerable, and orders an assault by Wade's division. The rebel line is held by A. P. Hill's corps. The ground is covered with a dense undergrowth. A warring fight rages, for three quarters of an hour. Finally Wadsworth orders a charge. With loud cheers from the men, he leads the charge. One horse is shot from under him; he mounts another, and but for his untimely fall, we should have been entirely successful. Wadsworth was shot through the head, killed instantly, and his body fell into the hands of the enemy.

On the left, where Robinson's division joined up to Hancock, an assault was ordered, and with better hopes of success. At noon Sedgwick is no longer engaged, and his line again rests on the same ground as on the previous night.

The enemy now showed a disposition to renew the battle in the morning. Sedgwick was in his short line, and our part is done better than in the former charge. Ewell is forced back to the second line of works, where he makes a desperate stand. Warren who was on Sedgwick's left, endeavors to assist, but finds it impossible. At 11 o'clock the enemy presses hard on Warren and Sedgwick, and their heavy guns pouring volleys after volleys into our column, especially into Sedgwick's. One man and three horses were killed within twenty feet of him.

The enemy again came forward with terrific impetuosity, and, for a time, lifted up and bent back our lines. Stragglers broke back and the road was soon filled with panic-stricken crowds. The story was carried to headquarters that General Hancock's line was broken through. Grant refused to believe it, but sends re-enforcements. He was right in both. Hancock had bravely and skillfully rallied his men, and now, steadied by the advancing supports, pushed forward again. In less than an hour from their first fierce onslaught, he was driving the rebels. Several hundred prisoners were taken, and their loss killed and wounded was terrible. By sun set the action was over. Perfect silence reigned along the lines. We held our ground everywhere, and all supposed the work over. It might be briefly reckoned up. Everywhere the enemy's attack had been repulsed, but this heavy massing for attack is the enemy's strongest game, and it is not ours. The conclusion, then, was in our favor, and supposing it were only a drawn battle, all felt that we could stand that sort of thing longer than the rebels could. The troops began preparing for the night. Dispositions for the watch were made. The generals retired to consult for the next day's work. The soldiers composed themselves and talked cheerfully of the chances. Suddenly amid the darkness, the old and too familiar rattle charging yell was heard ringing on the right. It was a fierce, sudden, resistless onslaught on Sedgwick's unsuspecting lines. The troops had been at work throwing up hasty intrenchments for the night. Seymour's, Shaler's and Neill's brigades, thus taken at a disadvantage, gave way. The rest of the corps here bravely, but the extreme right was turned. Our men fled in the wildest confusion, utterly stampeded. Sedgwick, however, did his best, and he is a stubborn fighter. Seymour's and Shaler's brigades having been broken, he was compelled to draw back his whole line, but the enemy failed to break it, and after half an hour's fierce fighting, abandoned the attempt. Seymour and Shaler were taken prisoners, and by 9 o'clock silence once more reigned on the field.

A YANKEE'S CALCULATION.—"Well, it's curious how we do it over the ground. Why, the trees all look as if they were a dozen 'n' a fig to double quick time. I kin recollect ten or twelve years ago, that if I started from Boston on a Wednesday, I cud git in Fildelphy on a next Saturday mornin' just three days. Now I kin recollect that if the power of steam increases for the next ten years, it has been doin' 'em for the last ten years, I'd be in Fildelphy just two days before I started from Boston."

WASHINGTON, May 9—4 P. M. Our headquarters are twenty miles south of the battle-field. A bearer of dispatches from Gen. Meade's headquarters has just reached here. He states that Lee's army commenced falling back on the night of Friday. Our army commenced the pursuit on Saturday. The rebels were in full retreat for Richmond, on the direct road.

Hancock passed through Spottsylvania Court House at daylight yesterday. Our headquarters at noon yesterday were twenty miles south of the battle-field. We occupied Fredericksburg.

