

THE BULLETIN.

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

MAYSVILLE, JUNE 9 1864

We clip the following article from the Louisville Democrat, as being interesting to some of our readers:

TOBACCO FAIR.

The sixth great annual Tobacco Fair for the State of Kentucky called together yesterday great numbers of the prominent tobacco growers in the State, as well as a large number of tobacco dealers from all parts of the country. The Fair was held in the spacious building, which was formerly a church, the Eighth-street Methodist, appropriately fitted up for the occasion. The samples of the great number of hogheads of tobacco offered were placed upon tables, and the judges entered upon their duties about eleven o'clock. The enthusiasm and excitement among the tobacco men almost equaled what is often witnessed on the race course. After the awards were announced, the sales of the principal premium hogheads commenced, and the bidding was remarkably spirited, especially for the hoghead which got the first premium. When it had reached \$200 per one hundred pounds, an almost unprecedented high, the excitement increased during the rapid progress in the bidding, until it was knocked down to Mr. Anderson at \$490, when cheer upon cheer, and the swinging of hats wildly celebrated an event unprecedented in the history of the weed. This is the highest price ever paid for tobacco, and will entitle Louisville to the "horns" probably for a very long period. This hoghead brought a sum sufficient to purchase a pretty good farm, and, indeed, the same may be said of several others.

The following is a summary statement of the awards of premiums, &c., &c.:

MANUFACTURING LEAF. Warehouse.

1st Best Hhd.—J. H. Sublett, Ballard, \$50. Sold for \$490 to T. D. Mason, of Ballard. Pickett.

2d " " T. Reeves, Ballard, \$25. Sold for \$195 to J. T. Edmonds. Louisville.

3d " " Birch & Parrish, Hart, \$15. Sold for \$175 to W. J. Anderson. Ninth St.

Extra Premium for a hhd less than 900 lbs to T. D. Mason, of Ballard.—Sold for \$300 to W. J. Anderson.

SHIPPING LEAF.

1st Best Hhd.—S. Edwards, Ballard, \$50. Sold for \$94. Pickett.

2d " " Mrs. P. T. Fox, Christian, \$25. Sold for \$75. Louisville.

3d " " E. R. Moss, Christian, \$15. Sold for \$65. Pickett.

CUTTING LEAF.

1st Best Hhd.—B. B. Morgan, Owen, \$50. Sold for \$75. Pickett.

2d " " Jas. Norris, Mason, \$25. Sold for \$60. Pickett.

3d " " Jno A. Stafford, Owen, \$15. Sold for \$45. Ninth St.

COAR LEAF.

1st Best Hhd.—Robertson & Winter, Bracken, \$50. Sold for \$87. Pickett.

2d " " Robertson & Winter, Bracken, \$25. Sold for \$38. Pickett.

3d " " L. J. Bradford & Co., Bracken, \$15. Sold for \$27. Pickett.

TO THE LADY WHOSE NAME THE BEST HHD. OF LEAF TOBACCO WAS ENTERED REGARDLESS OF CLASSIFICATION.

1st Premium—A coffee and tea set of silver plated ware, valued at \$125, was awarded to Mrs. James Norris, of Mason.

2d Prem.—Contributed by Wm. H. Crutcher—A silver fruit basket with ruby lining, valued at \$75, was awarded to Mrs. W. P. Griffin, of Ballard.

BEST TEN HHDs.

1st Prem.—D. W. Settle, Ballard, \$125. Louisville

2d Prem.—R. N. Wyatt, Ballard, \$25. Boone.

3d Prem.—No award.

BEST FIVE HHDs.

1st Prem.—Mrs. B. T. Brame, Christian, \$100. Louisville.

2d Prem.—Richard Durrett, Christian, \$25. Louisville.

3d Prem.—W. Thornberry, McCracken, \$20. Ninth st.

BEST THREE HHDs.

1st Prem.—J. H. Sublett, Ballard, \$30. Pickett.

2d Prem.—R. Williams, McCracken, \$20. Pickett.

3d Prem.—Birch & Parrish, Hart, \$15. Ninth st.

