

THE BULLETIN.

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

MAYSVILLE, JUNE 2 1864

A large number of those drafted in the region lying between Louisville and Owensboro have formed themselves into guerrilla bands and are endeavoring to make their way to the South.

Hon. L. W. Powell has our thanks for very valuable public documents.

NEGRO VOLUNTEERS.—On Thursday evening last seventy-two negro volunteers arrived in this city from Mercer county. They marched through the streets yelling as though in a dashing charge in battle. Halting before the office of Provost Marshal Moore, on Broadway, they reported to that officer and were quartered in the Clay engine house. This unexpected arrival of a corps d'Afrique of course created no little sensation in our quiet city.

The Germans have a delegation from twelve States in the Cleveland Convention against Lincoln and in favor of Fremont. They resolved against arbitrary arrests and in favor of the rights of free speech and of the press, and trial by jury. They talk of General Grant for President, with Fremont for Vice President.

Mr. Mallory, the rebel Secretary of War, in an official letter to the Attorney General of Great Britain, brands the report sent over his name across the water, by Mr. Seward and Lord Lyons, as a forgery.

The will of John Butler, brother to Major General Butler, has been set on foot in New York. The testator leaves an estate of \$2,000,000, one half of which is bequeath to the Major General.

It is now stated that the rebel Gen. Albert G. Jenkins, formerly a member of Congress from Virginia, and who was said to have died of his wounds, is at Lynchburg recovering.

The paper having the largest circulation in the world, is now said to be that issued by Secretary Chase. It is an extremely loyal publication too. It supports both the Administration and the Union.

Confederate bonds are worth in London 65 cents on the dollar at last accounts. U. S. greenbacks are worth but 52 1/2 cents on the dollar.

There is great excitement in Peru in consequence of the seizure, by Spanish naval authorities, of the Chincha (guano) Islands. The foreign Ministers protested against the procedure, and a meeting of Americans at Lima denounced it as a flagrant act of perfidy.

It is reported that Secretary Chase will offer \$500,000,000 of the 6 per cent bonds of 1861 at public auction.

It is estimated that 25,000,000 feet of lumber has passed safely over the Grand Rapids from the upper Wisconsin, within four weeks.

Gen. Meade has purchased a handsome residence corner of Nineteenth street and Delancy place, Philadelphia.

Twenty-eight thousand wounded have been reported since the 5th of May, from the Grant battle-field.

The Negro's Place in Nature.

We have received a copy of a pamphlet with the above title, containing a lecture delivered in England by Dr. James Hunt, before the London Anthropological Society. Dr. Hunt is one of the most eminent naturalists of England, and his lecture takes the position that the negro race is adapted by nature to a position of subordination. He overthrows the arguments of the Abolitionists in a masterly manner. So much importance was attached to this Lecture in England, that Professor Huxley, of the Royal College, essayed to give an answer to it on the part of the Abolitionists, but he rather succeeded in confirming than destroying Dr. Hunt's arguments. This Lecture has been re-printed in this country by Van Evrie, Horton & Co., No. 162 Nassau street New York, and will be sent postpaid, for 15 cents. It is an admirable little tract, and very appropriate as a reply to the arguments of miscegenationists. Every Democrat should have one. Send for it.

DARING ROBBERY.—One of the boldest and most daring robberies that has ever been perpetrated in the city, took place yesterday afternoon, at DUNN'S extensive jewelry store, on the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets. It appears that some sharpers imitating the habit of a number of Mr. Duhme's customers, by calling in to compare their watches with the clock regulators, had gone farther in making use of the freedom of the store, than is generally known.

It is supposed that some person thus engaged, apparently taking advantage of the absence of the proprietors and clerks in the rear of the store, quickly but carefully opened a door of the show-case in which the diamond rings, pins, brooches &c., were exhibited through the front show window, for the benefit of passers by on the street. The sharper took out a tray containing forty-eight diamond rings, and secreting the same under his coat, as is supposed, leisurely left the store. The value of the property stolen is estimated at about \$12,000.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