The depot for our wounded is established at Fredericksburg.

[Signed] EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Six or seven times have her people declared their allegiance to the Union under the Constitution, and now they are determined that they will again do so, if left untrammelled by any extraneous influences that have been brought to bear against the elective franchise in other States.—Danville Tribune.

The editor of the Tribune, who is sorry to say, has not heard of any such influences in this State! Other States have been the victims of such influences; we have not! Honesty is a quality that used to adorn a party. These influences may be wrong; but what would otherwise be wrong may become right, by being indispensable.—Louisville Democrat.

The Presbyterian Presbytery, which assembled at Booneville, Mo., recently, had to adjourn, owing to an oath which General Rosecrans prescribed for the benefit of Christians in his department. "But 'swear not at all' is the motto of the Booneville Presbytery.

The Abolitionists are boasting over their political triumph in Maryland. The commanding officer in Harrie's district refused to allow the paper in that district to publish Harrie's speech, so that the people might read it. The interference of the military with the elections in that State is notorious. Such places are suited for Abolition victories. They are welcome to the credit of all such triumphs, and to all that will be made by them in the end.—Louisville Democrat.

CHEAP LAMPS!—200 COAL OIL LAMPS OF EVERY SIZE AND STYLE AT FROM 50 CENTS TO \$6.—CHIMNEYS, SHADES, WICKS, etc., at decl7 R. ALBERT'S 2d street.

From the Cincinnati Gazette. Copperhead Meeting at Lexington.

LEXINGTON, May 9. The Copperhead Convention which met here to-day, was inferior in numbers and spirit to the Wolford meeting some weeks ago. Its master spirit was Judge Wm. B. Kincaid, who presented a series of resolutions endorsing the Louisville platform of March 16th, 1863, the Guthrie-Prentice call, and pronouncing for McClellan as a Presidential candidate. Two hundred and fifty-nine delegates were appointed to the Louisville Convention.

Judge W. B. Kincaid, John P. Huston, Henry Duncan, Jr., D. C. Wickliffe and H. H. Brewster were appointed a Committee to prepare an address, setting forth the principles of Kentucky Conservatives.

After the routine of business was finished, Lieut. Gov. Jacobs reviewed the rise and progress of the rebellion and the policy of the Administration, quoting largely from Lincoln and Seward to prove that the Administration had broken its solemn pledges. Referring to the Jackson toast, "the Union, it shall and must be preserved," he said if Jackson could have foreseen the future and the incredible efforts of this false Administration to destroy the Union, he would have added, "and the Constitution shall be preserved."

He had been called a traitor because he did not endorse all the acts of the Administration, because he would not trample under foot the Constitution as this most damnable Administration is attempting to do—He opposed putting negro soldiers in the field, because it was barbarous and an actual recognition of their superiority over the whites. If the negro saved the nation, he would establish his claim to equal manhood and civil rights with the whites, and would Kentuckians submit to this? He would fight the Administration in a legal way when it goes beyond the Constitution, but when it is sickening us into the night of oblivion and destruction of civil liberty, he would fight this base damnable Administration. He would then call on every man North and South to fight for the Union, and they would be victorious in such a cause.

Those who expected him to bow the pregnant knee to this fell and damnable Administration knew not what sort of a man he was. His principles were drawn from the Declaration of Independence, and he would die for them. The South could be conciliated by tendering together the olive branch and the sword. Elect McClellan and he will restore the Union sentiment of the South and end the war, but if then the South refused conciliation, he would mass the armies of the North, and overwhelm the rebels in arms.

B. Hanson, Representative from Bourbon county, and Dr. Shurrer, Representative from Fayette county, followed Jacobs' one, endorsing the Guthrie-Prentice movement. The Conservative meeting did not show the strength or the enthusiasm expected, although it was certainly Court day, and the slaveholding strength of the county well represented.