For best prize and handsome hhd.—premium, \$10—awarded to J. W. Frenett, Bryant.

There has been a heavy robbery of 10 40 bonds and other Government securities in New York.

There are now seven Gen. Smiths in the federal army.

The first news in Great Britain of the battles in Virginia was thought to be unfortunate for the Confederates by the English press, but it is changing its views upon later advices. The London Times thinks if Grant captures Richmond the Southern cause is not lost.

A man in Manchester, N. H., who was about to be put out of his tenement for non-payment of rent, hung out a small-pox flag, and no officer would go near his premises.

General Fremont has accepted the Cleveland nomination. If the Baltimore Convention will nominate any man but Lincoln, he intimates a willingness to decline in his favor. John Cochrane accepts the nomination of Vice President with Fremont. General Grant's new base of operations is now completely established at the White House.

New York, June 7.—The Times correspondent gives a lengthy detailed account of operations on Friday, showing that the movement was one of the most important of the campaign, being an attempt to push the rebels back from their position on the Chickahominy, but failed, though our army was advanced to a new position.

The key point secured by Barlow's and Gibbon's division, was wrested from them by an overwhelming Rebel reserve in a strong line of works.

The Herald says of Friday's fight: It was a brief, bloody, but brilliant victory for the 5th Corps. It was a hot day for general officers and their staffs. Every one of Gen. Martindale's staff was hit.

The Confederate loan is advancing in England on the strength of the latest war news.

Another Rebel Raid. Yesterday morning the people of our city were thrown into a state of considerable excitement by what appeared to be authentic intelligence that a force of Rebel Cavalry was at Flemingsburg, and would be here during the day. It was understood that one principal object of this raid, was to procure horses, and clothing. Accordingly all of our Livery Stable men, with one exception, prepared to meet the coming storm, by sending their horses across the river, and many other persons owning similar property adopted a like precaution.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock P. M. our unwelcome visitors made their appearance, about 80 in number, and commanded by the notorious PETE EVERETT, the same officer who headed the rebel raid which visited us in June 1863. They came into town in a much more quiet and orderly manner than they did last year, and were in the heart of the town before their presence was generally known. They had with them a large drove of very fine horses, which they had captured on their way here.

They immediately commenced their search for horse flesh, but did not, owing to the precautions before referred to, make an extensive haul as they, doubtless, hoped and expected. They found all the Livery Stables empty, with the exception of our friend Thos. Daulton, who not having the fear of rebel love for horse flesh before his eyes had failed to remove his stock to a place of safety. Our martial visitors, made a visitation to his stable, and as we have understood, at first left him very loss; but there being among the number black maled two very fine and valuable Stallions, they finally upon representations and remonstrance agreed to return them. The balance, six in number, they bore away in triumph. We understand that they levied on several horses from the country, which happened to be casually in town. Among those thus taken was one belonging to Mr. Amos Cutler, which they unhitched from his wagon, and left him to get home with his vehicle the best way he could.

They searched both of the Banks, but the money having been previously removed, they failed to find that which they were in search of. They visited the shoe store of Mr. Miner and helped themselves to something less than a hundred dollars worth of goods. They made a small bill, in the book and literary line, with Mr. Blatterman, which they settled in their peculiar manner. They called upon Blam & Hecklinger, and got about \$125 worth of goods. They visited the stable of Mr. Weedon and "cleansed him out" of the article of horse flesh. The broke open the following houses, which contained the losses mentioned below, viz: Jos. B. Dessar, \$25; Bergeman, one pair pants; Owens & Barkley, loss not known; Anderson & Andrews, loss not known; Solomon Kinsler, a lot of jewelry, and private clothing.

They intercepted Mr. Richard Deacon who was diligently making his way to Ohio, and relieved him of \$500 cash.

We believe that we have enumerated most of the feats of Everett's band in the way of property lifting while here, which was only about two hours. But their visit to this place will be made memorable by the perpetration of one dark and bloody tragedy which snatched from his family and friends, in a single moment, a worthy, honest and industrious man, whose tragical fate all must regret. Mr. James Conrad, a resident of East Maysville, was in company with some friends making their way to Aberdeen. The boat being hailed refused to return to the shore, when it was fired upon and Mr. Conrad killed.