It was recently reported in this city yesterday afternoon, on what seemed to be good authority, that a considerable force of Confederates had entered the Big Sandy valley, and defeated the 5th Virginia (Union) Cavalry, in an engagement at or near Ashland Ky., killing and wounding nearly the entire command.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Peace Men on the Increase, and Cause of it.—Views of an American in Europe. Special Correspondent to the Cincinnati Enquirer. Peace men have increased in number here amazingly in the past ten days, and strange it may sound the administration has physically forced their growth; reflecting, intelligent Republicans believe that Stanton, by his late arbitrary arrests, has damaged their party more than all else that has happened in the past year, and non-partisan heretofore war-men now say, "It is clear that this war is not being carried on for the purpose we originally engaged in it. We do not want the Union preserved, if in order to save it, we are to have a military despotism in place of the Constitution. We have now a military despotism—and Stanton is Dictator. Our condition could not be made worse by any change; let us, therefore, stop this war with the Confederates and dismiss from office those who deprive us of our constitutional rights."

So the kettle of public sentiment is boiling here. Referring to the peace proposition, a gentleman from your city, now traveling in Europe, writes a letter dated at Paris, April 27, 1864. The letter is addressed to Hon. Alex. Long, who was kindly permitted me to copy the correspondence. The writer says:

"On my return to this city from a trip through Austria and Italy, I find the French, German and Italian papers extensively ventilating your remarks on that occasion, (referring to Mr. Long's speech in the House of Representatives.) The European press seem almost in a body to sustain you in the right to entertain and freely express your views and sentiments as a Representative. As to the propriety of your suggestions, or the time selected to make them, there is a diversity of opinion.

I have traveled in August last, and have added much to my former small stock of wisdom as to the opinions of Europeans on the present American war.

The people of Germany and France are free to confess that the South is entitled to a separate Government, and will to doubt achieve its independence. Yet they would gladly see the North pursue this matter, for the purpose of abolishing slavery. France is more abolition in sentiment than ever Old or New England was. She entertains the idea honestly, believing in the equality of races, and that all are entitled to liberty. The Yankee, after having stolen the negro, will never consent to give him either civil or political liberty.

Germany indorses the war pretty much on the same ground the Yankee does, that is, she has invested men and money in the enterprise to a larger extent. I did not pass a Broker's or a Banker's window in all Germany, without seeing Lincoln's and Chase's face on greenbacks and bonds, as thick as you see them on Third street.

Her teeth are as plenty as these American assignments every where outside of Germany.

These Germans who were driven out as rebels in 1848, are now in your country, and where do you find them? Fighting in the very cause they rebelled against at home! The German states understand this perfectly, and are encouraging and assisting them to emigrate. They are considered a disturbing element at home, and you will find them such with you.

England has more heart, soul and bravery, than any people I have met, with the single exception of the people the Yankee wishes to exterminate. At the commencement of this war, the people of England were almost unanimously in favor of the North. The scales have gradually fallen from their eyes, and they see the Yankee in all his naked deformity, no honesty in his abolition sentiment, or Christian professions. In all my travels, I have failed to meet one single instance, where an Englishman is a well wisher of the North, in this struggle. It is common for them to call the Yankee a savage and a brute—scarcely worthy of being called more than half civilized.

And now my old friend let me apologize for having wondered from my point. I commenced this notes simply to offer you my thanks for your fearless advocacy of peace. You stopped a little short of the true mark. We must have Peace and Union if possible; but Peace even without Union.—Stop the war and make a Union of consent, if possible. Maximilian has gone to Mexico with the good will and endorsement of nearly every first and second class power on this continent. If you continue this war you will be in a pretty condition to assert the Monroe Doctrine, won't you? The fact that you and Mr. Harris were not expelled shows a very great change in the House.—Where has all the Yankee patriotism? gone, when such frank treason is submitted to in Congress? I hope you will be able to survive the vote of censure. If you never do anything else, that will be a feather in your cap. I send you by this mail the *Opinion Nationale and La France*, so that you may see the style of comments. Our only hope of Union is in Peace. I therefore greet you as a patriot and friend of your country."

The writer of the foregoing is a well known citizen of Cincinnati.

HAMILTON.

Rebel Attack on a Gunboat.

CAIRO, May 30.—The steamer Graham, with Memphis dates of the 27th, arrived last night. On the morning of the 25th the gunboat Curlew was attacked at Games' Landing, fifty miles below Napoleon, by a rebel battery of ten guns eighteen and twenty-four pounders. The fire was returning when a brisk engagement ensued, lasting for an hour, when the rebels were driven off. The Belle of St. Louis, from Memphis, arrived with 343 bales of cotton for St. Louis and one day's later dates. U. S. Hospital boat Thomas, in charge of Dr. E. H. Hurst had arrived from Red River with about two hundred of the wounded in the engagement at Yellow Bayou. Nineteen boats had arrived at Vicksburg with General A. J. Smith's command.

