

THE HERALD.

JOHN P. BARRETT & CO., Publishers. WALLACE GRUELLE, Editor. HARTFORD, OHIO COUNTY, KY. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1876. DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor, JAMES B. MCCREARY, of Madison county. For Lieutenant-Governor, JOHN C. UNDERWOOD, of Warren county. For Attorney-General, THOMAS E. MOSS, of Metracken county. For Auditor, D. HOWARD SMITH, of Owen county. For Treasurer, JAMES W. TATE, of Franklin county. For Superintendent of Public Instruction, H. A. M. HENDERSON, of Bourbon county. For Register of Land Office, THOMAS D. MARCUM, of Lawrence county.

The presence of ladies at the speaking Monday robbed HARLAN of half his speech, by squelching his vulgar anecdotes.

When Gen. HARLAN took to the law and politics it was the ruin of a first-class "end man" for a negro minister show.

One of the mysteries of matrimony is concealed in this: Let a man, whose wife dines in his cars from morning till night the aggravating assurance that he "ain't worth shucks," get killed on a railroad, and see how quick she'll sue the company for \$50,000 damages.

A LEITCHFIELD couple came over to Hartford the other day to see the city sights. Passing by a fruit-store on Market street, a bunch of bananas attracted their notice. "Well!" exclaimed he, "these Hartford people do beat bob-tail. Jest look, SAL, at them pickles nailed to a stick!"

There's all the difference in the world between Hartford and Calhoun wives. A Hartford man bought his wife a new dress, and when he presented it to her she put her arms around his neck and called him a "treasure." A Calhoun man bought his wife a nice dress, but she did not waste any sweetness until she had opened it, when she turned on him sharply and said he had just about as much taste as a tobacco worm.

If there is any Democrat in the State who entertains fears for MCCREARY in the stump contest with HARLAN, let him dismiss them. Last Monday, at this place, our gallant little standard-bearer proved himself more than a match for the SPOTTED TAIL of the Kentucky Sioux. The latter will not bring home a solitary scalp this hunt. Sorrow and disappointment will hang the black totem at the door of his wig-wam at the homing of the harvest moon in August.

The "Big Judge" of the Rockport police court evidently knows how to make a distinction with a difference. Recently a witness in his court, who was being unmercifully badgered by a lawyer, turned to the court and inquired:

"Judge, is a sayin' of mill-dam a cusin'?"

"Certainly not," responded his honor.

The witness whirled upon the tormenting lawyer, exclaiming: "Mill-dam my soul if I don't knock your mill-dam head!"

"Here! Stop! Fined ten dollars!" shouted the court.

"What fur, Judge?" demanded the astonished witness.

"For contempt—profane swearing in the presence of the court."

"But, Judge, I axed you fur an' squar' of a sayin' of mill-dam was cusin', an' you sed p'intedly which it was not," protested the unfortunate finee.

"The court sticks to that decision. Mill-dam per se, the creation of man's inventive genius, the harness he has thrown upon the wild and impetuous hydrogenated-oxygen and hitched it to the car of his industry and making it the servant of his will, this monument to man's ingenuity, over which the water flows a Niagara in miniature, to speak of it as it stands a stony barrier to the impetuosity of the flood, this court decides that it is not profane swearing. But for any one, no matter whether he be high or low, rich or poor, witness or terrorist, who takes upon his lips within the precincts of this court the honored cognomen of this adjunct of industrial civilization, meaning in his heart another and orthographically different damn, the damn that grinds the grist of perdition, it is, for all the practical purposes of this court, profane swearing of the deepest and darkest dye. The original judgment of this court is sustained. Fined ten dollars."

The Press Convention was finally attended this year.

THE GUBERNATORIAL CANVASS.

Meeting of the Rival Aspirants at Our Courthouse Last Monday. The first meeting of the contestants for the gubernatorial office occurred at our courthouse last Monday. Notwithstanding the fact that the rains of the previous day and night had presented our farming community with an opportunity to set out tobacco plants that was not to be neglected, a considerable crowd—containing a fair sprinkling of ladies—sembled to hear the discussion.