WASHINGTON, May 10. A dispatch from Gen. Sherman, received at midnight, states we are fighting for the possession of Rocky-faced Ridge, and that McPherson took Snake-creek Gap, and was seven miles from Resacca this morning.—Saturday the rebels were forced from Tunnel Hill by Thomas, and took position at Buzzard's Roost, just north of Dalton.

This represented as a very strong position which Thomas was unable to drive the enemy from on a former occasion. Resacca is on the railroad, about fifteen miles south of Dalton. This will place McPherson with a strong corps in the enemy's rear; while Thomas advances upon the front, Schofield closes on the flank from Cleveland.

Probably a great battle was fought on that line yesterday and may be now in progress. Nothing since my last has been received from Grant or Butler.

[Signed] 'E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

From the Richmond Whig. Interesting News from the South. THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

That a great struggle is about to take place for the possession of Richmond, is conceded on all hands. The enemy is marshaling his exerts on the Rappahannock and the Peninsula, and that a last desperate effort will be made to overrun Virginia and occupy her ancient Capital, is admitted by the enemy himself. What then becomes the duty of the people of Richmond in view of the mighty conflict at hand? It is evidently the same as that of the commander of a man-of-war, who sails out of port to engage the foes of his flag in mortal combat. The decks are cleared for action; non-combatants are ordered below or ashore; the supply of ammunition and food is looked to, and a sort of prayer uttered that heaven will favor the right, and protect the land and the loved ones for whom the battle is waged.

From the Lower Mississippi. CAIRO, May 6.—A gunboat arrived from Red river bringing information that, finding it impossible to get the Eastport off, and being attacked by the enemy while endeavoring to lighten her, she was destroyed by order of Admiral Porter, to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy. The ironclads Fort Hindman and Juliet, and two transports dispatched to assist in relieving the Eastport, were attacked while returning to Alexandria by the enemy who lined the banks of the river on both sides, firing upon them from a 12 pound battery, making it necessary, also, to destroy the transports, which were burned. Several of the crew of the ironclads were killed and wounded. Among the killed was Silvester Post, of Newport, Kentucky. Executive officer of the Eastport, who had charge of the Sharpshooters on the Hindman. He was stuck in the head by a 12-pound ball.

Latest advices from below represent the appearance of the enemy on both banks of the Mississippi river. Our pickets had been driven in at Vicksburg and an attack was anticipated upon that place and Natchez.

The failure of Banks on Red river is the common topic of conversation. Widows and orphans are unfortunately heavy sufferers.—Louisville Democrat.

A prominent physician in Massachusetts has discovered that a sure preventive of scarlet fever is the simple wearing of a tarred string around the neck of the person who has been exposed, or is liable to exposure. He cites cases that have occurred within his personal knowledge where children and adults have sickened, and died from this disease, and not one in the family or out of it have taken it who used the preventive.

WASHINGTON, May 9—4 P. M. Dispatches have just reached here direct from General Grant. They are not fully deciphered yet, but he is "on to Richmond." We have taken 2,000 prisoners.

[Signed] EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

For the Bulletin. Something for the People to Think of.

Messrs. Editors: When I was a school-boy I was fond of Arithmetic, or what we then called "Cyphering." Now I am old, childish things, I suppose, occur to me.—For several years past I have thought that the people, not the abolitionists, ought to begin to make calculations how fast our country is running to ruin under the present abolition miracle.

If it take three years to steal 200,000 negroes, how long will it take to steal four million? Ans. 60 yrs.

As negroes in this country, owing to their being well protected and well cared for, usually double their numbers every twenty years, (while the white not so well cared for in general, double their numbers only once in thirty years,) the number at the end of the sixty years, if none were stolen, would be twelve million. But as four million are supposed to be stolen during that time, the number left would be eight million.

If it take sixty years to steal four million of negroes, how long will it take to steal eight million? Ans. 120 yrs.