The steamer Longworth was fired into on Wednesday last, by a rebel battery of six guns, from the Arkansas shore, near Columbia. The boat was beyond range and passed on without injury.

The steamer Sallie List was also fired into the following evening, by the same battery and the pilot badly wounded. A model certificate is the following: "Dear Doctor, I will be one hundred and seventy-five years old next October. For over eighty-four years have been an invalid unable to step, except when moved with a lever. But a year ago I heard of the Granular Syrup. I bought a bottle, smelled the cork, and found myself a man. I can now row twenty miles and a half in an hour and throw nineteen summersaults without stopping."

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Republican Convention at Cleveland. CLEVELAND, May 30, 11 P. M.—Judging from the number of delegates already in and those represented on the way, the convention to-morrow will be composed of several hundred delegates. There are many Missourians in attendance, but the delegations from Illinois, Iowa, Arkansas, Ohio and Pennsylvania are also large; Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts are also represented, but not largely.

The Germans have delegates from twelve States, some of whom held an informal meeting on Sunday, when, after an interchange of views, resolutions were adopted against Lincoln in favor of Fremont; against suppression of the press and in favor of right of trial by jury, and protesting against any infringement upon this rights as destructive of American liberty, also in favor of amending the constitution to prohibit slavery, and for the Monroe doctrine, and the one term principle as absolutely necessary to check corruption. Apparently none of the delegation of War Democrats from New York favor the nomination of Grant with Fremont for Vice-President. They argue that a victory in Virginia next month will secure the endorsement of this ticket at Chicago. On the other hand, the Fremonters say that they want a man whose political record is well defined and known to the country, and who has positive strength.—This they claim for their candidate, and profess to believe he is likely to be endorsed at Chicago as General Grant.

The indications are that Grant's name will be withdrawn, and that of Fremont will be nominated without opposition. Several are named for Vice President, among them Gen. Cochran, Gov. W. Cass, Gratz Brown, Gen. Logan, Gov. Andrews and Gen. Rosecrans. Cochran is the strongest to-night.

The platform will be substantially that adopted by the Germans, as indicated above. On the points set forth there seems to be no material diversity of opinion.

Comptroller Robinson, of New York, has written a letter strongly favoring the nomination of Grant.

Parker Pillsbury brings with him a letter from Wendell Phillips, expressing regret at his inability to attend the Convention, and complaining that the Administration is a failure, because it has weighed treasure against blood, and civil liberty against slavery, and up to the present moment has decided to exhaust them all before it uses freedom as a means of battle, that if Mr. Lincoln is re-elected, he is re-elected to pursue the same policy, and to obey the same cabinet. He deprecates the Louisiana reconstruction experiment, and contends that the only plan of reconstruction within twenty years, is to admit the black to citizen ship, and use him with the white as the basis of States. He closes by favoring the nomination of Fremont or Butler, Fremont being his first choice.

The Army Across the Pamunkey River.

WASHINGTON, May 30. Maj. Gen. Dix: A dispatch dated yesterday, 29th, at Hanover town, states that the army has successfully crossed over the Pamunkey and now occupies a front about three miles south of the river.

Yesterday two divisions of our cavalry had an engagement with the enemy south of Hawes Store, driving him about a mile upon what appears to be his new line. We will find out all about it to-day.

Our loss in the cavalry engagement was 350 killed and wounded, of whom but 44 are accounted to have been killed.

We have driven the enemy, most of their killed and many of their wounded fell into our hands.

Another official dispatch dated yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, details the movements of the several corps in progress, but up to that time there was no engagement.