We have omitted to mention in its proper place that they broke open the Telegraph Office, and visited the Post Office.—At the latter place they got nothing but a few papers.

Before reaching Maysville, they stopped at the Fair Ground, and burned to the ground the elegant, valuable and costly structure erected by the North Kentucky Agricultural and Mechanical Association, at an expense of about \$20,000. This was a loss which will not be easily repaired.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock P. M., they left our town, en route, as it was understood, for Lexington, Ky. Every good man, no matter what may be his political sentiments, will unite with us in hearty condemnation of these predatory excursions, and we hope this may be the last with which our town will be afflicted.

P. S. Since the above was written rumors have reached here, that Morgan's main forces have arrived at Paris, and that the fine bridge at that place, as well as the one at Cynthiana, have been destroyed. We cannot say how authentic is the report.—They are said to be five thousand strong.

MEMPHIS, June 4.—By the steamer Arthur, we have late Vicksburg advices.

On the evening of the 1st the Arthur was fired into at Columbia, Arkansas, by a battery of nine guns, 8 and 12 pounders. Sixteen shots took effect, raking the vessel fore and aft. She was also riddled with musket balls, two miles below the battery, killing one man and severely wounding another.

Gunboat Louisville came up and engaged the battery, but they took notice to her, directing their fire wholly upon the Arthur until she was out of range. Three of the Marine Brigade boats were lying on the opposite shore, just below the battery.—Sissem Henry Ames and James Watson passed down on the morning after Arthur passed, and received full fire of the battery, but got past without being disabled. It is reported that several thousand infantry are supporting this battery. General Canby is still at Vicksburg, engaged in reorganizing his forces.

Gen. Slocum's forces are actively engaged on land.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE BATTLE OF DALLAS, GA.

BATTLE FIELD, May 29, 1864.

It is much easier to describe a great battle in which the contending hosts are massed around a certain centre, than to give a faithful narrative of the desperate skirmishes and conflicts of a vast army of over one hundred thousand men, whose lines often times extend over a distance of twenty miles. Add to this the fact that the country through which we have campaigned is one vast wilderness of trees, a succession of abrupt hills and deep ravines. As I have sent you dispatches bringing our campaign up to the 20th of May, I will resume my narrative from that date.

Having captured Kingston, Rome and Cassville, as I have described, the rebels fell back behind the Etowah, destroying the railway bridge in their rear. Our troops were halted and got two days rest in camp in order to refresh and recruit.

This respite was much needed, for twenty days' hard marching and fighting had exhausted the troops and worn out their shoes and clothes. About noon on the twenty-third we broke camp and resumed our line of march.

The Twenty-third Corps occupied the extreme left, with instructions to make a faint attack on the enemy should they develop themselves, and thus screen our real intention of outflanking them. McPherson driving round upon our extreme right. Palmer came next with part of the 14th Corps, while Howard and Hooker extending between him and the Twenty-third.

On the 24th Wheeler's cavalry, probably a brigade, attacked General Schofield's wagon train, which was going back to Kingston with surgeon's baggage, and succeeded, without resistance, in burning and capturing about a hundred wagons and their contents. Some of our cavalry came upon them afterward like policemen after a robbery. They swore like troopers, and had they been there in time they would, most likely, have hurt some of the rebels. As it was, they recovered some of the mules.

As an army of service, I have little faith in our cavalry force, particularly out here. If they were distributed among Corps and Division Commanders as Orderlies and mounted videttes, they would be much more effective.

General Stoneman is reported to have destroyed the rebel iron works and foundries to the left and rear of Atlanta.

By a detour, marching for nearly two days through woods, along the extreme right spur of the Atlanta range of hills, through which we had oftentimes to strike out a new road we reached the Rankin Vine Creek on the evening of the 25th. Here we heard heavy cannonading in our front, and a regular fire of musketry. It was Hooker engaged with the enemy.