The oratorical tourney was opened by Colonel McCreary, at one o'clock, who spoke for two hours. We did not hear the first few minutes of his speech. When we entered the house he was alluding to

THE WAR AND THE LOST CAUSE.

He said: When the war ended and the Confederate armies surrendered, I laid aside the bitter feelings and prejudices of the past and looked to the future. I and my comrades-in-arms folded away in our hearts the memories of the contest, and bowed in faithful allegiance to the United States government, and were willing, and have been willing from that day to this, to stand by and defend the country, its honor and prosperity; and the men who rallied around the Stars and Bars during the late war will rally now, as quick as any in the State, to defend the Stars and Stripes of the Union. He referred to chaste and beautiful language to the growth and prosperity of the country, and called upon all men of every political faith and creed to stand by it and contribute to its future success and greatness, to pay off its indebtedness, and rid ourselves of hard times and bring back to the country and the people the glorious condition of the good old days of yore.

KENTUCKY'S DUTY.

He was astonished that the Republicans would hold on to certain of their political ideas. In the contest now coming on we have a theory of free government presented on the one side, and class legislation, unequal taxation, centralization, corruption, force bills, supremacy of the military over the civil power, anarchy, and despotism, on the other. Kentucky, being the first to speak in this great contest, ought to give out no uncertain sound, but come up solidly for right and justice and free government, so as to wield a good and wholesome influence in the Presidential canvass of 1876.

THE THIRD TERM.

He referred to Grant's letter regarding the third term, and characterized it as a very indefinite style of document; a paper that would be construed by Grant himself as meaning that such a state or condition of affairs would exist so as to necessitate his nomination for a third term. He predicted that Grant would be the next Republican candidate for the Presidency, and thought that General Harlan was making his present race with a view to the second place on the ticket with Grant. The General has been confined in a dry political pasture for some time, and wants to get into the green meadows and clover fields of the Government. Washington's letter in regard to the third term was easily understood, and had the right ring; but Grant prevaricated.

LET BYGONES BE BYGONES.

He said he desired bygones to be bygones, and was heartily in favor of conservatism and reconciliation, and did not believe the country can be saved without these. He touchingly referred to the recent joint-declaration of Federal and Confederate graves at Meapthis and elsewhere, and hailed these acts as omens of a better day coming, when prejudices and sectional hatreds would die out, and universal good feeling prevail throughout the land; when the manufacturer of New England, the orange grower of Florida, the cane producer of Louisiana, the cotton planter, the tobacco raiser, and farmer and miner and mechanic would all enjoy equal rights and privileges; and when class and sectional legislation would be abolished, and all the people look to the Constitution strictly construed as the safeguard to their liberties. I am (he exclaimed) tired of war and bloodshed, and want to see the mineral, agricultural, religious, scholastic and scientific interests of the country developed and fostered, instead of its military genius. I am for laying down all of our animosities, and if elected I will carry out measures calculated to bring about this desirable result as far as in my power lies.

IMMIGRATION.

He took strong ground in favor of immigration, recounted our vast resources in glowing terms, and said, as a legislator of Kentucky, he had voted for all laws looking to this end. He was opposed to keeping out foreign immigrants, for we could all trace our lineage back to foreign blood. He referred to the geological survey now in progress, which would, through the efficiency of Prof. Shaler, soon show up the vast resources of our State, which will draw immigration to us. He was proud of the fact that he sided with

isted in the passage of the geological bill. He charged that the Republicans by their cry of "outrages" and "kuklux," and their resolutions in their conventions that there was no security to life, limb and property here had kept thousands of immigrants from our State. He affirmed that Kentucky was as free from outrages and disorder as any State in the Union, and said the Republicans were not resolving about the outrages of Pennsylvania, Illinois, and other States under Republican rule where disorders prevail. He argued that if immigration were secured Kentucky had a brilliant future before her; that she would at no distant period become one of the great manufacturing States of the land. If the Republicans would only cease their howling about outrages and kuklux, foreign immigration would soon pour in upon us, and our vacant lands speedily become transformed to splendid farms and beautiful and happy homes. He referred to the successful exertions of Governor Leslie in suppressing lawlessness, and said his patriotic conduct had not been surpassed, if equaled, by any State Executive. If I am elected, he said, I will use every legal power at my command to preserve law and order and peace, and throw the fullest protection about the lives and property of citizens.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

He said he was willing to trust the people. He had favored the bill for a constitutional convention, but reserved to himself the right of an individual, if he should see proper by that time—and should discover any danger ahead—to vote against the calling of the convention, or the constitution it might adopt. The constitution needed some changes, and he knew of no better time to make them than while the State was under Democratic control, for it would be safer; but it had proven otherwise when constitutions had been changed in States under Radical control.