Admitting the natural increase as before, and deducting those stolen, there will remain at the end of this period forty million of slaves. This is, perhaps, rooting out slavery with a vengeance. But the question then recurs, if it require 120 years to steal eight million of negroes, how long a time will it require to steal forty million? Ans. 600 yrs.

This subject might be pursued *ad infinitum*—but this is sufficient for illustration, and as I am old and do not expect to live half that time I will leave it, and commence another.

If it cost the lives of one million white men to steal 200,000 negroes, how many such lives will it cost to steal four million? Ans. 20,000,000.

This portion of the matter might be pursued like the above, *ad infinitum*, but it is too appalling to think of. I will therefore give only one or two modifications of it.

If it cost the lives of 500,000 white men from the North to steal 200,000 negroes from the South, how many such lives will it cost to steal four million? Ans. Ten million.

According to the above calculation it will require sixty years to do this, at the end of which time, owing to the natural increase of negroes, there will remain eight million slaves. If then ten million white men from the North are sacrificed to steal four million negroes from the South, how many such lives will be sacrificed to steal eight million? Ans. Twenty million.

This subject might be pursued *ad infinitum*, but it is unnecessary. I will now refer to Dollars, which affect most people more than the lives of their neighbours and friends.

If it cost four billion dollars to steal 200,000 negroes, how much will it cost to steal four million? Ans. Eighty billion.

This is about five times the amount of all the property, real and personal, of the old United States of 1860, and over seven times the amount of that of the present United States. Now, who is going to foot the bill?

The above are all old fashioned plain 'Rule of Three' problems, which any school-boy or plain old farmer can solve on a moment's reflection.

But there is another problem that I have been unable to solve. It is this: If the original "sixty days" or "breakfast spell" has not ended in three years, in what time will it end?

I suppose this belongs to abolition or "loyal" arithmetic. If some of our abolition "loyal" friends will give a solution of this problem through your paper, I have no doubt it will gratify all your numerous readers.

COMMON SENSE. Cor. of the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser. Condition of Lee's Army.

The men are very comfortably clad and shod, and are supplied with rations of flour or meal, rice, sugar and coffee, syrup and bacon. The daily ration of bacon is one quarter of a pound, but that is compensated by the quantity and quality of other articles of food issued. Independent of this, a quarter of a pound of bacon seems to be sufficient for the requirements of many. Officers represent that the men were never in better spirits, or better prepared for the coming campaign. They have dreamed ever since the fall of Vicksburg to strip Grant of his laurels won at Vicksburg with an overwhelming disparity of numbers, and have become convinced that the shortest road to peace is by hard fighting and a victory over Grant especially. Convalescent sick and wounded, and furloughed men are promptly returning to their posts, and the trains are crowded daily almost exclusively with returning soldiers, anxious to participate in the next battle. An order has been issued requiring each man to be supplied with two pair of shoes, two pair of pants and drawers, and two shirts. In short the fine condition of the army furnishes a most happy augury of success, with the assistance of a just Providence, in the coming struggle, which will certainly be the most momentous, if not the most hotly contested of the war.

"THE WRECK OF THE MIND."—Perhaps there is nothing more terrible to contemplate than the ruin of the mind. Time, with his passing wing, may smite cathedrals and castles, and leave buttress and battlement clad in a shroud of living green; but when it passes over an immortal mind, the desolation is fearful indeed. Pilgrims flock to ruins as to "a thing of beauty," but the visitor to one who suffers under the calamity of insanity gazes and shudders. Nothing of the picturesque gladdens his eye. He only beholds death in life, and life in death.

French China, Glass and Queensware A fine new stock at and below Cincinnati prices, decl7 Model China Store, 24 Stree.

Peace Meeting in Hancock County, Ky. HAWESVILLE, Ky., April 30, 1864.

The meeting was organized, there being a goodly number of the country people of both political parties in this place, by calling Geo. W. Williams to the chair, who, in accepting the honor, took occasion to explain the object of the meeting in a calm and decided tone, making, for the occasion, a very appropriate and touching speech.