As we crossed the bridge, wounded men were fast coming to the rear, some limping along, others supported by comrades, others upon stretchers with the pallor of death upon their pain-distorted features. As we advanced toward the front the wounded became more numerous. It was getting dark and a heavy rain was falling, columns of troops were hurrying on, Generals and officers were riding in hot haste, clearing the ambulance out of their way. In the darkness the stretches were often jostled which brought forth groans of pain from the suffering occupants.

I remarked an officer who was carried on horseback. He was shot through the abdomen. With his hand pressed over his lacerated bowels he exclaimed with every sob, "Oh God! Oh God!" Poor fellow, he had "fought his last fight." In the darkness our horses stumbled over the dead bodies which were covered with blankets. It was Howard's corps which was so rapidly pushing to the front.

HOOKER'S ASSAULT.

Hooker has all this time ferociously engaged in the front and rather hard pressed by the enemy. Geary's division, which had the advance, pushed to near their works, and was apparently decimated by a feint.

The enemy's batteries opened with fearful effect, hurling grape and canister in showers among the forming lines. The troops staggered beneath it.

Butler's division, now swung round to the left of the first, and advanced close on the enemy's works, while Williams' division pressed forward on the other side.—The enemy now revealed several concealed batteries which swept our lines with destructive effect. A section of two guns in our front annoyed us most, so they were ordered to be taken by assault. The attack was met with a regular sheet of grape, canister and rifle balls. The enemy were driven from the guns, but we were not in a position to take advantage of our partial success. Masked batteries opened on all sides, throwing our lines into considerable confusion.

Night was now falling with deep darkness and heavy torrents of rain. In this desperate, but imprudent charge, we lost about 200 killed, and 650 wounded. The third brigade lost severely, having one Colonel, four Captains and two Lieutenants wounded. The Fifth and Seventy-third Ohio suffered most. In return for these brave men, who heroically threw themselves into the breach, I fear we did not get an adequate return, unless a long list of casualties can be considered such.

Heavy lines of skirmishers might have developed the enemy's position, and revealed their batteries, as well as hurling heavy columns of troops under a destructive fire. Human life is precious, and the General who effects the most good with the least sacrifice, does most.

Our brave troops will go any place, yet they ought not to be hurried every place. The Fourth Corps had gradually come up to the relief of Hooker, yet the darkness of the night prevented them from taking up their line of battle until next morning, when they relieved the 20th.

Part of Dood's and Hartley's Corps, with Armstrong's Brigade of Cavalry were the troops engaged.

support the attack. The division moved in column, two lines to the brigade, and passed over a steep hill, crossed a ravine, came out in a partially open space, in front of the enemy's works.

Hazen's brigade was in front, Butler's Brigade next, with Wittich's (now commanded by Colonel Gibbon) in the rear.

Our troops fought across the short space intervening between them and the rebels, and dashed upon their lines.

The rebels were behind a barricade of logs and earth, which curved in the form of a circle.

At the angles of the lunette work they had two sections of batteries, which poured a sweeping, converging fire into our columns. The First Brigade fiercely charged, but were received by a most destructive fire, which drove them back on the second line in some confusion. The line of battle was intercepted by a deep ravine in the center; so after a time they deployed out with one line and renewed the attack, but were mowed down, wholesale, by one of the most sweeping fires I have ever witnessed. The men fought desperately, charging up within a few yards of the work, but nothing could live in range of those sweeping batteries and sheets of lead; so they fell back, repulsed, but not panic-stricken. The Third Brigade of Johnson's division supported Wood's command on the left and participated in the fight, but not to any available extent. (Colonel Lally, 21st Ohio, of that command, was wounded.)

Wood's division fell back to the position they occupied before the attack, and sent out detailed parties to bring in the wounded. Before they had brought them all in the rebels opened a cross fire upon them, charged out on them, capturing a large number, in all perhaps one hundred and fifty, chiefly from the 121st, 89th, 1st and 731 Ohio. Among these was Colonel Paine, 124th Ohio. It was Cleburne's division of Hardee's corps, with a brigade of Poydesch which was in our front.