THE COMMON SCHOOL QUESTION.

He said this question demanded our serious consideration. I have been always, he said, the supporter and earnest friend of free education. The history of the world's progress is the history of education. Washington spoke prophetically in regard to education. The country's grandeur depends on the laborer, the mechanic, the farmer, etc., more than on the silver-tongued orator or the professional man. And these men, all who achieve eminence in their vocations, are the results, the proud trophies of our common school system of education. The Radicals of Kentucky wanted to change our present system so as to embrace the negro, and their leaders in the Legislature attempted to make the desired change—to turn our common schools into mixed schools (for such would have been the practical result and working had they succeeded in obtaining their measure). They proposed to divide the school fund with the negroes, who are generally a non-property-holding, non-producing class, and thus throw upon the white citizens of the State the burthen and expense of educating the colored children. I am opposed to this whole scheme, he exclaimed. I am opposed to admitting colored children to our schools. I am opposed to dividing the school fund with the colored people. I so voted in the Legislature, and will ever oppose it. I am emphatically for applying the common school funds to the uses and for the purposes to which they are now dedicated by the law. I want it distinctly understood, whilst I occupy this position, that neither I nor the Democratic party are opposed to the education of the children of the colored people. On the contrary, it was a Democratic Legislature which passed an act devoting the taxes collected from the colored citizens of the State to the education of their children; while the white citizens, in addition to the cost of keeping up our common schools, are compelled to pay all the expenses of the State government, which protects the colored people in person and property as well as the whites.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

He took strong grounds against the civil rights bill, and denounced it as a measure fraught with evil and unalloyed with good. He called upon General Harlan to define his position on this question. He wanted to know if his competitor favored, opposed, or dodged the measure—did he stand with the Administration, favoring it? or with the Democracy, opposing it? or was he for a third party which shall ignore this vital question altogether? "Equality before the law" is the slogan of our Radical friends. What does that mean? Look at Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, and others of the Southern States, and see their deplorable condition: Mixed schools, negro officers, and the rampant rule of ignorance, venality and brutality. That is the Radical idea of equality before the law carried out to a legitimate conclusion. I was surprised to see in the platform on which General Harlan presents himself as a candidate for your suffrages, for the office of Governor, a plank demanding a further increase of the fund set apart by the State for the education of the colored children.

This cannot be done without increasing taxation upon the whites, from whose hard earnings the additional fund would have to be wrung, and to this I am opposed.

"EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW."

There is one thing connected with the Radical party of Kentucky and their colored adherents that appears decidedly anomalous. In their platform and speeches they gush over equality—all men are created equal, you know; there must be no exclusive privileges—and yet, when their conventions meet, and candidates are to be nominated, the negro is totally ignored. They have no offices for him; they even cannot find a corner in their executive committees to fit him; he is hardly permitted the poor privilege of rising to his feet and expressing his sentiments in their conventions, as one colored brother Neal, of Louisville, can sorrowfully testify, who was hushed up by the chairman of the convention that nominated General Harlan, when he began to give expression to some plain but rebellious truths on this point. If the Radicals are in earnest in the sentiments of equality they are continually breathing into the negro's ear, General Harlan, if elected Governor, must necessarily make some of his appointments from the colored race, which composes by far the largest portion of his supporters; and, in that event, we may look for a colored Secretary of State and a colored Adjutant General. He must give these offices to them, or verify the suspicion that is growing among the most intelligent of them that the Radicals have no use for them save for voting purposes.

GENERAL AMNESTY.