After which, R. Y. Bush, Esq., arose and offered the following resolution, accompanied with some suitable remarks: Resolved, That the experience of the last three years is satisfactory to us that the Union cannot be restored by the sword; wherefore, we are earnestly in favor of the employment of some peaceful mode of restoration or settlement, of our unhappy difficulties, and are therefore opposed to a further prosecution of the war.

It was also moved and carried that there be a mass meeting on the 4th Monday in May, and that all peace men and war men are invited to attend.

It was also moved that a copy of these proceedings be made up and furnished for publication the Louisville Democrat, with the request that all papers friendly to the movement be requested to copy.

R. H. Cox, Secretary.

WHO IS GUILTY OF DISUNION.—A short time since, in reply to an article from our neighbor of the Journal, we noticed the disunion sentiment in New England, going as far back as 1796, and especially the assembling of the Hartford Convention under Massachusetts auspices. That Massachusetts and a majority of New England have always been disloyal, is an historical fact too strong for denial. In 1845, the Legislature of Massachusetts declared a war with Mexico, and the Union was dissolved, and Massachusetts must revert to her original rights as an independent State. In 1856, eleven years after, the same party that had warred against the Union, from the administration of Buchanan, passed the following series of resolutions:

Resolved, 1st. That the necessity of disunion is written in the whole existing character and condition of the two sections of the country, in their social organization, education, habits, and laws, in the danger of our white citizens in Kansas, and our colored men in Boston; in the wounds of Chas. Sumner and the laurels of his assailants; and no government on earth was ever strong enough to hold together such opposing forces.

2d. That this movement does not merely see disunion, but the more perfect union of free States by the expulsion of the slave States from the confederation in which they have ever been an element of discord, danger and disgrace.

3d. That it is not probable that the ultimate severance of the Union will be an act of deliberation or discussion; but that a long period of deliberation and discussion must precede it, and here we meet to begin the work.

4th. That henceforward, INSTEAD OF REGARDING IT AS AN OBJECTION TO ANY SYSTEM OF POLICY THAT IT WILL LEAD TO A SEPARATION OF THE STATES WE WILL PROCLAIM THAT TO BE THE HIGHEST OF ALL RECOMMENDATIONS, THE GREATEST PROOF OF STATESMANSHIP, WILL SUPPORT POLITICALLY SUCH MEN AND MEASURES AS APPEAR TO TEND MOST TO THIS RESULT.

And Massachusetts, with a courage worthy of a better cause, has faithfully kept her recommendation.—Louisville Democrat.

WASHINGTON, May 9th.—Republican extra says: "There is reason to believe, from dispatches already received since our first extra to-day, that Lee was forced to fight at Spottsylvania, on Sunday, and was again repulsed and compelled to retreat. Another statement is that General Grant had flanked him and got between the rebel army and Richmond.

Lee's report of the battle of Thursday last, published in the Richmond papers, has been telegraphed to this city by Gen. Butler. Lee says that Gen. Grant attacked him, which contradicts the report received here that Lee made the attack upon our army. Lee employs this language—"Thank God, we have repulsed the attacks of the enemy." He states that Longstreet is badly wounded.

Lee says nothing in his report about the fight of Friday.

Dispatches show that Gen. Butler is still holding the line of Railroad between Petersburg and Richmond, preventing Beauregard from reinforcing Lee.

MORAL CHARACTER.—There is nothing which adds so much to the beauty and power of man, as a good moral character.—It is his wealth—his influence—his life. It dignifies him in every station—exalts him in every condition, and glorifies him in every period of life. Such a character is more to be desired than anything else on earth. It makes a man free and independent. No servile tool—no crouching sycophant—no treacherous honor-seeker ever bore such a character. The pure joys of truth and righteousness never spring in such a person. If young men but knew how much a good character would dignify and exalt them, how glorious it would make their prospects, even in this life; never should we find them yielding to the groveling and base-born purposes of human nature.