The rebel guns had a splendid range, for they sent their shells right across our lines, and then out the valley where we were reforming, and continued to do so until far in the night. The Twenty-third was partially engaged on our right.

It appears strange to me that the attack was not almost simultaneous, but the enemy were allowed to concentrate their forces and crush a noble division. The loss in killed and wounded must be over a thousand.

In the opening of the fight sharp-shooter shot Captain Steason, A. D. C. to General Howard, through the breast, severely wounding him. The same ball passed by Captain Bestow, Adjutant General to General Wood, slightly grazing him. General Howard was slightly touched on the foot, while General Wood had some local escapes. One of his Aids, Captain McAlrean, was struck on the thigh with a spent ball.

On account of the partial successes the rebels have acquired, they are likely to give us fight here. If so, we have a much inferior army and overtopping reverses have no influence on the result, they are sure to be badly whipped.

As the moon rose I rode over the valley where our dead and wounded were congregated, and what a sad sight. Our horses had to feel their way among the dying and wounded. The pale features and glazed eyes were turned toward the bright moon, which shone on as if the world were at peace. The suppressed groans of the tortured come like a curse from the other world upon the authors of this savage war. Is hell black enough to punish its authors?

It was three o'clock when I threw myself upon my grassy couch, but was soon awakened by pieces of shells hurling through the trees over my head, one of which wounded General Johnson, Fourth Army Corps. At his hurt was but a concussion in the side, it will not prove serious.

There is little firing to-day. Our troops are changing position preparatory to another attack. A part of the Twentieth Corps had some brisk skirmishing. I inclose a partial list of officers killed and wounded.

Kimball's and Warren's brigade of Newton's division had a heavy skirmish with enemy last night.

No general engagement expected to-day, or perhaps here at all. A. H. CLINTON.

LATE BATTLE ON THE NORTH ANNA—HEAVY LOSS.

To the Editor of the Enquirer.

Some of the particulars of the battle between the two armies are being made public. The Confederates allowed our forces to cross the North Anna and carry the first line of fortifications with little resistance. Grant then attacked the second line and carried it, (as they intended he should) in the same way. The rebels then let our troops approach within range of the 3rd and main fortification, when they opened upon us, throwing our troops into confusion and raked them by cross fires with artillery from both wings. The slaughter was terrible. Our loss is estimated at not less than ten thousand. Three broken brigades were captured with a park of artillery by the enemy.

Grant then retreated to the North Anna, and to void pursuit, next morning started south-east and for the Peninsula. This has been styled General Grant's successful strategy and flank movement. 5,000 of the wounded of this battle have arrived here, and they are more mangled and fatally wounded than any troops that have arrived. The majority of them are wounded in the legs requiring amputation. The wounded describe the battle as terrible.

We shall have nothing but success and victories, admirable flank and strategic movements, from now and until after the Baltimore Convention. Nothing else will be permitted to go over the wires. Let what will take place we will hear only of victory, strategy, and the expected speedy fall of Richmond.

The truth is, notwithstanding all that is said, and the victories that are boasted of, General Grant is more concerned for the safety of his army to-day, than for the capture of Richmond. He is getting, however, reinforcements daily, and in a week or so his army will number not far from two hundred thousand men, when he will, with his long tenacity and perseverance, set himself down before Richmond with the determination to take it or perish in the attempt. His heavy siege guns are now on the way to the White House, and by the time this letter reaches you they will have reached their destination.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

These Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8th, 1854, which provides that in lieu of so much of the loan authorized by the Act of March 8th, 1854, 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 Conson 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 REDEEMED 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 each month. 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 the 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, Philadelphia, and by the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LOUISVILLE, Ky. " " OF CINCINNATI, Ohio. " " OF CANTO, Ill.

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 2-2v.

BOYS IF YOU WANT A PAIR OF FINE SHOES, OXFORD TIES or BALMORALS Call at B. A. WALLINGFORD & CO.'S, [June] 2nd Street, Maysville, Ky.