I am in favor of general amnesty. I want to see all the passions and prejudices of the late conflict between the States extinguished. While the Radical party professes to favor the same thing, it is in reality opposed to a general amnesty. The cry of "traitor" and "treason," the manufacture of "Southern outrages," are necessary to the existence of that party. Keeping alive the passions and animosities of the war is the lifeblood in its veins. For ten long years have the Radicals had control of the General Government and the Congress, all the while professing themselves in favor of amnesty, and yet they passed no general amnesty bill. Many noble and pure spirits of the Middle and Southern States have passed away from earth "under the ban," and but the other day Kentucky's noble and gifted Breckinridge was gathered to his fathers with the stigma of "traitor" resting upon his honored name.

STATE FINANCES.

The Democrats came into power in 1867, when the public debt of the State exceeded four millions of dollars. One of their first acts was the reduction of taxation ten cents on the hundred dollars, and in the first three years and a half of their rule they reduced the public debt of the commonwealth fifty-nine per cent. Last October our debt was two hundred and sixteen thousand dollars. Since that time twenty-one thousand dollars of this has been retired, leaving the present indebtedness one hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars. To meet this, we have two hundred thousand dollars in United States bonds on deposit in the Bank of America at New York. And we have other assets sufficient to pay off a debt five times as large. We are out of debt Kentucky under continued and unbroken Democratic rule for eight years, has paid off a debt of over four millions of dollars, and is to-day in a better condition financially than any other State in the Union, whether dominated by Democrats or Radicals. Every dollar collected in those eight years by the taxpayers of the State can be accounted for. Not a dollar of it has been squandered, stolen, embezzled, or lost. He then referred to Southern States where Radicals had as complete control and compared them with Kentucky. In those States, under Radical rule, Legislatures have been disbanded by Federal bayonets, the judicial emprise torn from the shoulders of the ministers of justice by the mailed hand of power, the civil law trampled under foot by military straps commanding negro militia, the bill of rights violated, the habeas corpus suspended, the independence of the press crushed and the freedom of speech stifled, and despotic rule held supreme sway. Carpet-baggers and political adventurers held high carnival and revelled in the spoils wrested from the people of the South. The right of suffrage was snatched from the whites and conferred upon the negroes. In 1865 Georgia was out of debt, but under "reconstruction" and Radical misrule, her public debt had reached, in 1871, fifty millions of dollars. North Carolina, in 1865, owed nine millions; in 1871 her debt was thirty-four millions. In 1865, Florida owed two hundred and twenty thousand; in 1871 her debt was fifteen millions. Alabama, in 1865, owed five millions; in 1871 her debt was thirty-eight millions. South Carolina has been under perpetual Radical rule ever since the close of the war, and if everything in the State were sold to-day, the proceeds would not be sufficient to liquidate her indebtedness. Before she was taken possession of by that party her property was worth five hundred millions of dollars; now it is valued at less than two hundred millions. She used to have to pay an annual tax of something over two hundred thousand dollars; now her annual tax-list foots up over two millions. Louisiana, once so powerful, wealthy, prosperous and happy, hostful of her orange groves, the land of the cotton and the cane, with the mighty Mississippi, the "Father of Waters" lavishing her coast, and the Gulf of

Mexico affording it the richest commercial facilities, opening up to her the commerce of the world, her people forming the grandest, wealthiest and happiest of all the States, lies prostrate and bleeding at every pore, the victim of reconstruction, Radical misrule, and military outrage. In 1865, her public debt was eight millions of dollars, which has been swelled until it is now fifty-two millions. Her Governor, elected by the will of her people, has been prevented from exercising the functions of his office by Federal interference; an usurper fastened upon them instead; her Legislature, chosen by her people at a fair election, dispersed by Federal bayonets, the Democratic and Conservative members thereof arrested and their seats partitioned among their defeated opponents; and all this sanctioned and approved by the Republican Administration. And yet the Republican party asks you to take Kentucky from the control of the party which has preserved peace and nourished prosperity in her borders, extinguished her State debt, and placed it under the control of that party which has sanctioned and approved and organized and directed all the outrages and plundering that brought disaster and ruin upon her fair sisters of the South. Once all the South was under Radical rule. Now, thank God! all but three have broken the yoke of bondage, and those three will soon follow their fortunate sisters into the paths of freedom. Not alone in the South has the baleful influences and direful results of Radical domination been felt, but all over the Union, wherever that party has held sway, the same results have followed in its wake.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