Earlier dispatches from headquarters had been sent but failed to reach Washington. (Signed) E. M. STANTON

TIME.—Ninety years hence, not a single man or woman now twenty years of age, will be alive. Ninety years!—Alas! how many of the lively actors at present on the stage of life will make their exit long ere ninety years shall have rolled away! And could we be sure of ninety years, what are they! 'A tale that is told,' a dream; an empty sound that passeth on the wings of the wind away, and is forgotten. Years shorten as man advances in age. Like degrees in longitude, men's life declines as he travels toward the frozen pole, until it dwindles to a point and vanishes forever. It is possible that life is of so short duration!—Will ninety years erase all the golden names over the doors in town and country, and substitute others in their stead? Will all the new blooming beauties fade and disappear all the pride and passion, the love, hope and joy, pass away in ninety years and be forgotten?—'Ninety years,' says death; 'Do you think I shall wait ninety years?'—Behold to-day, and to-morrow, and ever day is mine. When ninety years are past, this generation will be mingled with the dust and be remembered not?

A CURE FOR SCANDAL.—Take of good nature one ounce; of an herb called by the Indians 'mini-our-own-business,' 1 ounce; mix with 'a little charity' for others' and two or three sprigs 'keep-your-tongue-between-your-teeth;' simmer them together in a vessel called circumsppection for a short time, and it will be fit for use. Application.—The system is a violent itching in the tongue and roof of the mouth, which invariably takes place when you are in company with a species of animals called gossip.—When you feel a fit of the disorder coming on, take a teaspoonfull of the mixture, hold it in your mouth, which you will keep closely shut till you get home, and you will find a complete cure. Should you apprehend a relapse, keep a small bottlefull about you; and repeat the dose on the slightest symptom.

MARRIAGE.—Dr. Casper, of Berlin, has calculated that the mortality among bachelors, from the age of 30 to 45 years, is 27 per cent, while among married men of the same age it is only 18 per cent. For forty-one bachelors who attain the age of 40 years, there are seventy-eight married men who attain the same age. The advantage in favor of married life is still more striking in persons of advanced age. At 60 years there remained but twenty-two bachelors for forty-eight married men; at 70 years, eleven bachelors for twenty-seven married; and at 80 years, three bachelors against nine married men. [Jour. de Chimie Med.

Men are like fugles—the more brass they contain the further you can hear them.—Women are like flowers—the more modest and retiring, the more you love them.

A gifted and patriotic lady of Vermont in a letter on the delusion of the people in permitting this war, asks, "do you believe it possible that the people will permit this horrid madness to last much longer?" We can no more answer that question than we can tell how long the spasms of a maniac may last. The madness of a war grows mad what it feeds on. A people who were mad enough to allow themselves to be led by such a war, may allow it to go on until a merciful exhaustion at last terminates their lives all together. The people of almost every nation have many times allowed themselves to be utterly ruined by wars which were waged to gratify the ambition or malice of a few unprincipled chiefs. In the last year of the sixteenth century the people of France carried on wars until they literally reduced themselves to skeletons. Chateaubriand, in his *Etudes Historiques*, draws this picture of the horrid miseries which they endured to still carry on war:

"After feeding on all sorts of animals, cats, dogs, and such like, and skins of these animals, after devouring children, they ground the bones of the dead, and used the dust in place of flour. This bread preserved its virtue, those who eat it died.—Thirty thousand persons fell in this way at last. The streets were strewn with dead bodies, the dying crawled in amongst them."

Good God! one would think that this experience would have lasted France forever; but it did not. For in the middle of the next century we see the mass of the people made the same unhappy wretches again by allowing themselves to be led by the implements of despotic ambition in the wars. What dreadful war!—Svea Vættel, in recording these events: "During fifty years neither harvest or vintage. Men are met so weak that they creep along like lizards on a dung-heap. They bury themselves in it at night like vermin and exhibit themselves sunlight almost eaten up with worms. We see them lying in disgusting proximity to the dead, without having the strength to creep away. And we see what we should not dare to mention had we not ourselves seen it, they eat their own arms and hands and die in dire despair. Into such lunacies and devilish doings war convert a people.—A nation drunk with blood is enough to make the gods weep. The people of Sweden allowed their mad king, Charles the Twelfth to carry on wars until all the young men in the kingdom were slain. But there is no end to these examples. Now that we have launched upon the bloody tide God only can tell when or where we shall stop. Such a horrible war-delusion as this, breaks out in a nation, is like a deadly infectious disease, that sometimes ravages a continent. When its work of death shall be stayed no man knoweth. Is it the wrath of heaven that has fallen upon us? What is it that has so suddenly deprived this people of their senses, of their virtue, of their humanity?"—*Old Guard.*

JOE'S FAILING DISCOVERED.—Our old friend Joe is what is generally termed a bad boy, and succeeded in blinding his mother for some time, as to his imbibing propensities, and one morning she said to him after he had swallowed some half dozen cups of coffee, and as many glasses of cold water—"Joseph, thee should drink something before thee goes to bed at night—this is always so thrifty in the morning."