WOMAN.—"As the vine," says Washington Irving, "which has long twined its graceful foliage about the oak, and been lifted by it into sunshine, will, when the hardy plant is rift by the than death, cling around it with its caressing tendrils, and bind up its shattered boughs; so it is beautifully ordained by Providence, that woman, who is the mere dependant and ornament of man, in his happier hours, should be his stay and solace when smitten with sudden calamity, winding herself into the rugged recesses of his nature, tenderly supporting the drooping head, and binding up the broken heart.

How TRUE.—In the language of an eminent writer, man courts happiness in a thousand shapes, and the faster he follows it, the swifter it flies from him. Almost everything promiseth happiness to us at a distance, such a pitch of estate, such a fortune, or match for a child, but when we come nearer to it, either we fall short of it, or it falls short of our expectations; and it is hard to say which of these is the greatest disappointment. Our hopes are usually lighter than enjoyment can satisfy, and an evil long feared, besides that it may never come, is many times more painful and troublesome than the evil itself when it comes.

PIANOS! PIANOS!! Of the best manufactories, at from \$25 to \$50 less than CINCINNATI Cash prices.

decl17 R. ALBERT, Second street. Commercial. MAYSVILLE MARKET.

THURSDAY, May 12, 1864. Sugar—New Orleans, 19 1/2 to 22. Molasses—New Orleans, Bbls \$1 05 @ 1 10; Haif Bbls. \$1 10 @ 1 15. Coffee 45c. to 47c. Wheat—Red \$1 40; White \$1 55. Flour—Selling at \$1 75 @ \$3 50. Whiskey—Selling at from Ross & Nowell's premium selling at \$1 20 and firm. Crush Sugar, 26c. Grain " " 25c. Lard—Sides 13 1/2; Hams 16; Shoulders 12 1/2. Lard—12 to 18c, per lb. HEMP—\$135 per ton. Tobacco—Selling at 7 @ 16 lbs. Whiskey—Bartons \$15; Half bbls. \$3.25. Quarters, No. 1, \$4.75. SALT—50c. @ bushel. IRON—Bar Iron 6; Nail Iron 9 1/2; Horse Shoe 7 1/2. NAILS—\$8 50 for 10d. RICE—11c. @ lb. FEATHERS—\$4 cents lbs. FLAX SEED—\$2 50 per bushel. HEMP SEED—\$3 50 per bushel.

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New Millinery Store! MISS ANNIE BRYAN respectfully informs the Ladies of Maysville and vicinity, that she has opened a Store on Sutton Street, over FICKETS, WELLS & Co.'s, where she will keep a large and elegant assortment of BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, HATS, and all the Fancy Articles usually kept in a Millinery Establishment. Maysville, Ky., April 14th, 1864.

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 Country, 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 great inducements to customers hereafter, I respectfully solicit a continuance of their favors. Below will be found advertisements of a few of my specialities; 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 cans, a vast 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.

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

STORAGE AND COMMISSION—Good and Produce for storage or sale always received on commission on the most moderate rates. 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 Brl 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, over on flat. 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.

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

OAKUM—Choice prepared always on hand. ALEX. MADDOX.

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

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

BOOK & STATIONERY HOUSE! HAVING Purchased the Stock of PAVERS, STATIONERY, WALL PAPER, &c., of Messrs W. J. FRANK & Co., I propose to conduct this business at the old stand in this City. I shall be continually supplied with a full stock of all articles pertaining to the business and shall sell upon the most reasonable terms. My stock of SCHOOL BOOKS & SCHOOL STATIONERY is now complete and embraces all the classes of Books in use by the Schools in Northern Kentucky and Southern Ohio. G. W. BLATTERMAN. Sep. 17, 1868.