The last year under Democratic rule the Government of the United States was run at a cost of fifty-six millions of dollars. The aggregate expenses under Democratic rule for twenty-five years was one hundred and seventy-two millions. Last year the Republican Congress appropriated three hundred and twenty-two millions of dollars for the expenses of one year alone. In six years, from 1865 to 1871, the Republicans collected in the way of internal revenue tax, one billion two hundred and fifty-two millions of dollars, which is ten times greater than the Democrats collected in forty years. Last year the Republicans collected one hundred and six millions of internal revenue, and Kentucky had to pay five millions four hundred and fifty-six thousand of that, while the whole of the New England States together only paid five millions five hundred and seventy-five thousand. That is what makes times hard here. We pay all the taxes, and New England absorbs all the class legislation. While Kentucky only gets seven millions of currency apportioned to her National Bank, Massachusetts is the recipient of fifty-nine millions. In order to carry on the war, the Government issued bonds, which were bought up principally by New England capitalists, and immediately exempted from taxation, while the West and South and West are required to pay taxes upon everything. They were first made payable in currency, but as the officers of Government, President, cabinet officers, members of Congress, and the Eastern capitalists who lacked them, became the purchasers of nearly all the bonds a Republican Congress declared that they should be paid in gold; and thus the depreciative currency was cast to the farmers and laboring men as good enough money for them. They thus unlawfully, and for their own profit, saddled upon us a debt of at least five hundred millions of dollars. They passed a National Bank law by which the deposit of one hundred thousand dollars in U. S. bonds, drawing interest in gold, would secure ninety thousand dollars in currency, to be loaned to the people at exorbitant interest. New England secured the lion's share of these banking privileges, of this currency, and now, when money is scarce with us, so scarce that we can hardly conduct the ordinary business of life, there is no lack of it at the East.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

Let the Democratic party stand opposed to a high protective tariff. Under Republican rule more than two thousand articles of everyday use and wear have been taxed in this way. The taxes on these articles range from sixty to two hundred per cent., and it all comes off the consumer and laborers. They taxed incomes for awhile, but that targeted against the rich men and the New England capitalists and the Radical leaders, and then it was repealed. This high protection favors and benefits eight States, while it is sapping the life-blood of the other twenty-nine States. The twenty-nine States are the servants of the other eight, and these are growing rich from the products of our labor. Our cotton, tobacco, etc., are shipped there for manufacture, and it is heavily taxed, while they are protected by this tariff, and allowed to monopolize and realize large profits thereby. Why do we not have protection in our corn, rye, &c. &c.? We have none, but, instead, every bushel of grain manufactured into whisky, one of the principle industries of Kentucky, is taxed about three dollars and sixty cents.

SPENDING PUBLIC LANDS.

The Republican party have squandered and given away during their reign of power, two hundred and fourteen millions of acres of the public lands to railroad rings, monopolies, &c.; enough to have founded a vast empire; enough to have given a home of an hundred acres each to two millions of families; all given away, and the Government has realized but little benefit from it. The Republicans having begun to find out that this waste of the public domain is receding on them, met in convention after convention, and

passed resolutions to the effect that they are desirous of preserving and holding the public land, after they have squandered it all, save the barren soil and snow-capped peaks of Alaska.

OUR DELAYED COMMERCE.

Under Republican administrations our commerce has declined, our ship-yards are idle, and our tonnage in vessels has decreased largely, while that of Great Britain has doubled.

ARKANSAS AND LOUISIANA.

President Grant, in 1874, when Brookes and Exater were at war over the gubernatorial chair of Arkansas, issued his proclamation declaring Baxter to be the legally elected Governor of the State. Ten months afterwards, when it suited his political purposes better to place Brookes in, he sent in a message to Congress to the effect that Brookes was the legal Governor of Arkansas. Such conduct as this creates suspicion and fear of despotism and anarchy in its worst form. The dramas enacted in Louisiana and Arkansas have never been equaled anywhere under the name and pretext of liberty and free Republican Government.