But one night, one fatal night, Joe came in before the old lady retired. He sat down, and with that look of semi-intoxicated wisdom, began conversing about the goodness of the crops, the late unfortunate outbreak in the meeting, and was getting on very well until he espied what he supposed to be a sear on the mantle piece; he caught it and placing one end in his mouth, began very gravely to light it at the candle. He drew and puffed until he was getting red in the face. The old lady's eyes were at last opened, and she addressed him—

"Joseph, if thee takes that tannepenny nail for a sear, it is time thee went to bed."

It appears by the following from the Washington *Constitutional Union*, that the justice gentleman who presides at the White House loses none of his factiousness in this crisis:

OLD ABE'S LAST.—Yesterday a Western correspondent, in search for some definite news in relation to the fighting now going on stepped into the White House and asked the President if he had anything authentic from Gen. Grant. The President stated that he had not, as Grant was like the man that climbed the pole and then pulled the pole up after him.

MARRIED.

In Aberdeen, Ohio, April 19th, 1864, by Esq. Shelton, Mr. HARRISON DEALLEY to Miss AMANDA CAMPBELL, both of Mason co., Ky. In this city, May 26th, 1864, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. G. W. Coon, Mr. W. J. K. of the firm of Ross & Co., to Miss MOLLIE A., daughter of the late Curtis S. PAMBERTON.

Accompanying the above notice was a delicate remembrance of the printer, for which we tender to the happy couple our thanks. May their life-joy be a happy and a prosperous one.

DIED.

Near Flemingsburg, Ky., May 25th 1864, of infatuation of the brain, LILLY D., daughter of WILLIAM S. and MARTHA J. QUAINANCE, aged one year and seven months. How sad is the home of the parents of this lovely and interesting child. The flower just budding into beauty, has been transplanted to a morose general climate, where no adverse winds will mar its loveliness, but where it will bloom in eternal sunshine. Though we feel the loss deeply, what is it compared to the Father, Mother, Sister and Brother, who are bereft of one so dearly beloved. To you we would not say weep not, but with your tears, remember she has gone before to live on to glory's bright reward. A home has lost its light but Heaven has gained an Angel. Truly our game are falling, but it is because God is making up his jewels. In a far off happier clime, where winters never come—where chilling winds are never known, little Lilly is blooming, an exotic tree rare for earth, a thing of joy eternal in the Heavens. May the dear parents be enabled to bow submissively to this afflictive dispensation, saying with one of old: "The Lord gave and the Lord has taken away. Blessed be the name of the Lord."

Rest thee little LILLY rest thee; All thy earthly woes are o'er; Fever shall no more distress thee; Thy little head shall ache no more.

CHEAP LAMPS!—200 COAL OIL LAMPS OF EVERY SIZE AND STYLE AT FROM 50 CENTS TO \$6. CHIMNEYS, SHADES, WICKS, etc., at dec17 R. ALBERT, 2d street.

CHANDLERS! Various Patterns, for burning Coal Oil—At SEATON & BRODRICK, Maysville, Ky., May 19. Drug Store.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

These Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 9th, 1854, which provides that in lieu of so much of the loan authorized by the Act of March 2d, 1863, to which this is supplementary, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow from time to time, on the credit of the United States, not exceeding TWO HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS during the current fiscal year, and to prepare and issue therefor Coupon and Registered Bonds of the United States; and all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any State or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEMPTED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period not less than ten nor more than forty years from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually.

The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year. The semi-annual Coupons are payable at those dates, and the annual Coupons on the 5th and 10th of March. Bonds are payable on the first of March.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the books of the U. S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Registered Bonds will be issued of the denominations of Fifty Dollars (\$50), One Hundred Dollars (\$100), Five Hundred Dollars (\$500), One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000), Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000), and Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000); and Coupon Bonds of the denominations of Fifty Dollars (\$50), One Hundred Dollars (\$100), Five Hundred Dollars (\$500), and One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000).

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin—(or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium,) or receive their drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.