WOOL! WE ARE PAYING THE MARKET PRICE, IN CASH, FOR WOOL. THOMAS & DORSEY. Maysville, Ky., May 26th, 1864-3m [June] (Enlarge copy 2 months)

I. K. MARVEL'S NEW BOOK. SEVEN STORIES BY THE AUTHOR OF "Reveries of a Bachelor," "Farm at Edgewood," &c., &c. \$1.75. A large supply of the above delightful work received this day by Express. Mail orders shall receive prompt attention. G. W. BLATTERMAN, Maysville, May 25, 1864. Bookseller.

GEO. W. WROLEN, Homeopathic Physician, SECOND STREET, MAYSVILLE, KY. Office at Mrs. WROLEN'S. [mar-10]

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. Its general introduction into the army will save the lives of thousands of our soldiers.

Louisville, Ky., June 8th, 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. Cotton, Col. Port of Louisville, Ky. Col. K. Dent, Prov. Marshal Gen'l of Ky. Rev. D. P. Henderson, Vice Pres. Sanitary Com. Harney, Hughes & Co., Publishers, Democrat. Geo. P. 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 Third and Market Sts. Louisville, Ky. Julius Winter, Clothing Merchant, corner of Third and Market Sts. Louisville, Ky. Capt. S. F. Hildreth, of Steamer Maj. Anderson. Maj. L. T. Thurston, Paymaster U. S. Army. C. M. Motcal, National Hotel, Louisville. Col. Jesse Bayles, 4th Ky. Cavalry. George D. Prentice, Louisville Journal. See advertisement in another column.

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

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, June 9, 1864.

Sugar—New Orleans, 19 3/4 to 22c. Molasses—New Orleans, Bbls \$1 05 to 1 10; H. O. Bbls \$1 10 to 1 15. COFFEE 41c. to 45c. WHEAT—Red \$1 40; White \$1 55. FLOUR—Selling at \$1 50 @ \$5.00. Whisky—Market firm at \$1 25. Crush Sugar, 25c. Bran 4c. to 5c. Lard 13c. to 15c. Bacon—Sides 13 1/2; Hams 16; Shoulders 13 1/2. Lard—12 to 13c. per lb. HAM—\$1 35 per ton. TOBACCO—Selling at \$1 @ 10 lbs. MACKEREL—Barrels \$1 15; Half bbls. \$3.25 Quarters, No. 1, \$4.75. SALT—50c. @ bushel. RICE—11c. @ lb. FEATHERS—92 cents Bbl. FLAX SEED—\$2 50 per bushel. HELM SEED—\$3.50 per bushel.

JOHN C. HAYMEYER & BRO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS In LEAF TOBACCO, Wool and Other Produce, 175 Pearl Street, NEW YORK.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, N. Y. Hon. W. F. HAYMEYER, N. Y. Messrs. MOSES TAYLOR & Co., N. Y. Messrs. GORDON, McRILLAN & Co., Cleveland, O. Messrs. H. D. NEWCOMB & Bro., Louisville, Ky. May 6th, 1864-2mo.

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 the City and country. Farmers, Merchants, and all others, most of the essential commodities consumed in life, all which I am selling at the most favorable rates for cash or such country produce as suits the market. Thankful for the liberal patronage so long extended to me in the past, and which has enabled me to offer greater inducements to customers hereafter. I respectfully solicit a continuance of their favors. Believe me to be found advertising to me in the paper to enumerate all the commodities of general necessity which I habitually keep on hand. No one can examine my stock and go away unassured as to quality and price.

ALEX. MADDOX, Old Stand on Wall Street. Maysville, July 17

OLD HAMS—200 two year old canned of a lot of some thousand of my own curing, still remaining for select use. ALEX. MADDOX.

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

CHOICE IMPORTED FRENCH BRAND-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 Bourb Whisky very old, pure, highly flavored and city. ALEX. MADDOX.

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. ALEX. MADDOX.

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

FAMILY FLOUR.—The choicest brands always kept. ALEX. MADDOX.

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

SUGARS—Choicest Brown and White Sugars always on hand. ALEX. MADDOX.

COFFEE.—The choicest descriptions always kept in full supply. ALEX. MADDOX.

TEAS—Green and Black of all the best grades. ALEX. MADDOX.

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

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