KENTUCKY'S ENVIABLE POSITION.

Kentucky has much to be thankful for. Our taxes are low, our sons prosperous and our daughters are happy and beautiful; all under continued and unbroken Democratic rule. Fellow-citizens, do you want this state of affairs to continue? Then keep the Democratic party in power. Do you want to exchange this state of things for the condition of Louisiana, South Carolina or Arkansas? Then put the State into the hands of the Republicans. When the smoke of the battle shall have rolled away, I am confident that the old Democratic banner will float high and proudly above the field of victory, and that Kentucky will be the first to send the keynote of a universal return to Democratic rule ringing through her sister States.

THE NATURE OF THE CONTEST.

Fellow-citizens, the contest is not a personal one between General Harlan and myself, but a contest for principles. He represents and is the standard bearer of the party that will continue the high tariff class legislation; continue to squander the public lands; continue the evils under which the people groan, their local self-governments are destroyed, and liberty outraged and trampled under foot in its own sacred name. I represent the party which would correct all these evils; the party that will deal out speedily justice to law breakers; the party which requires honesty and fidelity in the transaction of public business from those it elevates to office; the party that will subordinate the military to the civil power; the party of strict economy in the conduct of the financial affairs of government; the party of equal rights to all and exclusive privileges to none. [Here he read the Democratic platform, and continued.] These are the principles of true republicanism—the crown jewels in the diadem of liberty—they have given vitality to and guided the steps of the Democratic party from 1800 until now. I am the standard-bearer of this party and the defender of its principles, and as such I ask your support at the polls.

[Owing to the great length of General Harlan's reply, and the subsequent rejoinders of both gentlemen, we are compelled to defer the publication of the remainder of our report until our next issue.]

Photographs!

ELROD & MATTERN, OF J. C. ELROD'S GALLERY, LOUISVILLE, Have opened their Portable Gallery in Hartford, for a few days. All who wish to obtain FINE PHOTOGRAPHS, or other pictures, should call immediately. KAHN & SON, ROCKPORT, KY.

Are in receipt of a large and well-selected stock of standard and seasonable goods, such as LADIES' DRESS GOODS, GENTS' & YOUTHS' CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, DRILLINGS & SHEETINGS, BLEACHED & BR. DOMESTICS, and everything usually kept in well-regulated dry goods houses. LOOK AT THEM! Call from 7 to 9 o'clock: Bleached and Brown Cottons from 5 to 15 cents, and all other goods equally low. Call, examine and price our fabrics. No trouble to show goods. Remember the place. KAHN & SON, Rockport, Ky.

ESTRAY NOTICE

TAKEN up as a stray by Wm. G. Bennett, living about a mile west of the Hartford and Owensboro road, seven miles from Hartford in Ohio county, on the 8th instant, ONE BAY FILLI, aged about 4 years, with both hind feet white, and about fourteen bands high; but having no brand or other mark, and which I have appraised at the value of forty dollars (\$40). Witness my hand this 13th day of May, 1876. BEN NEWTON, J.P.O.C.

Cancer and Sore Eyes Cured.

Those afflicted with Sore Eyes or Cancer would do well to call on D. I. GREGORY, Todd's Point, Ky., who has been very successful in the treatment of these diseases. He can cure any cancer on the surface, if taken in time. He treats upon the system of "no cure no pay." Give him a trial. n7 em

NOTICE

Wanted to borrow \$2,000 for two or three years, for which ten per cent. interest will be paid—payable semi-annually—note to be due if interest is not promptly paid, and will secure the lender by a mortgage on real estate on an additional security will give him to hold as collateral real estate lien notes worth at least \$4,000. Address "MONEY," care Herald office, Hartford, Ky.

Railroad Time-Table.