As these Bonds are exempt from municipal or State taxation, their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay over eight per cent. interest in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is held to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from \$50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist.—They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The fact that all duties on imports are payable in specie furnishes a fund for like payment of interest on all Government Bonds largely in excess of the wants of the treasury for this purpose.

Upon the receipt of subscriptions a certificate of deposit therefor, in duplicate, will be issued, the original of which will be forwarded by the subscriber to the Secretary of the Treasury, at Washington, with a letter stating the kind (registered or coupon) and the denominations of bonds required.

Upon receipt of the original certificates at the Treasury Department, the bonds subscribed for will be transmitted to the subscribers respectively.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and by the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LOUISVILLE, Ky. " " " OF CINCINNATI, Ohio. " " " OF CINCINNATI, Ohio.

and by all National Banks which are depositories of public money. All respectable banks and bankers throughout the country will furnish further information on application, and afford every facility to subscribers. [June 2-2w.

CITY HALL, Tuesday Evening, June 7.

ENGAGEMENT

Of the Young, Beautiful and Talented Actress

ALICE KINGSBURY,

Who will make her first appearance in this city in an entirely new Sensational Entertainment, entitled,

PATCH-WORK!

Sensation the First—Fanchon the Cricket.

Sensation the Second—The Hidden Hand.

Sensation the Third—The Protean Farce.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

Doors open at 7 1/2. Commence at 8 o'clock. [June 2, 1864.]

SILVER PLATED WARE!—CASTORS

SPOONS, FORKS, TABLE CUTLERY, etc., at LOWEST CINCINNATI PRICES

dec17 R. ALBERT, 2d street.

PIANOS! PIANOS!! Of the best manufacturers, at from \$25 to \$50 less than CINCINNATI Cash prices. dec17 R. ALBERT, Second street.

Commercial.

MAYSVILLE MARKET.

THURSDAY, May 25, 1864. Sugar—New Orleans, 13 1/2 to 32c. Molasses—New Orleans, Blis \$1 05 @ 1 10; Half Bbls. \$1 10 @ 1 15. Coffee 45c. to 47c. Wheat—Red \$1 40; White \$1 55. Flour—Selling at \$1 50 @ \$2 50. Whisky.—Market firm Ross & Newell's premium selling at \$1 20 and firm. Crush Sugar, 35c. Bran " 25c. Lard " 25c. Bacon—Sides 13 1/2; Hams 16; Shoulders 12 1/2. Lard.—12 to 18c. per lb. Hemp.—\$185 per ton. Tobacco.—Selling at 7 @ 16c. lbs. MACKEREL.—Barrels, \$18; Half bbls. \$3.25 Quarters, No. 1, \$4.75. SALT.—50c. per bushel. Rice.—11c. @ lb. FEATHERS.—\$2 50 per bushel. HEMP SEED.—\$3.50 per bushel.

JOHN V. C. HAVEMEYER & BRO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS in LEAF TOBACCO, Wool and Other Produce, 175 Pearl Street, NEW YORK.

REFERENCES. BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, N. Y. Hon. W. F. HAVEMEYER, N. Y. Messrs. MORRIS TAYLOR & Co., N. Y. Messrs. GORDON, McFILLAN & Co., Cleveland, O. Messrs. H. D. NEWCOMB & Bro., Louisville, Ky. May 5th, 1864-3mo.

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!

A T Y 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 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 heretofore, 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 canvassed of a lot of some thousand of my own curing, still remaining for select use.

NEW HAMS—500 canvassed Hams of my last year's curing, sweet, sound, juicy and of unrivaled flavor.

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.

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

OLD BOURBON—50 Brls. choice Bourbons Whisky very old, once, highly favored and oily.

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

COMMON WHISKY—An abundant supply of common Whiskies, at very low rates, always on hand.

FAMILY FLOUR—The choicest brands always kept.

CORN MEAL—From picked flint grain and carefully milled, ever on hand.

SUGARS—Choicest Brown and White Sugars always on hand.

COFFEE—The choicest descriptions always kept in full supply.

TEAS—Green and Black of all the best grades.

FISH—Mackerel, Salmon, Herring, Sardines, Lake and other fish.

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

OAKUM—Choice prepared always on hand.

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

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

GEO. W. WROTEN.

Homeopathic Physician,

SECOND STREET, MAYSVILLE, KY.

Office at Mrs. WROTON'S. [mar.10]

BOOK &