Louisville, Paducah & Southwestern. The down train for Paducah leaves Louisville, daily except Sunday at 8:30 a. m. and arrives at Horse Branch at 1:55 p. m., 2:50 " Elm Lick at 2:15 " Beaver Dam at 2:50 " Hamilton's at 2:40 " McHenry's at 2:44 " Rockport at 2:58 " Arriving at Paducah at 8:28 " The up train for Louisville leaves Paducah daily except Sunday at 4 a. m. and arrives at Rockport at 8:15 a. m., McHenry's at 9:58 " Hamilton's at 10:02 " Beaver Dam at 10:18 " Elm Lick at 10:25 " Rosine at 10:35 " Horse Branch at 10:45 " Arriving at Louisville at 12:45 p. m. Hartford is connected with the railroad at Beaver Dam by stage line twice a day. These trains connect with Elizabethton, Cecilian, with Owensboro at Owensboro Junction, and with Evansville, Henderson and Nashville at Nortonville. D. F. WATKINS, Superintendent.

Evansville, Owensboro & Nashville.

The Mail and Accommodation trains are run by the following time-table: Leaves MAIL. Arrives. Owensboro at 6:00 a. m. 8:00 p. m. Sutherland's 6:28 " 7:35 " Crow's 6:55 " 7:27 " Lewis' 6:48 " 7:07 " Riley's 7:00 " 7:05 " Tichenor's 7:10 " 6:55 " Livermore D. 7:20 " 6:45 " Livermore 7:25 " 6:40 " Island 7:37 " 6:29 " Strood's 7:48 " 6:17 " S. Carrollton 8:08 " 5:57 " L.P. & S.W. Crg. 8:20 " 5:45 " L.P. & S.W. Dep. 8:25 " 5:40 " ACCOMMODATION. Leaves Arrives Owensboro at 2:00 p. m. 12:00 a. m. Sutherland's 2:30 " 11:24 " Crow's 2:48 " 11:14 " Lewis' 3:02 " 11:00 " Riley's 3:16 " 10:46 " Tichenor's 3:20 " 10:32 " Livermore D. 3:44 " 10:18 " Livermore 3:49 " 10:12 " Island 4:02 " 9:58 " Strood's 4:17 " 9:44 " S. Carrollton 4:40 " 9:20 " L.P. & S.W. Crg. 4:55 " 9:05 " L.P. & S.W. Dep. 5:00 " 9:00 "

Trains run daily, Sundays excepted. R. S. TRIPLETT, Gen'l Manager. HARTFORD LODGE, No. 12, 1. O. G. T. Meets regularly every Thursday evening in Taylor's Hall. Transient members of the order are cordially invited to attend. R. P. BERRYMAN, W. C. T. WILLIE LEWIS, W. Secy.

FIRST New Goods OF THE SEASON.

WM. H. WILLIAMS, HARTFORD, KY. Takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Hartford and Ohio county that he is Receiving Daily, THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN DRY GOODS, Gents' and Boys' Clothing, Hats, Caps, BOOTS & SHOES, Hardware, Queensware.

Staple and FANCY GROCERIES, Also dealer in Leaf Tobacco, I will sell very low for cash, or exchange for all kinds of country produce. My motto is "Quick sales and small profits." n7 ly

GREEN RIVER WOOLEN MILLS JAMES CATE, Manufacturer of every description of Woolen Goods. My mill has been enlarged and improved making the capacity three times greater than last season. We also have a full set of Clothe Dressing Machinery, For Cassimeres, Tweeds, &c. and are manufacturing a superior article of JEANS, LINSEY, PLAID, TWILED, AND PLAIN FLANNEL, BLANKETS, BALMORAL SKIRTS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, Stocking Yarn, &c.

We have large and superior Wool Carling Machinery, and warrant all our work. Goods manufactured by the yard, or in exchange for wool. Highest market price paid in cash for wool.

GRANGERS are solicited to correspond with me. I will make special contracts with you, and make it to your interest to do so. JAMES CATE, n6 3 m Ramsey, McLean Co., Ky.

WM. GRAVES, WM. T. COX, House Carpenters. We respectfully announce to the citizens of Hartford and Ohio county, that we are prepared to do House Carpenting, Furniture Repairing, and any kind of Wood-work, on short notice at reasonable terms. Shop in Massey's old stand. n14 em GRAVES & COX.